

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE



Fourth Series

Monthly Supplement

Vol. 8, No. 5

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ NOVEMBER, 1928 ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼



ALEXANDER W. RANDALL
OF WISCONSIN

TWENTY-SECOND POSTMASTER GENERAL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION
JULY 25, 1866 - MARCH 5, 1869

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—*Monthly Supplement*—

PUBLISHED BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NOVEMBER, 1928

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The Following Notices Were Issued from the Office of the Postmaster General

HARRY S. NEW, POSTMASTER GENERAL

SERVICE ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1928

Postmasters:

As Christmas this year falls on Tuesday, it is my purpose to relieve of work on Christmas Day as many post-office employees as may be possible, and thus permit them to have the full benefit of the greatest of all holidays and partake of their Christmas dinners in their homes with their families.

Postmasters will, therefore, suspend all work in post offices from 12 o'clock midnight, December 24, except special-delivery service and the regular holiday collections and dispatches of first-class mail, and there will be retained on duty on Christmas Day only such number of employees as will be required for this purpose, and to receive and store, but not work, incoming mail. There will be no city delivery, village delivery, or rural delivery on Christmas Day. Special-delivery mail will be handled and delivered as usual; such employees as may be necessary shall be on duty for that purpose.

At 12 o'clock midnight, December 25, such activities as ordinarily commence at that hour will again be put in operation, and on the following morning all activities will be resumed with full force and energy.

This was done on Christmas Day in 1925, and there is no reason why the same plan should not be successfully carried out this year, provided the necessary advance preparations are made.

Postmasters should, therefore, immediately commence to organize their offices and take measures to obtain the full cooperation of the public in order that the Christmas mail may be promptly deposited, dispatched, and delivered. The greatest factor in this achievement is EARLY MAILING and the handling and disposition of all mail promptly as received.

Postmasters should, therefore, inaugurate their MAIL EARLY CAMPAIGN at an early date, and to this end should solicit the cooperation of newspapers, business and civic organizations—such as chambers of commerce, boards of trade, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, and like organizations—public-school authorities, theaters, picture houses, public utilities, and every other available avenue of useful publicity.

I appeal to every postal employee to give to the service his most hearty cooperation in this great undertaking in the determination to have all Christmas mail deposited, handled, transported, and delivered before midnight of December 24. This cooperation, I am fully confident, will be spontaneously and cheerfully forthcoming.

FIFTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS—1930

Postmasters:

The Bureau of the Census is now engaged in preparatory work incident to the forthcoming decennial census in 1930, involving the necessity of obtaining information regarding minor civil divisions, incorporated places, and changes in local conditions that have occurred since 1920.

It is the purpose of the Post Office Department to cooperate with the Bureau of the Census in this important work.

Postmasters are, therefore, requested and directed not only to furnish to the Bureau of the Census all possible data called for, but also to give their best advice and opinion on information sought.

AMENDMENTS TO THE POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The amendments are printed on one side of pages at the back of the supplements, and should be clipped therefrom regularly each month, as they are intended for pasting directly opposite the sections amended or for pasting in a blank book, the margin of each section amended being marked with the number of the insert affecting that particular section. The following subjects are treated in the amendments published this month:

Insert No.

- 425. Registered mail, undeliverable.
- 426. Rural carriers, horseback service.
- 427. Locked pouches, when to use.
- 428. Locked pouches, for registered mail.

FRAUD ORDERS

Fraud orders have been issued against the following concerns and parties:

- Clark Specialty Co., George Hert, and their officers and agents as such, at Chicago, Ill.
- J. B. Alford, Alford Oil Co., and their officers and agents as such, at Dallas, Tex.
- Charles Howard Willoughby, independent scientific oil engineer; Charles Howard Willoughby; C. H. Willoughby, independent scientific oil operator; and Mrs. Eva F. Willoughby, at Fort Worth, Tex., and Fayetteville, Ark.
- Sr. C. G. Fernandez, Apartado 1508, Habana, Cuba.
- Bruno Fledelius, post box 140; Kai Hallum, post box 164; and Frode Weber, post box 165; Kobmagergade 33, Copenhagen K., Denmark.
- Viggo Bagge, post box 30; and Aksel Roos, post box 132; Kronprinsensgade 12, Copenhagen K., Denmark.
- Q. Empresa, Postlagd, Rosenheim, Bay. (Deutsches Reich).
- Ru. François Bonvin, Nr. 19, M. Gentil; A Brullard, R. Saint Augustin 22; and S. Chambrier, 22 Rue S. Augustin; Paris, France.
- S. P. Prim, Hpt.-Post-Lag, Coburg, Germany.
- Sig. N. Nascimbeni, 18 Via Farini, Modena, Italy.
- G. Carlo, Lis. de Correos, Tortosa-Catalunya; H. Dreose, Barcelona (V); and Prim. Piso, C. de Bertran, 187, Barcelona, S. G.; Spain.

All mail addressed to the said concerns and parties should be returned to senders stamped "Fraudulent: Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General"; and no money orders payable to said concerns and parties should be issued, paid, or certified.

The Following Notice Was Issued From the Office of the Chief Inspector of the Post Office Department

GRANT B. MILLER, CHIEF INSPECTOR

CANICE NEARY AND WILLIAM C. MACLAREN ARRESTED

Canice Neary, alias Charley Neary, wanted by the post-office inspectors in charge, Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y., for participation in the Elizabeth, N. J., mail robbery and murder, October 14, 1926, was arrested on September 10, 1928, and is now in custody.

William C. MacLaren, wanted by the post-office inspector in charge at New York, N. Y., for using the mails to defraud, was arrested July 16, 1928, and is now in custody.

Accordingly, postmasters will please remove promptly from their bulletin boards the descriptive circulars offering rewards for the arrest and conviction of these persons.

The Following Notices Were Issued from the Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster General

JOHN H. BARTLETT, FIRST ASSISTANT

ORGANIZING FOR CHRISTMAS

As Christmas and the holiday season are again approaching, in order that the matter may not be overlooked, or too long delayed, it is deemed advisable at this time to caution all postmasters, as well as supervisory officers, who have not already done so, to commence perfecting their organizations and laying their plans for handling the Christmas mail expeditiously and successfully.

This applies all the more forcibly this year because, as announced by the Postmaster General on page 1 of this supplement, all deliveries and window service will be suspended on Christmas Day, with the exception of special-delivery service.

This suspension of work was directed by the Postmaster General because of his desire to permit post-office employees to celebrate and participate in this great holiday. It is desirable if at all possible to continue this as a future permanent policy, except when Christmas falls on a Saturday or Monday, but it can be done only in the event that there is complete success in the handling and delivery of the Christmas mails before Christmas Day. This important fact should be impressed upon all employees of the service, and their loyal and hearty cooperation inspired.

There is no question that EARLY MAILING, coupled with prompt and efficient handling, is the real solution of the Christmas mail problem. Once we convince our public of the importance and advantages of EARLY MAILING, both to themselves and to the vast army of postal employees, and then obtain their practical cooperation in mailing all Christmas parcels, cards, and letters in ample time to reach destination and be delivered before Christmas Day, and then so organize our offices and forces as to handle promptly and efficiently the mail received each day, for both delivery and dispatch, we shall have reached the acme of perfection in the handling of this peak load of the year, and there will be no more criticism of the Postal Service because of delayed Christmas presents or messages.

EARLY MAILING

Therefore, in the beginning let EARLY MAILING be your watchword. Urge it upon your public in every conceivable way. Commence early and continue it up until the last five or six days before Christmas. Utilize every possible medium of publicity, including newspapers, trade and organization journals of all descriptions, business and civic organizations—such as chambers of commerce, boards of trade, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, and like organizations—theaters, motion-picture houses, ministers, school-teachers, public utilities, and large business concerns generally. Placard it in the lobbies of your offices, postal stations, and large business houses, and have your carriers and window clerks constantly urge it upon the public.

Incident to their shop-early campaigns, large business concerns will undoubtedly be glad to impress upon their patrons the great advantages of mailing early for Christmas. Suggestions should also be made to motion-picture theater owners to apply through their film distributing agencies for slides or trailers emphasizing the importance of EARLY SHOPPING and EARLY MAILING, as well as properly preparing matter for the mails, as several of the larger producing companies have already intimated their willingness to cooperate with the department in this manner.

The fact that on Christmas Day there will be no deliveries or window service should be stressed and the public urged to shop and mail sufficiently early so that all Christmas mail can be handled, transported, and delivered before Christmas Day.

SPECIAL-DELIVERY SERVICE

This feature of the service should be given wide publicity, attention being invited not only to the fact that it insures immediate delivery upon receipt at office of address, but that all special-delivery mail, including parcels, is now distributed, handled, and transported in the same manner and with the same expedition as first-class mail, thus insuring the maximum of service. Its use should be urged upon those mailing their Christmas parcels the last few days before Christmas, emphasizing the fact that special-delivery mail will be delivered on Christmas Day.

ORGANIZATION

As a primary step at the larger offices, postmasters should call conferences of their chief supervisory officers, including all superintendents of divisions and stations, with a view to discussing plans and perfecting their organizations for the successful handling of the Christmas mail.

Advance arrangements should be made not only for the number of extra substitutes, clerical, carrier, laborer, etc., that will be required during this emergency, but also for such changes in assignments and schedules of the regular forces as may be advantageous with a view to insuring the maximum of efficiency. All regular forces must be utilized to the fullest and best possible advantage before temporary substitutes are employed, and the latter should be employed only as actually required and their number increased gradually as the volume of mail increases until the peak is reached, when their services should gradually be dispensed with in the same manner. A sufficient number of substitutes should be employed each day to handle that day's mail without delay. Where it will best meet the situation a reasonable amount of overtime service of regular employees may be utilized on work requiring experienced men.

Particular attention should be given to the instruction of inexperienced substitutes in their duties, both before and after they are actually assigned to work, as well as in impressing upon them the importance of the work in which they are engaged, the inviolability of the mails, and the necessity of handling all mail promptly and efficiently. After they have been assigned, assistant superintendents and foremen should give them necessary individual instruction to insure their having complete and accurate knowledge of the duties they are to perform and the best methods of performing them. The workings of a large post office are little less than a maze to persons having no previous experience therein, and they can not be expected to function properly and efficiently without full instruction. Throughout the period of their employment inexperienced temporary substitutes should be given close and intelligent supervision.

Employees required to be on duty December 25 to make their regular holiday collections and dispatches, receive but not work incoming mail and handle the special-delivery mail, will, so far as practicable, be scheduled so as to give them the largest possible enjoyment of the Christmas holiday, keeping in mind, of course, the work that must necessarily be carried on.

Complete surveys of every division and section of the office, including the delivery service, should be made with a view to making arrangements in advance for such additional space and equipment as may be necessary to handle the extraordinary volume of the Christmas mails.

As indicated in the general letter sent to all first-class post offices with the request for estimates for clerical, carrier, and laborer auxiliary and overtime service for the December quarter, the simplified method of distributing incoming letter mail and Christmas cards will be utilized in all first-class offices where there is not available a sufficient number of regular and substitute clerks qualified on city distribution to handle the mail without delay, and it is necessary to employ inexperienced help.

During the heavy mailing days preceding Christmas both the main office and classified stations should be kept open in the evening as long as the volume of business warrants.

The frequency of collections should be increased as becomes necessary in order to keep outlying stations and street letter boxes clear of deposited mail.

Full advantage should be taken of relay service in order to keep the foot carriers on their routes delivering mail the maximum amount of time.

Large advertisers should be requested to withhold heavy mailings of certain matter, such as catalogues, calendars, etc., during the period from December 10 to January 1. Calendars should be mailed sufficiently in advance of December 10 to permit delivery before that date.

As an aid to the shop and mail early campaign, all banks conducting Christmas savings clubs should be urged to send out checks not later than between December 1 and 5. In doing this postmasters should explain fully the campaign of the department and business men for early shopping and early mailings, the great advantages of this practice, etc., and solicit the hearty cooperation of the banks.

STATION ORGANIZATION

Particular attention should be given to organizing stations and branches, where, in the larger cities, a large percentage of Christmas business is handled. Where possible, additional windows should be opened and rating and wrapping tables, with clerks in attendance, located in the lobby. Special attention should be given to serving patrons promptly and keeping them moving in orderly sequence so as to avoid any congestion or confusion. "In" and "Out" entrances may be arranged, and windows should be arranged and labeled so that patrons will pass in line from the rating tables to the service windows and on out through the exit door. The superintendent of each station or branch, or some employee designated by him, should frequently visit the lobby during rush periods to direct and advise the public.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Christmas cards must be handled with the same expedition as other letter mail. Unless Christmas greetings are delivered on or before Christmas Day they lose the greater part of their value. Therefore, they must not be placed aside with a view to handling and delivering after the rush.

The plan adopted last year of urging the cooperation of the public in the advance mailing of Christmas cards for LOCAL DELIVERY should be continued and extended in all offices where their volume has been so great in past years that they could not be handled without delay. All possible publicity should be given to the fact that such cards for local delivery should be mailed by December 15, or earlier, and that they will not be delivered until two or three days before Christmas, the postmark to bear the date of delivery.

