



**OFFICIAL
PARCEL POST MAP
OF THE UNITED STATES.**

This map is for use only in Unit No. 1071, in which the city of Washington is located. Numbered squares represent units of area; circles indicate boundaries of zones.

**PARCEL POST RATES REGULATED
THROUGH SYSTEM OF ZONES**

Uncle Sam's New Enterprise Clearly Explained—How Charges Are Fixed and What Class of Merchandise May Be Carried Through the Mails Under the New Law.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

With the coming of the New Year the United States government will enter into a new field of enterprise—the transmittal of merchandise by what is known as the parcel post.

It is no exaggeration to say that thousands upon thousands of inquiries have been made of the postmaster general as to just what the parcel post will mean to the people. It was the law of congress establishing the system which made provision for a division of the country in zones and into 35,000 units which are to be used as centers in describing the circles which mark the boundaries of the zones. There has been no clear understanding, apparently, of this zone system, but really it is a very simple matter.

The accompanying map shows the country divided into zones from the unit in which Washington is situated, as the center. Accompanying the map is a table showing the rate of postage per pound for parcels from Washington to places within all the zones.

Each unit contains an area thirty miles square. Now each unit is a center from which the zones are drawn and so every unit in the country no matter where it is situated will have zones drawn from it just exactly as Washington has them drawn from it. For instance, take Keokuk, Ia., which is in a unit in the fifth zone. From that will be drawn circles exactly as they are drawn from Washington and they will be numbered from Keokuk as number one, just as they are numbered from Washington as number one. Of course, however, zone six will have a different geographical position as related to Keokuk than it has as related to Washington, but as the radius of the circles

drawn from Keokuk is the same length as the radius of the circles drawn from Washington, Keokuk's zone six will be just as far from its center as Washington's zone six is.

How Rates Are Fixed.

It can be seen from this readily enough that the postal rates from Washington to its particular zone will be the same as the postal rates from Keokuk to its particular zones. Each unit being about thirty miles square will of course contain in most cases a number of postoffices, but each office in the same unit is considered as being the center of the circles from which the zones are drawn. The rates of postage are fixed from the unit in which the sending postoffice is situated, but the price to every place in any zone is just the same. To illustrate, it will cost exactly the same amount to send a parcel from Washington to Erie, Pa., that it costs to send it to Atlanta Ga., because Erie and Atlanta with reference to Washington are situated in the fourth zone. The rates therefore are fixed from the unit in which the postoffice is located, but they are the same from that office to any point in any one zone.

It will be seen by reference to the table of rates of postage that it will cost more per pound to send a package a long distance than it does to send it a short distance. The rate increases for a package weighing one pound at the rate of one cent for each zone. No package weighing more than 11 pounds can be sent under the new parcel post law. It should be said right here that on the long hauls the parcel post may not be able to compete with the express companies, but that on shorter hauls it can so compete. It was the expressed desire of the legislators and

of the postoffice officials that the parcel post system should be made of particular use to persons having farm and factory products to transmit to customers. It can be said in a general way that anything can be sent which is properly wrapped and which will not injure other mail matter with which it may come in contact.

Copy Foreign Countries.

It is probable that the government will adopt a means of transportation for certain kinds of its merchandise much like those which have been adopted in parcel post countries abroad. What the English call hampers, basket-like arrangements, probably will be adopted, and as these can be kept separate from the ordinary mail matter it is believed that the regulations as finally adopted will allow the sending of eggs, butter, dressed poultry, live poultry, honey, fruit, and other products of the country.

The 11-pound limit for a single package may work at first against any very extended use of the parcel post for some of the articles which have been named. Of course, more weight can be sent if it is sent in different parcels, but the cost in that case would be heavier, because the increase per pound on a single package is not great up to 11 pounds, and probably it would increase at no greater rate if the government were to raise the limit of weight which is now fixed.