The public should be urged to deposit Christmas cards mailed in advance for local delivery at the main office or classified stations, where some particular window, properly placarded, should be designated for their receipt. The cards should then be postmarked ahead as of the date on which delivery is to be made, distributed to the carrier routes, and then held until the date of delivery—December 21, 22, or 23. Postmasters should ask their patrons not to deposit such advance mailings of Christmas cards in street letter boxes.

In addition to general publicity this matter should be taken up by letter, or by some competent supervisor in person, with large business firms that have adopted the practice of sending Christmas greetings to their patrons, as well as other known large mailers of such greetings.

Dealers in Christmas-greeting cards should be asked to cooperate by explaining this plan to their customers and urging upon them, in their advertising and otherwise, the advantages of purchasing, preparing, and mailing their Christmas cards in advance.

Special cases should be provided in advance for the distribution of Christmas-card mail for local delivery in order that it may not be confused with regular mail, the simplified system of distribution as outlined in the department's general letter of August 23, 1928, which accompanied the request for estimates for the December quarter, to be utilized where practicable.

In order to keep faith with our patrons who cooperate in this manner, *great care should be exercised to see that such advance mailings of Christmas cards are kept separate and not delivered until the last two or three days before Christmas, and that the postmark bears the date of delivery.*

Christmas cards for dispatch will not be held as indicated, but will be distributed as received and dispatched in the regular manner.

TEMPORARY DELIVERY UNITS

At offices where acute congestion occurs because of insufficient space, arrangements may be made for the establishment throughout the city where warranted of centers of distribution at centrally located points, toward which mail should be kept constantly moving and from which carriers will make deliveries. Where possible to obtain without cost, portable election booths or available public buildings should be utilized for such purpose. Such additional vehicle service as may be necessary should be provided for the transportation of mail to such distribution points.

PLACARDS, POSTERS, AND BANNERS

The usual "SHOP AND MAIL NOW FOR CHRISTMAS" placards, "PREPARATION FOR CHRISTMAS MAILING" posters, and "CHRISTMAS MAIL" banners for use on trucks will be furnished. In addition thereto, employees having talent for the drawing and preparation of posters for local use should be encouraged in such activity and provided with all facilities available.

COOPERATION

As heretofore indicated, the continuation of the policy of closing post offices on Christmas Day is dependent wholly upon the success this year in handling and delivering all Christmas mail before Christmas Day. Such success is dependent upon the whole-hearted and continued cooperation of every employee in the service from the time the first piece of Christmas mail is deposited in a post office until the delivery of the last piece on or before midnight of December 24. Postmasters and supervisors, therefore, should impress this fact upon all employees and stimulate them to put forth their best efforts in order that there may be a complete clean-up of all mail daily, both incoming and outgoing, and that at the close of business on December 24 every post office throughout the country may be absolutely clear of all Christmas mail.

AUTOMOBILE TAGS, PENNSYLVANIA, 1929

The Highway Department of the State of Pennsylvania advises that approximately 1,000,000 tags out of a total of 1,750,000 will be issued prior to January 1, 1929.

The law requires that all cars to be operated on January 1, 1929, must be equipped with 1929 tags. These tags may be used on and after December 15, 1928. It is probable that between now and January 1, 1929, all of these tags will have to be mailed.

All postmasters in Pennsylvania should therefore in connection with their "mailing early campaign" call attention to the advisability of all automobile owners filing their applications at once. This will not only help the owners of the cars but relieve the mails at a time when they are taxed to capacity.

Postmasters in other States where there may be similar conditions should likewise bring home to their patrons the advisability of making application at once for tags.

RECEIPTS FOR CLERK HIRE

To all third-class postmasters:

It has been brought to the attention of the department that some postmasters at offices of the third class are requiring their clerks to sign in blank the vouchers for clerk hire on the reverse side of Form 1545-A, Third Class Postmasters Quarterly Report, the amounts involved being subsequently filled in by the postmaster.

This procedure is contrary to law and the regulations, and must be immediately discontinued. Attention is directed to the instructions appearing at the top of the receipt column at the right-hand side of page 2 of the quarterly report wherein it will be noted that each clerk is required to certify to the amount received.

CHANGE IN FORMS, NOS. 1841 AND 1841A—CITY DELIVERY STATISTICAL DATA

Due to a duplication in the numbers of the forms noted above it has been necessary to adopt new numbers for the forms used in compiling city delivery service statistical data. Hereafter Form No. 1817 will take the place of Form No. 1841, now used in compiling these data at offices having from 10 to 21 carriers. Form 1818 will take the place of Form 1841a now used at offices having more than 21 carriers.

These forms in future will be carried in stock by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Equipment and Supplies, to whom requisition should be made.

Postmasters should carefully note this change and not confuse the city delivery form with money order Form 1841, list of money orders paid.

PROPER MANNER OF TAGGING MAIL BAGS

Attention is invited to page 2 of the March, 1928, Supplement to the Postal Guide, instructing postmasters that attaching and detaching special-handling special-delivery, perishable, and bad-order tags to sacks equipped with the new locking device should be done by placing the string of the tag in the gap in the lock and snapping it on to the staple instead of tying the tag to the cord or fastener after the sack has been locked.

Information now comes to hand that in spite of this bulletin notice a considerable portion of sacks and pouches continue to arrive with tags wrongly attached, making it necessary to cut the string and restring the tags involving time and added expense.

Postmasters will please give this subject renewed attention and see that it is properly handled.

MAILS FOR ALASKA

To all Postmasters:

Complaint has been made that postmasters in the continental United States fail to observe the instructions relative to accepting *certain mail* for Nome and other interior points in Alaska during the closed winter season (October 1 to May 1), and that inquiries and tracers are sent without due regard to the length of time it takes mail to reach its destination.

The Postal Guide, July, 1928, page 93, paragraph 16, and page 116, paragraphs 21 a to f, inclusive, fully covers the dispatch of mail, articles transmissible, and articles excluded from the mails during the closed season for offices designated "R" under Alaska in the State list of post offices.

Postmasters will immediately give this matter their personal attention and see to it that all employees concerned fully understand the foregoing-mentioned instructions, and that all articles excluded are *not accepted for mailing* for transmission to post offices designated "R" during the winter period stated.

Inquiries or tracers should not be sent without first allowing a reasonable length of time for transmission, delivery, and response. In this connection, see section 614, paragraph 8, Postal Laws and Regulations, concerning notices of undeliverable matter.

The Following Notices Were Issued from the Bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster General

W. IRVING GLOVER, SECOND ASSISTANT

AIR MAIL SERVICE

LARGE AIR MAIL SHIPMENTS

Recently several large shipments of air mail have been made from various points in the country. These shipments have run all the way from 400 up to 14,600 pounds. When such unusual shipments are made, it is necessary that this air-mail matter be made up into directs as far as possible at the office of origin, and in some cases special pouching is necessary, in order to avoid delaying connecting planes at air mail fields. The connections between planes are necessarily close and it is not possible to handle such irregular shipments through the air mail fields, unless this mail is made up properly before it leaves the office of origin.

This matter is brought to the attention of postmasters in the event any large mailings of air mail matter are reported to be made at their office. They should immediately wire the division superintendent, Railway Mail Service, as to the probable amount to be mailed, the date, etc., in order that any necessary special instructions will be sent as to how such mail will have to be worked up before it is turned over to the air mail service. Under no circumstances should large quantities of air mail be massed on air-mail distributing fields.

CHANGES IN SCHEDULES

Route C. A. M.-2, effective October 15

The frequency of service over route C. A. M.-2, Chicago via Springfield and Peoria to St. Louis, Mo., and return is changed so as to be daily except Sundays, effective October 15.

Route C. A. M.-9, effective October 15

The frequency of service over route C. A. M.-9, Chicago, Ill., via Madison and La Crosse, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn., and return is changed so as to be daily effective October 15.

Route C. A. M.-16, effective November 12

Southbound *	Effective Nov. 12		Northbound *
2.45 a. m. E. T.	Lv.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Ar. 11.30 p. m. E. T.
3.20 a. m. E. T.	.....	Akron, Ohio.....	11.05 p. m. E. T.
4.40 a. m. E. T.	.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	9.45 p. m. E. T.
5.25 a. m. E. T.	.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	9.00 p. m. E. T.
6.05 a. m. E. T.	.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	8.20 p. m. E. T.
6.15 a. m. C. T.	Ar.....	Louisville, Ky.....	Lv. 6.00 p. m. C. T.

* Daily.

Route C. A. M.-24, effective October 19

DAILY

Southbound	Northbound
Leave Chicago, Ill., 6 a. m. C. T.	Leave Cincinnati, Ohio, 3.45 p. m. E. T.
Leave Indianapolis, Ind., 7.55 a. m. C. T.	Leave Indianapolis, Ind., 4 p. m. C. T.
Arrive Cincinnati, Ohio, 10 a. m. E. T.	Arrive Chicago, Ill., 5.45 p. m. C. T.

Route C. A. M.-27, effective October 15

Westbound *		Eastbound *	
4.05 p. m. E. T.	Lv.....	Bay City, Mich.....	Ar. 11.40 a. m. E. T.
4.15 p. m. E. T.	.....	Saginaw, Mich.....	11.30 a. m. E. T.
5.10 p. m. E. T.	.....	Lansing, Mich.....	10.40 a. m. E. T.
5.00 p. m. C. T.	Ar.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	Lv. 8.55 a. m. C. T.
4.05 p. m. E. T.	Lv.....	{Detroit, Mich. } {Dearborn, Mich.}	Ar. 11.40 a. m. E. T.
4.30 p. m. E. T.	.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.....	11.15 a. m. E. T.
5.10 p. m. E. T.	.....	Jackson, Mich.....	10.45 a. m. E. T.
5.40 p. m. E. T.	.....	Battle Creek, Mich.....	10.15 a. m. E. T.
5.00 p. m. C. T.	Ar.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	Lv. 8.55 a. m. C. T.
4.05 p. m. C. T.	Lv.....	Muskegon, Mich.....	Ar. 9.55 a. m. C. T.
4.25 p. m. C. T.	.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	9.35 a. m. C. T.
5.00 p. m. C. T.	Ar.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	Lv. 8.55 a. m. C. T.
5.05 p. m. C. T.	Lv.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	Ar. 8.50 a. m. C. T.
6.25 p. m. C. T.	.....	South Bend, Ind.....	8.10 a. m. C. T.
6.30 p. m. C. T.	.....	La Porte, Ind.....	8.05 a. m. C. T.
7.20 p. m. C. T.	Ar.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Lv. 7.15 a. m. C. T.

* Daily.

Route C. A. M.-30, effective November 19

Effective November 19, air mail service will be established over that part of the Chicago-Atlanta route between Chicago and Evansville. The post offices mentioned in the schedule below will be furnished with special cancellations for use on the first flight:

Southbound ^a	Effective Nov. 19		Northbound ^a
9.00 a. m.	Lv.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Ar. 5.00 p. m.
10.20 a. m.	.....	Champaign, Ill.....	3.25 p. m.
11.05 a. m.	.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	2.50 p. m.
12.05 p. m.	Ar.....	Evansville, Ind.....	Lv. 2.00 p. m.

^a Daily.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE

DELIVERY OF MAIL FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON OR ABOUT CHRISTMAS

To permit postmasters to reply to inquiries concerning the approximate mailing date in this country of articles intended for delivery in foreign countries at Christmas time, a list of dates showing approximately the latest date of dispatch from New York is herein furnished, it being suggested that the mailing of articles be made, if possible, in advance of the dates indicated.

Parcel post.—It is not practicable to state when parcel-post packages may be delivered because of the customs formalities that must, in most cases, be complied with by addressees before actual delivery is made.

Letters, post cards, and newspapers.—The list shows the approximate latest dates of dispatch from New York, but if mail is ready it should not be held lest congestion prevent delivery until after Christmas.

Approximate date of dispatch from New York

Aden.....	Dec. 5	Guadeloupe.....	Dec. 6
Argentina.....	Dec. 1	Guatemala.....	Dec. 18
Australia.....	Nov. 9	Guiana:	
Australia (Sydney only).....	Nov. 24	British and French.....	Dec. 7
Austria.....	Dec. 8	Dutch.....	Dec. 1
Azores Islands.....	Dec. 4	Haiti.....	Dec. 14
Bahamas.....	Dec. 20	Honduras.....	Dec. 15
Barbados.....	Dec. 16	Hungary.....	Dec. 12
Belgium.....	Dec. 14	India:	
Bermuda.....	Dec. 22	British.....	Nov. 21
Bolivia.....	Dec. 6	Bombay only.....	Nov. 28
Brazil.....	Dec. 8	Ireland (northern).....	Dec. 14
Bulgaria.....	Dec. 10	Irish Free State.....	Dec. 14
Cape Verde Islands.....	Nov. 21	Italy.....	Dec. 11
Ceylon.....	Nov. 28	Jamaica.....	Dec. 19
Chile.....	Nov. 29	Japan.....	Dec. 2
China:		Kenya and Uganda.....	Nov. 10
Hong Kong.....	Nov. 26	Latvia.....	Dec. 8
Shanghai.....	Nov. 26	Lithuania.....	Dec. 8
Colombia.....	Dec. 13	Liberia.....	Nov. 17
Costa Rica.....	Dec. 12	Luxemburg.....	Dec. 12
Cuba.....	Dec. 22	Maderia.....	Dec. 5
Cyprus.....	Dec. 5	Malta.....	Dec. 11
Czechoslovakia.....	Dec. 12	Martinique.....	Dec. 6
Danzig.....	Dec. 12	Manchuria (Harbin).....	Nov. 18
Denmark.....	Dec. 12	Mozambique.....	Nov. 17
Dominican Republic.....	Dec. 15	Netherlands.....	Dec. 14
Ecuador.....	Dec. 8	Netherland East Indies.....	Nov. 12
Egypt.....	Dec. 5	Newfoundland.....	Dec. 19
England.....	Dec. 14	New Zealand.....	Nov. 23
Estonia.....	Dec. 8	Nicaragua:	
Finland.....	Dec. 8	Bluefields.....	Dec. 11
France.....	Dec. 14	Corinto.....	Nov. 29
Germany.....	Dec. 14	Norway.....	Dec. 8
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 10	Paraguay.....	Dec. 1
Greece.....	Dec. 8	Palestine.....	Dec. 5
Grenada.....	Dec. 15	Panama.....	Dec. 15

Persia.....	Nov. 21	Spain.....	Dec. 12
Peru.....	Dec. 6	Straits Settlements.....	Nov. 18
Philippine Islands.....	Nov. 26	St. Kitts.....	Dec. 6
Poland.....	Dec. 8	Sweden.....	Dec. 8
Portugal.....	Dec. 10	Switzerland.....	Dec. 14
Rumania.....	Dec. 8	Syria.....	Dec. 5
Russia.....	Dec. 8	Trinidad.....	Dec. 15
Salvador.....	Dec. 18	Turkey.....	Dec. 10
Scotland.....	Dec. 14	Turks Island.....	Dec. 15
Siam.....	Nov. 18	Uruguay.....	Dec. 1
Siberia (Vladivostok).....	Nov. 16	Venezuela.....	Dec. 12
Sierra Leone.....	Nov. 23	Yugoslavia.....	Dec. 10
South Africa.....	Nov. 21		

HOLIDAY TIME IN THE INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST

The "overseas" holiday period of mailing commences about November 15, and in anticipation of an increased number of international parcel-post packages being mailed from that time up to the end of the holiday season, postmasters will observe particularly the tables printed on pages 223 to 467, inclusive, of the annual Postal Guide for 1928, which furnish information concerning the weight limit and dimensions applicable to parcels for each foreign country, state whether the parcels may be registered, insured, or sent C. O. D., the charges required to be pre-paid, the number and kind of customs declarations to be employed in each case, what other forms (if any) are necessary, and the articles which are prohibited transmission by parcel post.

These tables should be kept corrected so that they may be immediately available when needed.

Due to the failure of mailing post offices to see that the proper number or the correct forms (Doc. 2966 and 2967) are securely attached to parcels when mailed, the New York office finds it necessary to prepare and affix to such parcels a great many customs declarations. The same is true in regard to parcels for those countries which require the preparation of dispatch notes (Form 2972), despite the instructions on page 205 of the current Postal Guide, as modified by change No. 48, appearing in this supplement. In addition, a number of parcels are found to be short paid and can not, therefore, be dispatched abroad until the postage, including transit charges (if any), is fully prepaid. When accepting parcel-post packages for foreign countries, the aforementioned tables on pages 223 to 467 of the Postal Guide should be consulted.

Every effort should be made to have international parcel-post packages properly prepared for dispatch so as to avoid any reason for their return from an exchange post office to the post office of mailing to the annoyance or disappointment of the senders concerned.

SEPARATION IN POST OFFICES AND RAILWAY POST OFFICES OF MAIL FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Post offices and railway post offices will continue the separation of mail for foreign countries (especially during the period from November 15 to December 15, when the foreign mail is exceptionally heavy) to avoid congestion at the exchange post offices of New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans. International parcel-post packages will be dispatched as indicated in the tables on pages 223 to 467 of the annual Postal Guide for 1928. Packages of books, samples, and miscellaneous printed matter, while classed as "parcel post" in the domestic mails, are usually mailed as "prints" in the foreign mails, and unless the packages have declarations attached should be included with newspapers in the "prints" sacks that are not locked.

Parcel-post sacks should be labeled "New York, foreign parcel post" when containing parcels intended for dispatch from New York. When the size or number of parcels warrant, they should be placed in separate sacks, labeled "New York, foreign parcel post (Germany)," "New York, foreign parcel post (Poland)," etc., as the case may be.

Mails for Canada will not be dispatched to New York in sacks bearing labels reading "New York, foreign." New York is not the exchange office for Cuba, except prints originating in the first and second divisions of Railway Mail Service (overland), or for trans-Pacific countries unless the mail is specially addressed via New York or via Europe.

AIR-MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN TALARA AND LIMA, PERU

Air mail service has been inaugurated between Talara and Lima, Peru, which is available for the dispatch of letters mailed in this country and dispatched on vessels sailing from New York November 8 and every second Thursday thereafter.

The air mail fee, in addition to the ordinary postage or registration fee, or both, will be 25 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. Both the postage and air mail fee (as well as the registry fee in the case of registered letters) must be fully prepaid with United States stamps.

Articles to be dispatched by this route must be clearly marked "Servicio Aereo" in the left-hand bottom corner of the address side of the envelope or wrapper.

ROUTING OF MAILS FOR CENTRAL AMERICA—BRITISH HONDURAS, GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, AND NICARAGUA

Postmasters in the fourth, fifth, eleventh, and twelfth divisions of the Railway Mail Service will send all articles, including parcel post, for the Central American countries named above via New Orleans. Postmasters in the sixth, seventh, tenth, and fourteenth divisions will send all articles, including parcel post, via New Orleans, unless they can be advanced via New York, when they should be forwarded via the latter port.

Postmasters in the eighth and thirteenth divisions of the Railway Mail Service will send all articles, including parcel post, for the countries named by way of New Orleans, except that prints and parcel-post mails for Amapala, Choluteca, Nacaome, and Tegucigalpa, in Republic of Honduras, parcel-post mails for the west coast of Guatemala and Nicaragua (except Corinto and offices supplied from Corinto), should be dispatched via San Francisco and San Pedro, Calif., and all mail, including parcel post for Corinto, Nicaragua, and offices in Nicaragua supplied from Corinto should be dispatched via San Francisco, Calif., unless specially addressed otherwise.

NEW REGULATIONS COVERING ADMISSION OF NURSERY STOCK TO CANADA

Nursery stock entering Canada by parcel post is subject to the following regulations:

The importation into Canada of nursery stock (including trees, shrubs, vines, grafts, greenhouse plants, perennials, herbaceous plants, bulbs, roots, etc.) is permitted by mail provided a permit has been secured from the Secretary of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board, Ottawa, and the parcels are addressed to the consignee in care of the inspector of plant products at any one of the following ports:

Halifax, N. S.	Niagara Falls, Ont.
St. John, N. B.	Windsor, Ont.
Montreal, Que.	Winnipeg, Man.
Ottawa, Ont. (for scientific purposes only).	Estevan, Sask.
	Vancouver, B. C.

The importer in Canada is required to secure a permit to cover such shipments and will be provided with a special label which he should forward to the shipper, who will affix the same to the package. After examination, the package will be forwarded to destination in bond.

Permits must be handed by the importer to the collector of customs at the point where duty is paid before the shipment can be cleared.

A permit is not necessary for the importation of cut flowers and there are no restrictions except in the case of cut flowers of chrysanthemum, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, gladiolus, and dahlia, which are imported from the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. During the period June 1 to December 31 such shipments must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an authorized officer of the United States Department of Agriculture which states that the shipment is free from infestation by the European corn borer.

The importation of potatoes from the State of California is prohibited. Potatoes from the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland must be accompanied by certificates of inspection, certifying freedom from the potato wart disease.

The importation of all noncanned fruits or plants from the Hawaiian Islands is prohibited, except the fruits of pineapples, bananas, and coconuts, which may be allowed entry when accompanied by a certificate of inspection by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The importation of the foliage of conifers and decorative plants such as holly laurels, etc., is prohibited from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

The importation into the Province of British Columbia of fresh peaches, peach nursery stock, or peach fruit pits or seeds is prohibited from the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas and all States east of same. Shipments of the above products to British Columbia from any other State must be accompanied by a statement of origin supplied by the shipper.

The above modifies the information appearing under the item "Canada" respecting the importation of nursery stock into that service.

PARCEL-POST SERVICE TO EGYPT

Attention is again called to the fact that parcel-post packages for Egypt are being received at the New York post office unaccompanied by the invoices required in the notice of this office of September 12, 1927, published on page 41 of the October, 1927, Supplement to the Postal Guide.

Postmasters should caution mailers that failure to attach invoices to the relative dispatch notes as required may result in the return of parcels to origin.

PARCEL-POST SERVICE TO MANCHURIA

Attention of all postmasters is called to the fact that parcel-post packages addressed for delivery in Dairen, Pulantien, Newchiatun, Pitzuwo, Liushutun, and Port Arthur, Manchuria, are transmissible under the rates and conditions applicable to parcel-post packages addressed for delivery in Japan.

Postmasters will exercise the greatest care to see that parcels exceeding 11 pounds are not accepted for the offices mentioned.

POSTAGE FOR ARTICLES TO BE DISPATCHED ON THE RETURN FLIGHT OF THE "GRAF ZEPPELIN"

The postmaster at New York reports the receipt at his office of articles intended to be dispatched on the return flight of the *Graf Zeppelin* to Germany which are insufficiently prepaid.

There may be accepted for dispatch on such return flight only ordinary letters weighing 1 ounce or less and post cards addressed for delivery in European countries. The air mail fee applicable is \$1 for each letter, in addition to the regular postage of 5 cents, and 50 cents for each single post card, in addition to the regular postage of 3 cents.

As stated in the notice dated September 19, 1928, and bearing the caption Dispatch of Letters and Post Cards between this Country and Germany by the German Airship *Graf (Count) Zeppelin*, which was published on page 15 of the October, 1928, Supplement to the Postal Guide, articles for dispatch to Europe on the *Graf Zeppelin* shall be sent from the offices of mailing to the New York office to be held there until it is determined whether they shall be forwarded to Lakehurst, N. J., to be dispatched by the *Graf Zeppelin* on its return flight or, if the return flight is not made, forwarded from New York to Europe by steamship.

SPECIAL CANCELLATION FOR ARTICLES TO BE DISPATCHED FROM THIS COUNTRY BY THE "GRAF ZEPPELIN"

For the information of philatelists, it may be stated that a special cancellation has been authorized for use by the post offices at New York and at Lakehurst, N. J., in connection with articles to be dispatched to Germany on the *Graf Zeppelin*.

INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID ARTICLES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH ARE INTENDED TO BE DISPATCHED BY AIR

Articles for delivery in Canada, in order to be dispatched by the United States air mail service, must be fully prepaid at the rate of 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction and 10 cents for each additional ounce or fraction. (This rate includes the postage and air mail fee.) Articles prepaid at this rate will also be dispatched in Canada by Canadian air mail service, where available. If not fully prepaid at that rate the articles shall be forwarded by the ordinary means if sufficiently prepaid. (See first paragraph of sec. 12 on p. 175 of the current annual Postal Guide, and sec. 620, par. 3, Postal Laws and Regulations, 1924.)

Articles for delivery in Mexico, in order to be dispatched by air in this country and in Mexico from Nuevo Laredo, must be fully prepaid at the rate of 20 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. (This rate includes the postage and air mail fee.)

If they are not fully prepaid at that rate but are prepaid at least the air mail fee required for the dispatch by United States air mail service of articles for delivery in foreign countries other than Canada—that is, 4 cents for the first ounce or fraction and 8 cents for each additional ounce or fraction—they shall be dispatched by air to Laredo, Tex., and from there forwarded by the ordinary means.

Articles for delivery in other foreign countries will also be dispatched by air in this country if they are prepaid the air mail fee required as stated in the preceding paragraph.

It is to be noted that the articles referred to in the three preceding paragraphs are subject to the payment of the regular postage in addition to the air mail fee and that any deficiency in such postage is collectible from the addressee on the same basis as in the case of ordinary articles.

In case articles intended to be dispatched by air are wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid, both the air mail fee and part of the postage, they are subject to the same treatment as insufficiently prepaid or wholly unpaid ordinary articles, including their withholding from dispatch by the ordinary means in appropriate cases. (See sec. 12 on p. 175 of the July, 1928, Postal Guide, and secs. 498 and 620 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, 1924.)

When articles marked to be sent by air mail are sent forward by the ordinary means, either because of insufficient prepayment or when the transmission by United States air mail is ended and they are to be dispatched onward to destination only by the ordinary means, every annotation relative to the transmission by the air route must be canceled officially by means of two heavy transverse lines.

SHIP-TO-SHORE SERVICE SUSPENDED FOR THE TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP "ILE DE FRANCE" FROM LE HAVRE OCTOBER 10 AND FROM NEW YORK OCTOBER 20

Referring to previous announcements printed in Supplements to the Postal Guide, further notice has just been received from the Postal Administration of France to the effect that there will be no ship-to-shore air-mail service from the French Line steamship *Ile de France* on the trip from Le Havre October 10 and from New York October 20.