Every postmaster in the United States will have a parcel post map like the one which is here reproduced except that the zone lines will be shown with the unit of his postoffice as a center. All that a postmaster will have to do when a parcel is presented for transportation is to find out in what zone the destination of the package lies. His table will show him instantly the rate per pound from the unit in which his postoffice lies to the zone of the package's destination, the price, as has been explained before, to every postoffice in any one zone being the same. The parcel post will take nothing but fourth-class matter. Printed matter is still in the third-class designation. Therefore books cannot be sent by the parcel post system.

Rate on Seeds Not Affected.

It should be said that the act of congress which puts a parcel post plan into operation does not in any way affect the postage rate on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants as fixed by section 482 of the postal laws and regulations.

The classification of articles mailable as well as the weight limit, the rates of postage, zone or zones and other conditions of malleability under the act of congress, if the postmaster general shall find on experience "that they or any of them are such as to prevent the shipment of articles desirable, or shall permanently render the cost of the service greater than the receipts of the revenue therefrom, he is hereby authorized, subject to the consent of the interstate commerce commission after investigation, to return from time to time such classification weight limit, rates, zone or zones or conditions, in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof."

**RULES GOVERNING MAILING OF
PACKAGES UNDER NEW SYSTEM**

After Jan. 1 One May Mail Anything Weighing Not More Than 11 Pounds by Parcel Post—Perishable Articles May Be Sent Under Specific Restrictions.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has just approved the regulations which cover in detail the articles which may or may not be sent by parcel post.

The rules as to what can be sent and what cannot be sent and the instructions for the preparation of mailable articles with other "official advice" are given here as they have just been prepared by the postoffice department in Washington.

The minimum rate will be five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound to any point not exceeding fifty miles from the office of mailing; the local rate, which is five cents for the first pound and one cent for additional pound, applies to all parcels the delivery of which does not involve their transportation on railway lines. The rates increase for each successive one of the eight zones, the maximum rate being twelve cents a pound, which will carry a parcel across the continent or to any of our possessions. Parcels will be limited to eleven pounds in weight and six feet in length and girth combined.

Mailable Perishable Articles.

Butter, lard and perishable articles such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and articles of a similar nature that decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail matter, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When enclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to any offices within the first zone or within a radius of 50 miles. Butter, lard, or any greasy or oily substance intended for delivery at offices beyond the first zone must be suitably packed. Vegetables and fruit that do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail matter. Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when securely packed in a basket or other container. Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is wrapped separately and packed in a container.

There is no restriction on salted, dried, smoked or cured meats and other meat products, but fresh meat in any form will be transported only within the first zone.

Parcels containing perishable articles must be marked "PERISHABLE," and articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery will not be accepted for mailing.

quantities are asked to submit to the postmaster for approval a specimen parcel showing the manner of packing.

Queen Bees and Nursery Stock.

Queen bees, live insects, and dried reptiles may be mailed in accordance with the regulations that now apply to other classes of mail.

Seeds of fruit, nursery stock, and all other plant products for preparation may be mailed under the same conditions.

Confectionery and Soap.

Candies, confectionery, yeast cakes, soap in hard cakes, etc., must be enclosed in boxes and so wrapped as to prevent injury to other mail matter.

Sealed original packages of proprietary articles, such as soaps, tobacco, pills, tablets, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer, and not in themselves unmailable, will be accepted for mailing when properly wrapped.

Millinery.

Fragile articles, such as millinery, toys, musical instruments, etc., and articles consisting wholly or in part of glass, or contained in glass, must be securely packed and the parcel stamped or labeled "FRAGILE."

Unmailable Matter.

The following matter is declared unmailable by law:

Matter manifestly obscene, lewd, or lascivious; articles intended for preventing conception; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes; all matters otherwise mailable by law, the outside cover or wrapper of which bears any delineation or language of a libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character. All such matter, when deposited in a post office or

found in the mails, shall be withdrawn and sent to the division of dead letters.

Intoxicants, Poisons and Inflammable Materials.

Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poisons, poisonous animals, insects and reptiles; explosives of every kind; inflammable material (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode; disease germs or scabs, and other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in any wise injure another or damage the mail or other property.

Postmasters will refuse to receive for mailing parcels not properly indorsed or packed for safe shipment.

Pistols, Animals and Birds.