Promptly upon the receipt of definite information as to the resumption of this special air-mail service, appropriate announcement thereof will be made.

The Following Notices Were Issued from the Bureau of the Third Assistant
Postmaster General

ROBERT S. REGAR, THIRD ASSISTANT

DIVISION OF FINANCE

NEW COUNTERFEITS

The Treasury Department furnishes the following descriptions of new counterfeit notes:

\$10 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

On the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Ill.; 1914 series; check letter "E"; faceplate No. 417; backplate No. 1315; Frank White, Treasurer of the United States; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; portrait of Jackson.

This counterfeit is a photomechanical production printed on one sheet of paper on which pen and ink lines have been traced to imitate the silk fiber. The seal and numbering are printed in dark blue, the numbering being so heavily impressed as to appear in a black tone. The etching on both face and back is crudely executed, the fine lines in the border lathe work being barely visible, while the portrait has a smudgy appearance and is lacking in the characteristics which identify the genuine. Specimen at hand bears serial number G75796121A.

This note should not deceive the average handler of currency.

\$20 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

On the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Mo.; series of 1914; check letter "C"; face and backplate numbers indistinct; Frank White, Treasurer of the United States; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; portrait of Cleveland.

Produced by photographic process, this counterfeit is printed on one sheet of paper with pen and ink lines drawn on the face and back, to imitate the silk-thread fiber. The numbering has been retouched crudely by hand in ink of bluing tint, the seal being of the same shade, while the back reflects an unnatural grass green coloring which should immediately attract attention to the spurious quality of the note. When folded several times this counterfeit will crack, due to the gelatine coating on the paper.

This counterfeit should be easily detected.

\$10 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

On the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Mass.; series of 1914; check letter "A"; faceplate number indistinct, probably 328; backplate No. 1282; Frank White, Treasurer of the United States; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; portrait of Jackson.

This is a poorly etched production printed by photomechanical process on two sheets of paper between which threads have been distributed in imitation of silk fiber. The seal and numbering are crudely executed, the former being printed in a blue-black shade, while the numerals are of a type face differing from the style in the genuine, the letter A inclosing the complete number. Two different shades of blue are applied to the numerals and the inclosing letters. The back is executed in a pale-green tone and the legend FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE appears to have been retouched by hand with dark-green ink, the lettering being deeper than the coloring of the rest of the design.

This counterfeit should not deceive the careful handler of currency. Specimen at hand bears serial No. A95742401A.

\$5 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

On the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y.; 1914 series; check letter "A"; faceplate number indistinct; backplate number indistinct; Frank White, Treasurer of the United States; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; portrait of Lincoln.

This counterfeit is a crudely etched production printed from photomechanical plates on two sheets of paper between which threads have been distributed in imitation of the silk fiber. This note is the handiwork of the counterfeiter responsible for the \$10 Federal reserve note described in Circular Letter No. 610, dated October 12, 1928, all of the characteristics of which are preserved in the make-up of the counterfeit \$5 note identified in this circular letter. Specimen at hand bears serial number B66744984B.

Like the counterfeit \$10 Federal reserve note above mentioned, this note should not deceive the average handler of currency.

\$10 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

On the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Mo.; 1914 series; check letter "D"; face plate No. 132; back plate No. 1037; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; portrait of Jackson.

This counterfeit is a photomechanical production printed on two sheets of thin bond paper between which extremely coarse threads have been distributed to imitate the genuine silk fiber. The numbering and seal are printed in purple instead of dark blue, and this indelible tint is so pronounced that this feature alone should attract attention to the spurious character of the note. The back is heavily printed in dark green and the note is thick due to the pasting operation. Specimen at hand bears serial No. H19700676A. This counterfeit will not deceive the careful handler of currency.

\$20 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

On the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y.; 1914 series; check letter "A"; face plate No. 279; back plate No. 825; Frank White, Treasurer of the United States; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; portrait of Cleveland.

This counterfeit is printed from photomechanical plates on two sheets of paper between which silk threads have been distributed in imitation of the genuine fiber. This note is printed from the plates for the counterfeit described in Circular No. 590, dated January 11, 1927, and differs from the latter in that it is printed on a heavier grade of paper and the numbering is of a variety which does not resemble the genuine, the type face being Gothic. In the specimen at hand, the serial numbers on the upper right and lower left are not the same, a change in one numeral being made, the right number being B22740147B, while the other is B22750147B. The seal and numbering are printed in blue-black, while the back is executed in a pale green shade which reflects a faded effect. This note is the handiwork of the makers of \$5 Federal reserve note No. 611 and \$10 Federal reserve note No. 610 which recently appeared.

DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION

COOPERATION OF THE PUBLIC IN PREPARING CHRISTMAS MAIL

Another year is fast nearing its close and the holiday season, with its spirit of good will and cheer, will soon be here again.

Christmas, with its whirling snow, crimson holly, gay decorations, and merry and bright-eyed people everywhere, is a time of joy and gladness. Much of this festive spirit is due to the custom of exchanging gifts, greeting cards, and other remembrances which is so generally followed during the holiday season. The observance of this delightful custom incidentally results in greatly increasing the volume of mail, and everything possible should therefore be done to facilitate and expedite its handling.

In order to give its full measure of happiness and cheer, Christmas mail should be carefully prepared and reach the addressee in ample time to be in keeping with the purpose for which it is intended. Postmasters should be alert to assist in the promotion of this beneficent spirit and to this end should earnestly seek and develop the cooperation of mailers in the preparation of their Christmas mail. Such cooperation is an important and necessary factor in effecting its satisfactory movement and patrons should therefore be particularly urged to observe the conditions set forth below, since compliance therewith will accomplish the result desired and promote the pleasure and satisfaction of all concerned.

POSTAGE.—Prepay postage fully on all mail matter. The rates are as follows:

First class:

Letters and written and sealed matter, 2 cents for each ounce.

Government postal cards, 1 cent each.

Private mailing or post cards, including greeting cards in this form, 1 cent each.

Air mail:

Five cents for the first ounce and 10 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Second class:

Newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals containing notice of second-class entry, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of weight or distance.

Third class (limit, 8 ounces):

Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, also merchandise, 1½ cents for each 2 ounces.

Books (including catalogues) of 24 pages or more, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces.

Bulk lots of identical pieces of third-class matter may be mailed at special rates under conditions which may be ascertained from the postmaster.

Fourth class (over 8 ounces):

Merchandise, books, printed matter, and all otherailable matter not in first or second class—

Zones	First pound	Additional pounds
	Cents	
Local	7	1 cent each 2 pounds.
1 and 2	7	1 cent each pound.
3	8	2 cents each pound.
4	8	4 cents each pound.
5	9	6 cents each pound.
6	10	8 cents each pound.
7	12	10 cents each pound.
8	13	12 cents each pound.

ADDRESSES.—Address all matter plainly and completely in ink, giving street address or box or rural route number whenever possible. Place sender's return card in upper left corner of address side. Tags should not be used unless necessary, in which case a copy of the address and return card should be placed inside the parcel for identification if tag is lost.

PACKING AND WRAPPING.—Pack articles carefully in strong, durable containers. Wrap parcels securely, but do not seal them except when bearing a printed label or indorsement reading: "Contents: Merchandise. Postmaster: This parcel may be opened for postal inspection if necessary," together with printed name and address of sender, as sealed parcels not so labeled or indorsed in printing are subject to postage at the letter rate.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT AND SIZE.—Parcels may not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined nor weigh more than 70 pounds if for delivery within the first, second, or third zone, or 50 pounds in any other zone.

PERMISSIBLE ADDITIONS AND INCLOSURES.—Parcels may be marked "Do not open until Christmas," this being permitted in order to encourage early mailing.

Written greetings such as "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With best wishes," and names, numbers, or symbols for the purpose of description may be inclosed with third or fourth class (parcel post) mail. Books may bear simple dedicatory inscriptions not of a personal nature. Other written additions subject parcels to letter postage.

Do not inclose letters in parcels, as doing so would subject entire parcels to letter postage. Communications prepaid at the first-class rate may be sent with parcels prepaid at the third or fourth class rate by securely attaching the envelopes containing the letters or other written matter to the outside of parcels. (See art. 55, p. 14, July, 1928, Postal Guide.)

SEALS.—Christmas seals or stickers should not be placed on the address side of mail.

SPECIAL HANDLING—FOURTH-CLASS MATTER ONLY:

Parcels of fourth-class matter indorsed "Special Handling" will be given the expeditious handling and transportation accorded first-class mail (but not special delivery) upon payment, in addition to the regular postage of the following charge:

	Cents
Up to 2 pounds	10
Over 2 pounds up to 10 pounds	15
Over 10 pounds	20

SPECIAL DELIVERY FEES:

	First class	Second, third, or fourth class
	Cents	Cents
Up to 2 pounds	10	15
Over 2 pounds up to 10 pounds	20	25
Over 10 pounds	25	35

The prepayment of the foregoing special delivery fee on second, third, or fourth class mail entitles it to the same expeditious handling and transportation as is accorded first-class matter, and also entitles it to special delivery at the office of address.

INSURANCE.—Valuable parcels should be insured. The fees are: For parcel valued not over \$5, 5 cents; not over \$25, 8 cents; not over \$50, 10 cents; not over \$100, 25 cents. Return receipt 3 cents extra. All in addition to the regular postage.

WHERE TO MAIL PARCELS.—Uninsured parcels 8 ounces or less in weight may be mailed in street letter or package boxes, at all classified stations and branches, and at such numbered stations as are designated to receive parcels. Parcels weighing over 8 ounces can not be mailed in street boxes, but must be taken to the main post office or classified station or branch. Parcels containing meat, food products, cut flowers, or other perishable matter should be mailed only at the main postoffice or one of the large classified stations.

In giving the foregoing features widespread publicity it is suggested that postmasters especially request department stores and like establishments to embody in their Christmas advertising appropriate text bearing thereon. Valuable assistance may be secured through schools and motion-picture shows.

Attention is renewed to previous efforts to discourage the use of small or odd-sized greeting cards and envelopes, which practice is so costly to the Postal Service. The cooperation of manufacturers, dealers, and the public generally in the elimination of small-sized cards and envelopes to the end that the Postal Service may be relieved of the burden of handling them is desired and should continue to be sought and cultivated.

USE OF PRECANCELED STAMPS ON HOLIDAY MAIL

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at first, second, and third class post offices during the Christmas holidays, postmasters are authorized, at their option, to precancel and affix stamps for the payment of postage on matter of the second, third, and fourth classes offered for mailing at their offices during the month of December, the stamps not to be delivered to the persons presenting the parcels for mailing but to be affixed to the parcels by the postmaster or an employee of the post office after the proper postage has been paid. Stamps used in this manner shall be precanceled in accordance with the conditions governing the precancellation of postage stamps.

Postmasters are strictly enjoined to observe the greatest possible precautions to prevent the misuse of such stamps and shall exercise careful supervision over their use and the employees handling them in order that the postal revenues may be properly safeguarded. To this end postmasters should cause parcels to which stamps are affixed by receiving clerks to be examined and weighed at various intervals after the receiving clerks turn them over to the dispatching

clerks in order to make certain that the proper amount of postage stamps have been affixed to the parcels.

In case any persons or concerns desire to purchase precanceled stamps for affixing by themselves on mailings of matter of the second, third, and fourth classes, postmasters shall require them to submit an application for such privilege, as prescribed in article 69, page 16, of the July, 1928, Postal Guide.

USE OF NONSTANDARD-SIZED GREETING CARDS AND ENVELOPES TO BE DISCOURAGED

The attention of postmasters is again called to the campaign carried on by the department to discourage the use of small and irregular-sized greeting cards and envelopes in the mails. Postmasters are urged to make every proper endeavor to secure the cooperation of manufacturers, dealers, and the public generally in the elimination of such cards and envelopes in order that the Postal Service may be relieved of the burden of handling them and the mails thus be speeded up.

To this end it should be carefully and courteously explained that these small cards and envelopes seriously retard and interfere with the smooth flow of the work in post offices. Such small-sized cards and envelopes frequently can not be run through the canceling machines, thus necessitating canceling the stamps by hand and other extra handlings in the course of their facing, distribution, etc.; the addresses are likely to be obliterated by the cancellation mark; they do not fit the separating cases in use throughout the Postal Service, and can not be tied securely with letter packages. Furthermore, there is not sufficient space for directions for forwarding, etc., in cases where it is necessary to forward such matter in order to reach the addressees.

However, greeting cards and the envelopes in which they are mailed should not be too large, because if they exceed the standard size, especially in width (which is approximately 4 inches), they can not be conveniently handled in the separating cases and are likely to be cut by the package strings and thus become mutilated.

Every proper endeavor should be made to secure the cooperation of all concerned in order that the use of greeting cards and envelopes which are not of standard size may be curtailed, if not eliminated entirely. It should be suggested that in no case should cards or envelopes be smaller than $2\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 inches. A larger size, such as that of a Government postal card, is much preferable, but they should not exceed approximately 4 by 9 inches. It is, of course, also desirable that the cards and envelopes be made of white or light colored paper.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER MAILED BY PUBLISHERS AND REGISTERED NEWS AGENTS AT THE SECOND-CLASS POUND RATES OF POSTAGE TO THE COUNTRIES COMPRISING THE PAN AMERICAN POSTAL UNION MUST BE INDORSED TO SHOW THAT POSTAGE HAS BEEN PREPAID THEREON

In connection with the acceptance of publications under the provisions of paragraph 6, section 412, Postal Laws and Regulations, mailed by publishers and registered news agents at the second-class pound rates of postage to the countries comprising the Pan American Postal Union, attention is invited to the fact that under the Pan American Principal Convention of Mexico it is necessary to indorse upon the wrappers of the publications a statement showing that the postage thereon has been prepaid.

Postmasters should, therefore, advise accordingly all publishers and registered news agents who mail copies of their publications at the second-class pound rates of postage to the countries referred to. The following inscription

"POSTAGE PAID.
(PORTE PAGADO)"

should be placed, preferably by printing, in the upper right corner of the envelopes or wrappers in which the copies of the publications are mailed.

If this indorsement is not placed on the copies they are likely to be treated as unpaid on arrival at destination and be rated with postage due.

**PERMIT INDICIA ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER MAILED WITHOUT STAMPS AFFIXED MUST
BE PRINTED—NOT HAND STAMPED**

It has come to attention that in some cases the permit indicia on third-class matter mailed in bulk without stamps affixed under section 435½, Postal Laws and Regulations, are hand stamped.

This is not permissible. When third-class matter is mailed without stamps affixed under permit, the indicia must be printed. The use of a hand stamp for this purpose is objectionable and not approved.

While it is desirable, when precanceled stamps are used to pay the postage on third-class matter mailed under this section, that the inscription "Sec. 435½, P. L. & R." also be printed, such inscription may be hand stamped when it is not practicable for the mailer to have it printed.

IMPROPER ACCEPTANCE OF MATTER WITHOUT POSTAGE STAMPS AFFIXED

It has come to attention that some business concerns supply their agents in other places with advertising literature, envelopes, wrappers, etc., bearing printed permit indicia of the home office. The words "U. S. postage — c. paid" printed in such indicia lead such agents to believe that the postage has already been paid and that the matter may, therefore, be mailed by them at any post office.

This practice not only leads to confusion and misunderstanding but is liable to result in loss of postal revenue, since no postage whatever would be received by the Government for matter mailed by agents under such conditions.

Therefore, when matter is presented for mailing at any post office with the name of any other post office shown in the permit indicia the facts should be reported to this office, Division of Classification, and the matter itself should not be accepted for mailing unless the permit indicia are completely obliterated and proper postage is prepaid by stamps affixed.

No person or concern may mail matter without stamps affixed under permit (secs. 435½ and 452, Postal Laws and Regulations) unless special authority has been given such person or concern, and they should be advised that their permits are liable to be revoked if it is found that matter bearing their permit indicia is distributed outside the mails to agents or others, or is furnished in bulk to their agents for distribution at other places. (See par. 7, p. 5, of the April, 1927, Supplement to the Postal Guide.)

**POSTAGE-DUE MAIL, INCLUDING BUSINESS REPLY CARDS AND ENVELOPES, NOT TO
BE PLACED IN DIRECT PACKAGES OR SACKS MADE UP FOR INDIVIDUAL PERSONS
OR CONCERNS**

The attention of postmasters is renewed to the instructions of the Postmaster General appearing on page 1 of the October, 1928, Supplement to the Postal Guide, under the heading "Postage-Due Mail, Including Business Reply Cards and Envelopes, not to be Placed in Direct Packages or Sacks Made up for Individual Persons or Concerns" and to the instructions of this bureau issued under dates of February 23, 1927, July 10, 1928, and on page 27 of the August, 1928, Supplement to the Postal Guide, concerning the failure on the part of some postmasters and postal employees to stop the practice of placing postage-due matter in packages and sacks made up as directs for individual persons and concerns.

Postmasters are directed to give this matter their personal attention and check up the situation with respect to making up such direct packages and sacks in their respective offices, and also make such examination as is feasible of incoming direct packages and sacks made up for individual persons and concerns to see whether any postage-due matter has been erroneously placed therein.

The reports of such irregularities which, as stated in the instructions of the Postmaster General, are to be submitted to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification, should give the full particulars, including the name of the post office or railway post office where such direct packages or sacks were made up, the kind of postage-due matter erroneously included in each such direct package or sack, the number of pieces, etc. If possible the report should be accompanied with the package or sack label so that the irreg-

ularity may be taken up for correction in the most effective manner and the responsibility for the same definitely ascertained.

A considerable number of postmasters were recently given special instructions by letter with respect to the treatment of such postage-due matter and reporting the irregularities to this bureau. Other postmasters are instructed to send the reports of such irregularities with respect to postage-due matter included in sacks made up for individual persons and concerns to this bureau, Division of Classification, at the close of each week in which the irregularities are found.

In this connection the attention of postmasters is invited to the provisions of section 4051, Revised Statutes, embodied in section 217, Postal Laws and Regulations, from which it will be seen that each postmaster shall be charged with and held accountable for the postage accruing at his office which he has neglected to collect, the same as if he had collected it.

THIS MATTER IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE. GIVE IT IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND PROMPTLY SUBMIT TO THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION, THE REPORTS HEREIN CALLED FOR.

UNDELIVERABLE PRINTED MATTER NOT TO BE RETURNED OR FORWARDED CHARGED WITH RETURN OR FORWARDING POSTAGE UNLESS IT BEARS PLEDGE TO PAY SAME

It has come to attention that large quantities of undeliverable circulars and other printed advertising matter mailed at the third-class rate of postage are being returned by some postmasters to the sender charged with the return postage to be collected on delivery, although the matter does not bear the pledge of the sender to pay return postage. This practice results in a dead loss to the Postal Service because of the refusal of the sender to accept the matter and pay the return postage.

Ordinarily mail of the second, third, and fourth classes which is undeliverable and does not bear the pledge to pay return postage should not be returned charged with such postage but should be disposed of as provided by the Postal Laws and Regulations. (Par. 2, sec. 612, and par. 5-a, sec. 614.)

It has also come to attention that printed advertising matter is being forwarded to the addressees at other post offices charged with forwarding postage when it does not bear a pledge to pay such postage. This is contrary to the provisions of paragraph 4, section 575, Postal Laws and Regulations, and also results in loss of revenue.

All postmasters are requested to look into this matter at their respective offices, and if it is found that matter of this kind is being improperly returned or forwarded, prompt steps should at once be taken to stop the practice.

NO EXTRANEOUS MATTER ON BUSINESS REPLY CARDS OR ENVELOPES

Business reply cards and envelopes returned to the original senders under the provisions of section 384½, Postal Laws and Regulations, are subject to postage due on delivery. It is essential that they be readily identified in the mails so that they may receive this special treatment. Therefore no extraneous matter should appear on the address side of such cards or envelopes, but they should bear only the required indicia and the name and address of the person or firm (permit holder) to whom they are to be returned.

Postmasters will please so advise all permit holders at their places who send out business reply cards or envelopes for return under this regulation.

Where business reply cards or envelopes have already been printed and the extraneous matter on the address side is merely incidental, the cards or envelopes being otherwise printed in the required form, the supplies already prepared will be accepted for distribution and return with the understanding that future supplies must conform strictly to the requirements in all respects.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SENDER AND LEGIBLE POSTMARK MUST BE PLACED ON FOURTH-CLASS MAIL

Complaints have been received from large business concerns that many parcels received by them do not bear the return address of the sender and frequently the postmarks are not legible.

It is again necessary to call attention to paragraph 4, section 457, Postal Laws and Regulations, which provides that no parcel of fourth-class matter shall be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender.

Notwithstanding attention has been repeatedly called to this requirement, some postmasters continue to accept for mailing parcels which do not bear the sender's name and address. The failure to observe this requirement causes serious inconvenience and embarrassment and leads to much criticism of the Postal Service.

Postmasters should inform patrons with respect to this requirement, and parcels presented for mailing should not be accepted unless they bear the sender's name and address. When parcels which do not bear this information are found in the drops and the sender is unknown, the parcels should be legibly postmarked as required by section 525, Postal Laws and Regulations, and should be indorsed and treated as provided by paragraph 4, section 457, Postal Laws and Regulations.

UNPERMISSIBLE WRITTEN INCLOSURES IN SUIT CASES, LAUNDRY BAGS, ETC.

The season of the year is again here when young people leave their homes to attend the higher institutions of learning. These students are extensive users of the mails for their suit cases, laundry bags, supplies from home, etc., and postmasters at college and university towns report that in many instances the suit cases, laundry bags, etc., contain unauthorized written matter, such as note books of school work, old letters, memoranda, books and magazines bearing marginal notes, etc., on which postage at the fourth-class rate only is prepaid. Such parcels are rated up according to their classification and the deficient postage collected on delivery. One postmaster states that such postage ranges from \$2 to \$12 a parcel at his office. In many instances these collections work a hardship on the students.

Postmasters and postal employees are directed to give special attention when accepting suit cases, laundry bags, and other parcels intended for students in college and university towns and see that action is taken to prevent the dispatch from their respective offices of parcels offered for mailing at less than the first-class rate of postage which contain written matter not permissible with the class of matter as offered, thus improving this situation and making the service more satisfactory to its patrons and at the same time avoiding unnecessary labor, expense, and criticism. Eternal vigilance at the office of mailing is the only way to stop this trouble-making practice.

ACCEPTANCE OF CHINESE RING-NECKED PHEASANTS FOR MAILING IN THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA WHEN PROPERLY TAGGED

The State of South Dakota has authorized the shipment of Chinese ring-necked pheasants when there is attached thereto a special pheasant shipping tag sold by the State for such purpose. These tags are made of manila cardboard, printed in green ink, and plainly marked "Special pheasant shipping permit."

Postmasters in South Dakota may therefore under the provisions of section 465, Postal Laws and Regulations, accept for mailing to places within or without that State pheasants having attached thereto the required "Special pheasant shipping permit." Before dispatching pheasants bearing this tag postmasters must detach and destroy one section of the tag.

The State of South Dakota has also authorized the shipment of pheasants when they have attached thereto either nonresident shipping coupons or special resident shipping coupons within bag limits as specified on such coupons. Shipments of pheasants bearing these coupons may likewise be accepted for mailing.

Parcels containing pheasants mailed under the foregoing conditions must bear the name and address of the sender and be properly marked on the address side to show the nature of the contents.

DIVISION OF MONEY ORDERS

POSTMASTERS SHOULD REFRAIN FROM GIVING THEIR PERSONAL CHECKS TO PATRONS

It has been brought to the attention of the department that postmasters at some of the smaller money-order post offices instead of issuing money orders for the amount desired give patrons the personal check of the postmaster for remittances by mail. This practice, whether voluntary on the part of the postmaster or requested by the patron to avoid the payment of the money-order fee, must be discontinued, and the use of postal money orders recommended as a safe means of transmitting money by mail. (See sec. 861, par. 3, Postal Laws and Regulations.) Attention in this connection is also directed to paragraphs 4 and 5, pages 101 and 102, of the United States Official Postal Guide for July, 1928.

CORRECTION OF THE MEXICAN C. O. D. DIRECTORY IN THE REGISTER OF MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES

As the list of Mexican post offices and postal agencies appearing in the 1928 Register of Money Order Post Offices (pp. 264-283, inclusive) is used as a directory of C. O. D. offices in Mexico, postmasters are directed to enter therein the abbreviation "Susp." in red ink opposite the name of each of the post offices and postal agencies listed on page 57 of this supplement, at all of which the service has been suspended temporarily.

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED IN THE CANAL ZONE MUST NOT BE MUTILATED BY PAYING POSTMASTERS

The attention of this office has been called to the fact that some postmasters when paying a money order issued in the Canal Zone in error detach and retain the right end of the order, evidently presuming, as in the case of Canadian orders, that it constitutes the coupon portion of the order.

It should be borne in mind that an order issued in the Canal Zone may only be paid when a separate advice is on file, and that a mutilated order, particularly one without the serial number, can not be accepted as a voucher by the General Accounting Office, since it can not be identified without that information.

A Canal Zone money order may be paid at the money-order office upon which it is drawn, and at that office only, unless referred to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for change in the name of the paying office. In any case the corresponding advice must be on file before payment is made.

GREATER CARE TO BE EXERCISED IN FILLING OUT FORM 6126

It has been brought to the attention of the department that very frequently a postmaster in making out Form 6126 (notice that an order has been paid at an office other than that on which drawn) omits the name of his office and his signature, which prevents the postmaster at the issuing office from complying with the instructions printed on the form and returning the reply coupon properly filled in. All postmasters are therefore directed to exercise the greatest care in making out these forms.

SPECIMEN SIGNATURE (FORM 6339) AS AN AID TO IDENTIFICATION

When a money order is drawn for payment to the remitter, the postmaster should recommend to the patron the use of Form 6339 for the purpose of insuring identification.

At this season of the year there is a general movement of transient laborers from one section of the country to another. These transients avail themselves of the opportunity to transfer personal funds by means of money orders, and unless their signatures are on file at the paying offices, they are often refused payment because of insufficient identification.