Pistols or revolvers, whether in detached parts or otherwise; live or dead (and not stuffed) animals, birds, or poultry, except as elsewhere provided; raw hides or pelts, guano, or any article having a bad odor will not be admitted to the mails.

Insurance on Parcels.

A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$50, on payment of a fee of ten cents in parcel post stamps, such stamps to be affixed.

Parcels may be remailed or forwarded on the payment of additional postage at the rate which would be chargeable if they were originally mailed at the forwarding office, in which case the necessary stamps will be affixed by the forwarding postmaster. Payment must be made every time the parcel is forwarded.

Maps and Guides.

Parcel post maps, with accompanying guides, are to be sold to the public at their cost, 75 cents, through the chief clerk of the post office department. In ordering maps care should be taken to specify the post office from which the postage rates are to be determined.

RATES OF POSTAGE

Parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailable at the pound rate, as shown by the following table, and when mailed at this rate any fraction of a pound is considered a full pound.

Wt. Lbs.	1st zone	2nd zone	3d zone	4th zone	5th zone	6th zone	7th zone	8th zone
	rate.	rate.	rate.	rate.	rate.	rate.	rate.	rate.
1	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11
2	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.19	.24
3	.07	.11	.14	.17	.20	.23	.28	.36
4	.08	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.37	.41
5	.09	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.46	.51
6	.10	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.55	.61
7	.11	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.64	.72
8	.12	.26	.34	.42	.50	.58	.73	.81
9	.13	.29	.38	.47	.56	.65	.82	.91
10	.14	.32	.42	.52	.62	.72	.91	1.01
11	.15	.35	.46	.57	.68	.79	1.00	1.11

*For a full explanation of the rates of postage in the First Zone see the Parcel Post Guide.

FACTS ABOUT THE NEW PARCEL POST

The new parcel post goes into operation January 1, 1913.

Only mail matter now included in fourth class, or merchandise, will be handled.

Perishable articles such as butter, lard, fruits, berries and dressed fowls may be sent short distances.

Eggs for local delivery when packed in containers may be sent. When packed separately they may be sent any distance.

Fresh meats may be sent only in the first zone (50 miles).

There are no restrictions on salted, dried or cured meats or fish.

Millinery, toys, musical instruments, glassware and breakable goods must be marked "fragile."

The following may not be sent: Intoxicating liquors, poisons, matches, explosives, firearms and live poultry.

Books and printed matter are included in third class and may not be sent.

The weight limit will be eleven pounds.

To find the size limit: Take a piece of string 72 inches long and wind it once completely around the parcel and then across the top lengthways. If the ends of the string reach the sides of the parcel it comes under the limit.

Regular carriers will deliver parcels wherever possible.

Parcels must be mailed at the postoffice or branches and special stamps must be used.

Manufactured Articles.

Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles in considerable

Even Exchange.

Broker—Our bookkeeper has stolen \$50,000 from us and lost it at Skinnem & Shark's.

Partner—Well, we'll get him a job at Skinnem & Shark's and let him do his trading with us.

Look That Gives Joy.

Gold and silver may supply us with the necessities of life, with food and drink, clothes and houses; but they cannot give the joy of a kind look—Lord Ave.

Paradoxical.

"You meet some oddities in business."

"Give me an instance of what you mean."

"It takes a promising young man to establish a paying trade."

His Method.

"I always did make a hit with the women," bragged Henry VIII.

"With your wit, sire?" murmured the obsequious courtier.

"No," answered the monarch, with a sly smile. "With an ax."

Pomp in the East.

"I understand the king of Siam has a white elephant." "Yes, and it gave him great prestige until the king of Cambodia visited Europe. He brought back a second-hand taxicab."

Fixed Habit.

Smith—Has your son any fixed habit that worries you as to his future?

Jones—Yes; he fights about ten rounds every morning with the alarm clock—Judge.

Success and Failure.

It is sometimes hard to find out just how the man who is successful has managed to succeed, but it is always easy to see why failure comes to those who fail.—Chicago Record Herald.

Often Something Bad.

"There are very few people in this world who know what is good for them."

"Maybe so, but there are comparatively few people in the world who don't know what they want."