In this connection postmasters are urgently requested to read carefully the provisions of section 1088, Postal Laws and Regulations, and to follow the instructions given therein.

SPOILED MONEY ORDERS MUST BE MARKED "NOT ISSUED"

It has been reported that postmasters frequently fail to cancel money-order forms spoiled in the process of issue and transmit them to the General Accounting Office with the paid orders.

In this connection attention is directed to paragraph 2, section 1104, Postal Laws and Regulations, which clearly specifies that all spoiled orders shall be canceled by writing across the face the words "Not Issued," and forwarded with the account in which they would be entered if regularly issued. Postmasters are therefore requested to exercise greater care in handling such forms in future.

DIVISION OF STAMPS

SURCHARGED STAMPS FOR MONMOUTH ANNIVERSARY

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department has prepared a special surcharged issue of 2-cent postage stamps in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth.

The issue consists of ordinary 2-cent stamps overprinted with the words "Molly Pitcher" arranged in two horizontal lines across the face of the stamp. The surcharge is in black.

The surcharged Monmouth anniversary stamps were first placed on sale October 20, 1928, at the post offices in Freehold, N. J., Red Bank, N. J., and Washington, D. C. The surcharged stamps were also placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS CONCERNING UNFILLED STAMP ORDERS TO INCLUDE DATE OF REQUISITION

Many of the letters and telegrams being received from postmasters reporting the nonreceipt of or requesting changes in pending orders for postage stamps, postal cards, or stamped envelopes omit the date of the requisition, which causes unnecessary work in the department and frequently leaves doubt as to action that should be taken. This particularly applies to orders for special-request envelopes when changes in the printing of the return card or other modifications are desired. The resulting delay in locating the order may even be sufficient to defeat the purpose for which the letter or telegram is sent.

Postmasters are urged hereafter to use greater care in every case to include the date of the requisition in all such communications to the department.

REQUISITIONS FOR PRECANCELED SPECIAL-REQUEST ENVELOPES TO BE PLAINLY MARKED

The attention of postmasters is called to the importance of having special-request requisitions for 1-cent envelopes plainly indorsed "Precanceled" on both the printer's copy and requisition section before they are submitted to the department. The absence of such indorsement has already in several cases resulted in the furnishing of ordinary envelopes that could not be used by the patron. To prevent such errors in the filling of orders in the future, care should be exercised to see that this indorsement is not omitted.

HAWAIIAN SURCHARGED STAMPS

From reports received in the department it appears that some postmasters have misunderstood the instructions and advised patrons that the 2 and 5 cent Hawaiian surcharged commemorative stamps could not be used on mail matter dispatched at United States post offices. Such information is erroneous and does not conform to the instructions in the notice relating to this special issue, on page 34 of the August supplement, which states that the surcharged stamps for the Hawaiian anniversary are valid for use on mailings at post offices using ordinary United States stamps, including the United States proper, Alaska, Guam, Porto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

REQUISITIONS FOR PRINTED STAMPED ENVELOPES NOT TO BE POSTMARKED ON THE FACE

The attention of postmasters is again called to the necessity of having requisitions for special-request and office-request envelopes submitted to the department without defacement of the face side by improper postmarking. *The postmarking stamp should appear on the address side of Forms 3202 and 3202-d and nowhere else* when mailed to the department or central accounting office.

Postmasters will please see that these instructions are complied with in the future.

DIVISION OF REGISTERED MAILS

USE OF PAPER STRIPS OR SEALS IN SEALING REGISTERED MAIL

With reference to the notice published on page 25 of the June, 1927, Supplement to the Postal Guide under the caption "Use of Paper Strips or Seals in Sealing Registered Mail" postmasters are advised that while the addition of such strips or seals to first-class registered articles which, under the regulations are required in the first place to be securely sealed in every part affords little, if any, additional security, no objection will be made to their use provided the strips or seals are of a distinctive character, made of soft, thin, unglazed paper (preferably transparent), with the name and address of the sender printed thereon to correspond with the return card on the envelope or wrapper, and furthermore, that the strips or seals are not attached in such manner as to interfere with the proper postmarking (backstamping) of the articles as required by the Postal Laws and Regulations, paragraph 3, section 874, and paragraph 1, section 567 (as amended January 18, 1928).

Articles prepared in accordance with the regulations, but bearing paper strips or seals which do not conform to and are not affixed in accordance with the above instructions shall not be accepted for registration as first-class mail. Registered articles sealed *against inspection* (first class) found in the mails bearing *plain* paper strips or plain seals over the sealing flaps shall be accepted for as bearing "*Plain paper strips or seals,*" and so indorsed by the first postal employee discovering that the registered articles have been so sealed, and shall be treated *at the post office of address as if* received in bad order. (See secs. 511 and 973, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

In preparing mail for registration reliance should not be placed upon the paper strips or seals to strengthen otherwise weak envelopes or wrappers, nor for the sole purpose of sealing the matter, but primary importance should be placed upon the necessity of using envelopes and wrappers of sufficient strength to carry through the mails without liability of damage or without easily becoming unsealed, regardless of the paper strips and seals.

In connection with the use of paper strips or paper seals in sealing small mailing boxes sent as first-class registered mail instead of the boxes being re-wrapped, attention is invited to the notice published on page 26 of the April, 1923, Supplement to the Postal Guide, under the heading "Mailing Boxes Equipped with Metal Fasteners—When Acceptable and When Not Acceptable as Containers for First-Class Registered Mail." When the strips used in sealing unwrapped boxes sent as first-class registered mail *are not a component part of the boxes*, they should entirely cover each side of the tops of the boxes, and should

be of strong, thin, unglazed paper (preferably transparent) with the name and address of the sender printed thereon to correspond with the return card on the parcel, and the paper strips should be securely affixed with mucilage or glue to the bottom of the box in such a manner as to permit post marking on the bottom to engage the sealing flaps. If the boxes are *wrapped* and sealed in accordance with the regulations and the sender desires to use paper strips or seals in addition they should conform in every respect to the specifications in the first paragraph above.

Third-class matter valued in excess of \$100 upon which a registry fee in excess of 20 cents is paid must be *sealed against inspection* and first-class postage paid thereon; but the requirement for the sealing of registered matter of the third class valued in excess of \$100 and the prepayment of letter postage thereon does not prohibit the voluntary sealing of registered matter of the third class valued at \$100 or less on which the first-class rate of postage is paid, nor the *sealing subject to postal inspection* of third-class matter valued at \$100 or less, prepaid at the third-class rate of postage, under the provisions of amended section 453 of the Postal Laws and Regulations. (See art. 9k, p. 114, of the July, 1928, Postal Guide.)

When paper strips or paper seals are used to seal third-class registered parcels *subject to postal inspection*, on which the senders have not paid more than the 20-cent registry fee, the senders should be encouraged to have their names and addresses, corresponding with the return card on the envelope or wrapper, appear in printing on the strips or seals, instead of plain (nondistinctive) seals or strips being used; and to use strips or seals of soft, thin, unglazed paper (preferably transparent) in the same manner as is prescribed above for first-class registered articles sealed against inspection.

The authority for the use of the paper strips or seals described above is given with the understanding that it will be rescinded if their use at any time proves to be disadvantageous from the stand point of the Postal Service.

RETURN ADDRESS TO BE PLACED IN UPPER LEFT CORNER OF ENVELOPE OR WRAPPER OF REGISTERED MAIL

It has been brought to the attention of the department that frequently articles are accepted for registration with the senders' address on the back instead of in the upper left corner of the wrapper or envelope.

This requires extra time on the part of postal employees who handle the articles in looking for the return addresses. Postmasters and postal employees are therefore requested to see that the senders' return address is placed in the upper left corner of the envelope or wrapper of registered mail and not on the back, attention in this connection being invited to article 124, page 22, of the July, 1928, Postal Guide.

RECEIPTS TO BE ISSUED FOR UNDELIVERED REGISTERED ARTICLES AND SIGNED RECEIPTS (FORM 3849) TURNED IN BY CARRIERS—CHECKING OF REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPTS ON DELIVERY RECORD

The attention of postmasters at all offices having city, village, or rural carriers is directed to Order No. 8349 of the Postmaster General, dated October 6, 1928, amending paragraph 2 of section 1047 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1924 so as to provide that receipts shall be given to city, village, and rural carriers for undelivered registered matter and for signed receipts (Form 3849) for registered matter delivered. A form on which to issue such receipts, known as Form 3868, "Carriers' registry receipt," will be ordered and will be furnished postmasters as soon as the stock supply is available. In the meantime stock Form 3849 may be improvised and used as a receipt to the carriers for undelivered registered articles returned and the signed receipts turned in by the carriers for registered articles delivered.

The receipts given to the carriers will describe the registered articles returned by the carriers by their registration numbers but the receipts issued to the carriers for the signed Form 3849 will simply be for "----- signed receipts, Form 3849."

The forms on which the carriers are to be given receipts for undelivered registered matter and signed Form 3849 turned in by them will be filled out by the individual carriers before presenting the undelivered articles and the receipted Forms 3849 for delivered articles to the registry clerk, who will verify the fact that the articles and receipts as indicated have been returned, sign the receipt, and give it to the carrier who will retain it for future reference should occasion require.

Receipts given to the city, village, and rural carriers for registered articles returned undelivered and for signed Forms 3849 representing registered matter delivered must invariably be issued to the carriers at the time the undelivered registered mail and the signed receipts (Form 3849) are turned in by the carriers.

The issuance of these receipts to the carriers will make it unnecessary for the carriers to wait until each individual entry on the delivery record has been checked with the returns made by the carrier. However, it is expected that the registered matter returned undelivered, and the receipts for registered articles delivered will be promptly checked with the post office or station delivery record, as is required by section 1047 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, and that appropriate action will be taken in case any discrepancy is found. It is the intention that the receipts shall be given to the carriers with expenditure of as little time and labor on the part of the post-office employees and the carriers as is practicable with due regard to the proper checking and safeguarding of the registered articles.

CHECKING OF REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPTS ON DELIVERY RECORD

Postmasters and postal employees are informed that when a registered article is received for delivery accompanied by a sender's registry return receipt or marked to indicate that such a receipt is desired by the sender, the letter "R" should be placed opposite the entry of the registered article on the delivery record (Form 3850) at the smaller offices and smaller stations and Forms 3849, 3867, or firm delivery sheets (Forms 3883 and 3883-A) at the larger offices and stations.

Care must be exercised to see that a return receipt is attached to the registered article at the time of delivery of the registered article to the carrier if the sender has requested a return receipt. Carriers should have in their possession a limited number of blank return receipts which can be filled out by them in the infrequent instances where they find that a return receipt was requested by the sender but is found to be missing at the time of delivery.

When delivery of the article is effected, and the office delivery receipt and a return receipt obtained, the entry of the article on the delivery record will be checked to indicate not only the delivery of the article but also to show that the required return receipt has been obtained. If for any reason a requested return receipt is not obtained at the time of delivery, action should be taken to obtain the return receipt as soon as practicable which would ordinarily be on the next trip of the carrier.

Notwithstanding a charge is now made for each return receipt, considerable complaint has been received at the department relative to the failure to obtain such receipts, and it is very important that postmasters and postal employees see that a return receipt is promptly furnished in each instance where the sender has requested a return receipt.

CARE TO BE EXERCISED TO AVOID ACCEPTING C. O. D. PARCELS FOR MAILING TO OTHER THAN MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES

The attention of postmasters and postal employees is directed to amended section 1074, paragraph 1 (a), of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1924, and to article 134, pages 143 and 144, of the July, 1928, Postal Guide, which provide that C. O. D. parcels must not be accepted for mailing unless addressed to post offices which transact money-order business.

In ascertaining whether post offices to which parcels intended for transmission as C. O. D. mail are addressed actually transact money-order business, postmasters and postal employees engaged in the acceptance of parcels for mailing should bear in mind the change made in the "State list," beginning on page 469 of the United States Postal Guide for July, 1928, in the designation of money-order post offices. Formerly the asterisk (*) was used to indicate money-order offices, but in the 1928 Guide the method has been reversed and the asterisk is placed after the names of post offices which *do not* issue money orders.

Care should also be exercised to see that parcels addressed to United States naval vessels are not accepted for mailing as collect-on-delivery matter, regardless

of whether or not such vessels transact money-order business. C. O. D. parcels may, however, be sent when addressed for delivery through the United States naval station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. C. O. D. parcels intended for persons connected with naval land establishments or naval receiving ships permanently located at particular points in the United States may be accepted for mailing addressed to the United States money-order post offices where the naval land establishments or receiving ships are located, but delivery of such parcels will be made from the post offices and the C. O. D. charges collected at the time of such delivery. (See arts. 78 and 79, p. 133, of the July, 1928, Postal Guide.)

C. O. D. TAGS NOT LEGIBLY COMPLETED

Numerous reports have recently been received by the department in regard to the careless manner in which the particulars on C. O. D. tags are filled in, and it is therefore considered necessary to again bring this matter to the attention of all concerned.

Some reports and specimen C. O. D. tags submitted indicate that the C. O. D. number is written in lead pencil in such an illegible manner as to make it indecipherable. In other instances the number is omitted entirely. As a result, the postmaster at the office where the parcels are delivered is unable to state the C. O. D. number on the money orders issued and also the post-office records are incomplete. Some firms have adopted the practice of using a rubber stamp for stamping their name and address on the C. O. D. tag. The use of these stamps has been approved by this office provided they are properly and carefully used. A practice particularly noticeable at the larger post offices is to abbreviate the firm name; i. e., John Doe Co., abbreviated to J. D. Co. This practice, especially when a street address is not given, is the cause of considerable confusion, and parcels bearing C. O. D. tags prepared in this manner should not be accepted for mailing unless the abbreviation is the actual name under which the firm is operated.

Attention is directed to article 137, page 144, of the July, 1928, Postal Guide. The instructions contained therein should be carefully read and complied with by all employees assigned to the acceptance of parcels for collection on delivery. The particulars on the C. O. D. tag should not be filled in with ordinary lead pencil, but in a legible manner with ink, distinctive type, or indelible pencil. Postmasters will immediately advise firms who apparently are lax in this respect that if their C. O. D. tags are not properly prepared the parcels will not be accepted for mailing, emphasizing the fact that carelessness in this matter will only serve to delay the receipt by them of money orders for their C. O. D. parcels, and that, on the other hand, cooperation will be mutually beneficial.

All violations of instructions on this subject should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Registered Mails, on Form 3826a.

IMPROPER TREATMENT OF C. O. D. PARCELS AT ADDRESS OFFICES

It is again necessary to call attention to the fact that continued carelessness is exhibited by many postmasters and postal employees in failing to comply with the requirements of article 123, pages 140 and 141, of the July, 1928, Postal Guide, relative to the length of time C. O. D. parcels shall be held at destination post offices awaiting acceptance by the addressees, prior to the return thereof to the senders, postage collect. Cases of this kind constantly are being brought to the attention of the department by senders of C. O. D. parcels, and much embarrassment is caused since no reasonable excuse can be given for the premature return or excessive retention of C. O. D. parcels.

The sender should at once be notified (on Form 3540) when a C. O. D. parcel is refused or the addressee is unknown or can not be found at the place to which the parcel is addressed, or the parcel is addressed to a street address or locality that does not exist at the office of address. After such notice has been sent the parcel should, unless instructions to the contrary are received from the sender, be held for the time indicated in the sender's return request, but not to exceed 30 days, or for 30 days if no period is stated and then, if undelivered, returned to the sender, rated up for collection of the return postage.

Postmasters are requested to give this matter their personal attention and to make a special effort to eliminate this source of criticism.

NOTICES FOR AND TREATMENT OF C. O. D. PARCELS CONTAINING NURSERY STOCK

The instructions under the heading "Notices for and treatment of C. O. D. parcels containing nursery stock" appearing on pages 18 and 19 of the March, 1928, Postal Guide, and article 150, page 147 of the July, 1928, Postal Guide are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Under previous special instructions relating to nursery stock sent collect-on-delivery postmasters were required to notify the senders when the parcels were undeliverable; that is, when the postmasters had definitely ascertained that the parcels could not be delivered, but such notices to senders were not required when it had not been ascertained that the parcels could not be delivered even though the parcels were on hand undelivered; that is, when the postmaster was unable to ascertain definitely whether or not delivery might be made. Briefly stated, undelivered as distinguished from undeliverable means possible to deliver as distinguished from impossible to deliver."

Upon the urgent request of a number of the larger nursery companies, this office agreed to revise the special instructions on the back of the C. O. D. tags attached to parcels containing nursery stock to require postmasters at the offices of address to notify the senders of *all C. O. D. parcels containing nursery stock mailed under this procedure which fail of delivery for any reason* within "five days" after receipt at offices of address instead of "at once" if not immediately delivered.

Therefore, the senders' instructions appearing on the back of the delivery office portions of C. O. D. tags on parcels containing nursery stock were revised to read as follows:

"In the event of addressee refusing to pay the charges for any reason, deliver at once, without collecting the C. O. D. charges. Notify sender *within five days* if this C. O. D. parcel fails of delivery *for any reason*. If disposition is not furnished, parcel may be destroyed after 30 days from date of receipt. *See sender's coupon for further instructions.*"

The following previous instructions remain the same on the senders' coupon which should be returned to the senders in every instance:

"This coupon should be returned to sender with money order. In event this parcel is delivered without collecting the C. O. D. charges, or is destroyed after 30 days, such disposition should be checked (X) hereon and this coupon returned to sender in penalty envelope. *See senders' instructions on back of delivery office coupon.*"

Below these instructions are two spaces for checking the disposition made of the parcel, as follows:

"Delivered to addressee without collecting C. O. D. charges. Destroyed after 30 days."

Extreme care should be exercised to assure notices being sent to the senders, *within five days* after receipt at offices of address of C. O. D. parcels containing nursery stock, *when such parcels fail of delivery for any reason during that period.*

The object of sending these notices is to enable the senders to communicate with the addressees either direct or through their agents and arrange for the acceptance of the parcels by the addressees or withdrawal of the parcels by the agents to better conserve the contents and render possible a sale to some other person to prevent total loss by deterioration while in the Postal Service or destruction after 30 days.

Any postmaster or other postal employee failing to send a notice to the senders (on Form 3540) within the required period of five days may be held personally responsible in case of loss to senders due to the failure to send such notice.

When such C. O. D. parcels are presented for delivery and the addressees refuse to pay the charges *for any reason*, the parcels should immediately be tendered to the addressees without collection of the C. O. D. charges. In every case where such C. O. D. parcels are delivered without collection of the C. O. D. charges in accordance with the senders' instructions on the back of the C. O. D. tags, the delivering employee should require the addressee to write, immediately above his signature, the words "Delivered without collection of C. O. D. charges."

Postmasters should see to it that C. O. D. parcels containing nursery stock mailed in accordance with this special procedure are treated in conformity with these revised instructions even though the C. O. D. tags contain the old instructions.

Certain nursery-stock mailers have reported the receipt of numerous notices covering C. O. D. parcels which are held "on hand" because the addressee is not able to pay the C. O. D. charges. There should be no occasion for sending such a notice because such parcels containing nursery stock should be delivered to the addressees without collection of the C. O. D. charges.

At present C. O. D. parcels of this character bear an indorsement reading substantially as follows: "This parcel must not be returned." Despite this indorsement, postmasters at mailing offices have reported the return to the senders of numerous C. O. D. parcels containing nursery stock. It has been the practice of the mailing postmasters to immediately return such parcels to the offices of address, inviting attention to the special instructions which call for destruction of the stock after 30 days from date of receipt at the office of address. However, it appears that in certain exceptional cases the senders have especially requested postmasters at offices of address to return C. O. D. parcels. To avoid unnecessary work and confusion and possible erroneous destruction at offices of mailing, all such C. O. D. parcels returned to offices of mailing upon request of the senders should be conspicuously indorsed "NOTICE. NURSERY STOCK RETURNED AT SENDER'S REQUEST." Unless the senders specifically request the return of C. O. D. parcels containing nursery stock, such parcels should not be returned.

INDEMNITY

Article 265, page 163, of the July, 1928, Postal Guide is changed to read as follows:

"265. *Nursery stock.*—Claims for indemnity involving C. O. D. parcels containing nursery stock mailed in accordance with article 150, page 147, of the July, 1928, Postal Guide as amended, which cover outright loss, rifling, or physical damage (not due to deterioration) should be adjusted by paying postmasters in the regular manner. Other claims for indemnity arising in connection with such C. O. D. parcels, upon completion, shall be transmitted by the appropriate paying postmasters to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Registered Mails, for adjustment."

FORWARDING OF C. O. D. PARCELS MAY BE LIMITED BY THE SENDERS

The attention of the department has been called to the fact that C. O. D. parcels are repeatedly forwarded at the request of addressees until the postage for forwarding has accumulated in some cases beyond the actual value of the contents of the parcel, at which time they are refused by the addressees, necessitating the return of the parcels to the senders with this accumulation of postage due. The senders of such C. O. D. parcels have strenuously objected to the forwarding of their parcels in this manner.

It is believed that the unnecessary and repeated forwarding of C. O. D. parcels is a detriment rather than a benefit to the Postal Service as well as the senders.

Senders of C. O. D. parcels who desire to protect themselves against any forwarding of such mail may indorse the parcels "POSTMASTER: DO NOT FORWARD" in which event postmasters will ignore the forwarding orders of addressees. (See art. 72, par. (3), p. 132, of the July, 1928, Postal Guide.)

However, senders who desire to limit the forwarding of their C. O. D. parcels within reason, will be permitted to place in the return requests on their C. O. D. parcels in a conspicuous manner, the indorsement "POSTMASTER: DO NOT FORWARD AFTER -----". If not accepted by that date, return to senders." The time during which such C. O. D. parcels may be forwarded will be limited to 30 days from the date of mailing. Therefore, any date which may be inserted in the required instructions on such C. O. D. parcels (preferably by means of rubber dating stamps, pen and ink, typewriter, but not by means of lead pencil) must not contemplate the forwarding of the C. O. D. parcels after a period of 30 days from the dates of mailing.

Postmasters are enjoined to observe requests of the foregoing character which may appear on C. O. D. parcels, and refrain from forwarding any such C. O. D. parcels after the expiration of the forwarding period specified in the senders' return requests thereon which period must not exceed 30 days from dates of mailing.

The Following Notices Were Issued from the Bureau of the Fourth Assistant
Postmaster General

H. H. BILLANY, FOURTH ASSISTANT

CARE OF AUTOMATIC SCALES

Reference is made to notice published on page 19 of the September, 1928, supplement to the Postal Guide, inviting attention to the fact that parcel-post packages should bear the address on one side only.

It has come to the attention of the department that clerks in many offices, in order to determine whether the address was placed on both sides of a package flip the package over while lying on the platform of the scale. This practice is injurious to the scale equipment, and postmasters will please direct that it be discontinued. Parcels should be examined before being placed on parcel-post scales for weighing, as per these instructions.

ADDITIONAL RURAL ROUTES ON WHICH THE MAIL BOXES OF ALL PATRONS HAVE BEEN
PAINTED

We have recently been informed that on the following routes all of the mail boxes maintained by the patrons have been painted white in accordance with our request:

	Route No.
Gilroy, Calif.....	B
Fayetteville, Ga.....	1, 2, 3, 4
Estherville, Iowa.....	1
Cecilia, Ky.....	1
Jeanerette, La.....	1, 2
Bangor, Me.....	9
Berlin, Md.....	3
Union Bridge, Md.....	1, 2, 4
Boyne City, Mich.....	3
East Jordan, Mich.....	4
Lonsdale, Minn.....	1
Bucatanua, Miss.....	1
Irondale, Mo.....	1
Zora, Mo.....	1, 2
Lincoln, Nebr.....	4
Mexico, N. Y.....	5
Peachland, N. C.....	1
Egeland, N. Dak.....	1, 2
Scranton, N. Dak.....	1
Fort Recovery, Ohio.....	1, 2, 3, 4
Harrison, Ohio.....	2
Boswell, Okla.....	2
Harmon, Okla.....	2
Waynesburg, Pa.....	1
Ridgeville, S. C.....	2
Sperryville, Va.....	1
Cameron, Wis.....	1

This makes 1,018 routes on which this work has been completed.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE GROUPING OF BOXES

Reports received indicate that much interest is being manifested by postmasters, postal employees, and patrons of the Postal Service in the effort being made by the department to have boxes in suburban and rural areas grouped, and reerected on stands, constructed along lines previously recommended, in supersedure of the irregular arrangement so often observed along the highways.

We especially acknowledge the cooperation in this good work of the following rural carriers.

- Julian Keller, Rural Carrier, Route B, Gilroy, Calif.
- Jenous O. Phillips, Rural Carrier No. 1, Fayetteville, Ga.
- Archibald J. Dixon, Rural Carrier No. 2, Fayetteville, Ga.
- William T. Howell, Rural Carrier No. 3, Fayetteville, Ga.
- James W. McBride, Rural Carrier No. 4, Fayetteville, Ga.
- John K. Davis, Rural Carrier No. 3, Berlin, Md.
- Frank Novak, Rural Carrier No. 1, Lonsdale, Minn.
- Yancy G. Patrick, Rural Carrier No. 1, Bucatunna, Miss.
- J. A. Mauel, Rural Carrier No. 4, Lincoln, Nebr.
- Capt. David Boyd, jr., Rural Carrier No. 5, Mexico, N. Y.
- Thomas V. Howell, Rural Carrier No. 1, Peachland, N. C.
- John C. Vernon, Rural Carrier No. 1, McCurtain, Okla.
- George P. Anderson, Rural Carrier No. 1, Waynesburg, Pa.
- J. W. Goodrich, jr., Rural Carrier No. 4, Jackson, Tenn.
- George W. Brown, Rural Carrier No. 1, Sperryville, Va.
- A. F. Koepke, Rural Carrier No. 1, Sheboygan, Wis.