Force of Habit.

"Why did she want to set her husband's will aside?" "Merely because it was her husband's, and she had got in the habit of setting his will aside."—Houston Post.

In the Balkans.

"I call for volunteers!"

"For what, general?"

"To rush up in front of yonder contraption and see whether it is a new-fangled gun or merely a moving-picture machine."

Children Feel Inquisitive.

In the little world in which children bring them up, there is nothing so finely perceived and so finely felt as injustice.—Charles Dickens.

RELIQS OF KREMLIN

Inclosure Has Long Been Crowning Place of Czars.

Ivan or Bell Tower Contains 36 Bells—In Front of the Arsenal Can Still Be Seen the "Great Gun."

Moscow.—The Kremlin, like the Forbidden City in Peking, is inclosed by a wall entirely independent of that encircling the city, says William Wagner in the National Geographic Magazine. It marks the part which escaped the great conflagration when the outlying districts of Moscow were burned by Napoleon. The present wall replaced one of oak—some 500 years ago—which, like the Great Wall of China, was erected as a defense from the Tartars.

Within this inclosure is the imperial palace, the treasury, the arsenal and three cathedrals, which for centuries have respectively been the places of the crowning, the marrying and the burying of the czars of this great nation. The inclosure also contains a convent and many great monuments. On one side, far below, flows the River Moskva, from which the city takes its name. From the river's opposite bank the view of the splendor of this collection of buildings is unsurpassed.

Probably nowhere in the world does an inclosure of the dimensions of that described by the wall of the Kremlin contain precious stones approximating the value of those displayed here. It has been aptly stated that they should not be counted by thousands, but measured by the peck. To guard them 800 soldiers are constantly in and around these buildings.

The Ivan or Bell tower is the most conspicuous structure in the inclosure and contains 36 bells, two of which are of silver, the largest of the collection weighing 65 tons.

This large bell seems to lose its magnitude when we come to examine the one resting on a stone foundation just outside the tower, which weighs 200 tons. It was originally intended to hang within the walls, but soon after it was cast a fire destroyed the



Tower and Gate of the Kremlin.

building which sheltered it, causing nine gaping cracks and the displacement of a piece of the bell weighing nine tons. Owing to this misfortune, its tongue has never remained mute.

Not far from the bell tower stands the arsenal, in front of which is a display of 850 bronze cannon, trophies captured from the Turks and French. Prominent among these is the "great gun," its mouth having a diameter of three feet, surrounded by so thin a shell that regard for safety probably accounts for the fact that it, like the great bell, has never spoken.

These two curios, coupled with Moscow's prevalent paving material, are spoken of as the three ancient wonders of the city. "The heaviest bell which never was rung, and the largest cannon which never was fired, and the greatest amount of cobblestone pavement" (which ought to be fired).

JOKES AS SURGEON WORKS

Stoical Patient Indulges in Merry Quips and Jest in Pennsylvania Hospital.

Beaver Falls, Pa.—While surgeons carved an operation at the Providence Hospital, J. T. Mecklin, pure food inspector of Ellwood City, lay on the table and jested with those around him.

For some time Mecklin had been afflicted with a disease of the veins in his feet, and the ailment had become so serious that an operation was decided on.

When the surgeons were ready to begin the operation Mecklin refused to take an anaesthetic of any kind and declared that they might proceed with their work as he was not greatly concerned over the pain.

He never whimpered during the operation, although the surgeons say it was of a very painful nature.

TWIN CASES OF APPENDICITIS

Brother and Sister Stricken and Operated on Close Together at Newark, N. J.

New York.—Stricken within a few hours of each other, Emilie and Emily Thomas, twins, aged twelve, of 39 Taylor street, Newark, N. J., are recovering from appendicitis operations in the Newark private hospital. The twins lie side by side amid a mass of flowers sent in by their playmates.

They were stricken on Tuesday, Emilie, while playing, suddenly doubled up in pain. The first to her side was her brother, who picked her up and carried her home. A physician was summoned and he found traces of appendicitis. Not long afterward the doctor discovered symptoms in the brother, and both went to the hospital and under the knife.