CONCERNS AUTHORIZED TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL MAIL BOXES FOR USE ON RURAL AND STAR ROUTES

The following list shows the manufacturers of mail boxes, the respective shipping points, and the prices of the two sizes of boxes, as manufactured in accordance with specifications mentioned in section 813, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Manufacturer	Shipping point	Prices f. o. b. post office or cars
American Sheet Metal Works, Carrollton Avenue and Edinburgh Street, New Orleans, La.	New Orleans, La.	No. 1, \$1.50.
Cincinnati Pump Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	No. 1, \$1.29.
Deshler Mail Box Co., Deshler, Ohio	Deshler, Ohio	No. 1, \$1.75.
H. E. Hessler Co., 508-516 North Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.	Syracuse, N. Y.	No. 1, \$1.50.
Johnson Manufacturing Co., Irene, S. Dak.	Irene, S. Dak.	No. 1, \$3.00.
Kolstad Mail Box Co., 402 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	Duluth, Minn.	No. 1, \$4.00. No. 2, \$5.50.
Northwestern Mail Box Co., 5029-5035 McKissock Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.	No. 1, \$1.75. No. 2, \$4.00.
Northwestern Sheet Metal Mfg. Co., 149-153 West Spokane Street, Seattle, Wash.	Seattle, Wash.	No. 1, \$1.25.
Pacific Stove & Stamping Co., Hood and Cushman Streets, Tacoma, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.	No. 1, \$1.25.
Phillipps & Buttorff Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.	Nashville, Tenn.	No. 1, \$1.50.
Schmid Bros., Conestoga and Filbert Streets, Lancaster, Pa.	Lancaster, Pa.	No. 1, \$1.50.
S. C. Sherry Co. (Inc.), Englewood, N. J.	Englewood, N. J.	No. 1, \$3.00.
Superior Sheet Metal Works Co., 3201 Roosevelt Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.	Indianapolis, Ind.	No. 1, \$1.75. No. 2, \$3.75.
The Madewell Pipe & Culvert Works, East Twelfth Street and Twenty-fifth Avenue, Oakland, Calif.	Oakland, Calif.	No. 1, \$1.50.
The Superior Stamping Co., Second and Elm Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Cincinnati, Ohio	No. 1, \$1.50.
United States Mail Box Co., Owensboro, Ky.	Owensboro, Ky.	No. 1, \$2.00. No. 2, \$3.50.
Western Steel Products Co., Duluth, Minn.	Duluth, Minn.	No. 1, \$1.50. No. 2, \$3.50.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT BULBS

The attention of postmasters is called to the fact that electric-light bulbs are not furnished on requisition by the Division of Equipment and Supplies of this bureau.

Electric-light bulbs for use in post offices or stations occupying leased quarters, except in the motor vehicle service, are furnished through the First Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Post Office Quarters and Engineering, and all requests therefor should be so addressed.

REGISTRY CHANGES

DISPATCHES OF REGISTERED MAIL CLOSED WITH ROTARY LOCKS

The following should be added to the list of third and fourth class offices, branches, and stations, and Navy mail clerks in possession of rotary-lock keys, printed on pages 123 to 127, inclusive, of the July, 1928, Postal Guide:

Post offices, branches, and stations:

- Akiak, Alaska.
- Attleboro Falls Sta., Attleboro, Mass.
- Bienville, La.
- Blairstown, N. J.
- Borger, Tex.
- Brandon, Miss.
- Cairo, N. Y.
- Calhoun City, Miss.
- Clarkdale, Ariz.
- Classified Financial Sta. No. 4, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Columbus, Mont.
- Convent, La.
- Damariscotta, Me.
- Dillingham, Alaska.
- Elmwood Sta., Syracuse, N. Y.
- Erwin, N. C.
- Fayette, Miss.
- Federal Reserve Sta., Atlanta, Ga.
- Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
- Fortuna Ledge, Alaska.
- Gasport, N. Y.
- Glen Allen, Miss.
- Grantsburg, Wis.
- Heidelberg, Miss.
- Jasper, Fla.
- Jonesville, Mich.
- Journal Square Sta., Jersey City, N. J.
- Kinder, La.
- Lakeside, Calif.
- La Salle Sta., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- Limon, Colo.
- Little Ferry, N. J.
- Luling, La.
- McFarland, Calif.
- Monticello, Ga.
- Mundelein, Ill.
- Nekoosa, Wis.
- Noxapater, Miss.
- Odessa, Tex.
- Pelahatchie, Miss.

Post offices, branches, and stations—Continued.

- Pelham Manor, Ind. Br., New York, N. Y.
- Perryton, Tex.
- Pleasanton, Kans.
- Point Place Contract Br., Toledo, Ohio.
- Raceland, La.
- Ramona, Calif.
- Rialto, Calif.
- Ridgefield, N. J.
- Rolling Fork, Miss.
- Saint Albans Br., Jamaica, N. Y.
- Saint James, La.
- Saint Martinsville, La.
- Saint Joseph, La.
- Sallis, Miss.
- San Ysidro, Calif.
- Secaucus Br., West New York, N. J.
- Shortsville, N. Y.
- Shubuta, Miss.
- Springfield Gardens, Ind. Br., Jamaica, N. Y.
- Sulphur, La.
- Summit, Miss.
- Sumrall, Miss.
- Texhoma, Okla.
- Turtle Creek Br., East Pittsburgh, Pa.
- University Sta., Columbus, Ohio.
- University, Ind. Sta., Charlottesville, Va.
- Vacherie, La.
- Vidalia, La.
- Wallace, N. C.
- Waterproof, La.
- West Point, Va.
- Woolsey Sta., Long Island City, N. Y.
- Yakutat, Alaska.
- Zama, Miss.

Navy mail clerks:

- U. S. S. Bruce.
- U. S. S. California.
- U. S. S. Preston.
- U. S. S. Reuben James.
- U. S. S. Saratoga.

The following should be removed from the list of third and fourth class offices, branches, and stations and Navy mail clerks in possession of rotary-lock keys, printed on pages 123 to 127, inclusive, of the July, 1928, Postal Guide:

Post offices, branches, and stations:

- Brea, Calif.
- Dallas, S. Dak.
- Grandview, N. C.
- Hudson, Ohio.

Navy mail clerks:

- U. S. S. Argonne.
- U. S. S. Eagle No. 35.
- U. S. S. Oklahoma.
- U. S. S. Seattle.
- U. S. S. Tracy.

INDEPENDENT BRANCH POST OFFICES AND STATIONS

Designated since the publication of or omitted from the July, 1928, Postal Guide up to October 31, 1928. See sections 288 and 947 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1924

State	Branch or station	Post office to which attached
Connecticut	Glenbrook (station)	Stamford.
Virginia	University (station)	Charlottesville.

LATEST CHANGES IN POST OFFICES

June 1 to October 31, 1928

NOTE.—This list, taken in connection with the list of offices in the GUIDE for July, 1928, shows the offices in operation. Former monthly lists should be disregarded. Commencing with the August supplement to the POSTAL GUIDE, the radical sign (√) before the name of an office will indicate information not previously published.

- A. Alphabetical list.
- S. State list.
- C. County list.
- N. New name of office.
- D. Office established since publication of July GUIDE and afterwards discontinued or name changed.
- * Do not issue money orders.
- † International money-order offices.
- ° Postal savings depositories.
- § Summer offices.
- || Winter offices.

PARCEL-POST CHANGES. The unit number appears between the office and the county.

ALABAMA	Stations, El Dorado	
<i>Established and name changed</i>	73105 No. 1.	81708 Redwood Park* § to Big Basin
38716 Fountain (N) 2085... Monroe	73107 No. 2.	81971 Temple† to Temple City.
38984 √ Movico* 2186... Mobile	<i>Name changed</i>	<i>Discontinued Mail to</i>
<i>Station, Alabama City</i>	73547 Leno to Rolla.	82432 √ Bautista, Riverside... Anza
38015 √ Belvue (Rural).	<i>Discontinued Mail to</i>	80905 Glenblair, Mendocino... Fort Bragg
<i>Name changed</i>	72032 √ Alto, Poinsett, Marked Tree	82519 √ Loma Portal† San Diego... San Diago
38716 Hixon to Fountain.	72073 Athelstan, Mississippi... Osceola	81433 Mission Beach†, San Diego
<i>Discontinued Mail to</i>	73092 Eros, Marion... Everton	81533 √ Oakbar, Siskiyou, Red Bluff.
38371 Clinton, Greene... Eutaw	73131 Fir, Montgomery... Mount Ida	81542 Ocean Beach†, San Diego... Ocean Beach, Sta. San Diego
38466 Deposit, Madison... New Market	73312 √ Henry*, Howard, Newhope	81952 Tecnor, Siskiyou... Macdoel
39036 Oakchia, Choctaw... Edna	74036 Sandybend, Union, Urbana	<i>Station, Los Angeles</i>
<i>Branch office, Birmingham</i>	<i>Corrections</i>	81129 O.
38118 Boyles.	√ Norfolk, not Norfolk, S. list.	<i>Station, San Fernando</i>
<i>Correction</i>	√ Zaddock, not Zaddock, S. list.	81894 Sepulveda (Rural).
Ashville, Saint Clair County, omit (c. h.) C. list.		<i>Branch office, Vallejo</i>
ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	82904 Mare Island, Marine Barracks.
<i>Established</i>	<i>Established and names changed</i>	<i>Corrections</i>
05735 √ Moose Pass*, S. 61-149.	82317 Arrowbear Lake* § (N) 5080 San Bernardino	√ Corralitos, not Corralits, p. 1160.
<i>Correction</i>	81708 Big Basin* § (N) 5574... Santa Cruz	√ Glennville, not Glenville, S. list.
Chichagof not Chicagof, First Judicial District, C. list.	80554 √ Cathedral City* 4981... Riverside	√ Goodyears Bar, not Goodyear Bar, S. list.
ARIZONA	81348 √ Chambers Lodge § (N) 5370 Placer	√ Oro Loma, not Ora Loma, p. 1160.
<i>Established</i>	80866 Fenner 4879... San Bernardino	√ Pine Knot, not Pine Knott, S. list.
05037 Coolidge Dam 4382... Gila	81428 Minnelusa* 5030... San Bernardino	Prather, unit 5274, not 4274.
05071 √ Emery Park* 4434... Pima	82490 Oro Loma* 5425... Fresno	82625 Sta. No. 61, Los Angeles, not 82265, S. list.
05437 Hamburg* 4386... Cochise	81894 Sepulveda 5180... Los Angeles	COLORADO
05443 √ Le Sage* 4733... Yuma	81859 √ Skyforest* 5080... San Bernardino	<i>Established and name changed</i>
05447 Peeples Valley* 4830... Yavapai	81971 Temple City† (N) 5180... Los Angeles	30059 Bartlett 3571... Baca
<i>Station, Phoenix</i>	82044 √ Wrightwood 5130... San Bernardino	30612 Kings Canyon 3967... Jackson
05378 No. 5.	<i>Stations, Inglewood</i>	30896 °Spivak† (N) 3869... Jefferson
<i>Discontinued Mail to</i>	81051 No. 4.	30948 Trump 3921... Park
05346 Fort McDowell*, Maricopa... Scottsdale	81069 No. 5.	<i>Name changed</i>
05442 Kofa*, Yuma... Palomas	<i>Stations, Los Angeles</i>	30896 °Sanatorium† to Spivak.
05281 Williams Camp, Gila... Miami	82845 No. 78.	<i>Number changed</i>
ARKANSAS	82846 No. 79.	Marvine, unit 4068 not 4118.
<i>Established and name changed</i>	<i>Stations, San Diego</i>	<i>Site changed</i>
73147 Forty Four 2576... Izard	80646 Mission Beach†.	√ Tacony, Pueblo, into El Paso County.
73347 Rolla (N) 2930... Hot Spring	80640 Ocean Beach†.	<i>Discontinued Mail to</i>
74000 Rosetta 2677... Johnson	<i>Station, Watsonville</i>	81276 √ Anton, Washington... Harrisburg
<i>Station, Conway</i>	82201 C. O. D.	31159 Ojo, Huerfano... Oakview
72915 Central College.	<i>Names changed</i>	
	82317 Arrow Bear* to Arrowbear Lake.	
	81348 √ McKinney § to Chambers Lodge.	

31056 Osgood, Weld.....Cornish
30781 Patches*, Las Animas.....
Walsenburg
30856 Ruin Canyon, Montezuma
Ackmen
Stations, Trinidad

31901 No. 1.
31207 No. 2.

Corrections

Cary Ranch, Routt Co.
omit * S. list.
√Iise not Isle, S. list.
√Piceance and Sulphur,
supplied from Rio Blanco,
not Rio Blanca, p. 1160.
Starbuck, supplied from
Mount Morrison, omit, p-
1160.

CONNECTICUT

Established

Station, Bridgeport
32339 A. 2071 Main Street.
Station, Stamford
32508 °Glenbrook†. (Ind)
Stations, Winsted

32770 No. 1.
32771 No. 2.

Discontinued Mail to

32029 √Beckley, Hartford.....
New Britain
32439 °Glenbrook†, Fairfield.....
Glenbrook
Sta. Stamford.

Correction

Sound View not Soundview.
New London County, S,
list.

DELAWARE

Established

Station, Frankford
33652 Johnson (Rural).
Stations, Wilmington
33520 No. 16.
33521 No. 17.

FLORIDA

Established

Stations, Saint Petersburg
79611 No. 4.
79612 No. 5.

Discontinued Mail to

78585 Gaiter, Marion Dunnellon
79188 Gulfport†, Pinellas.....
Saint Petersburg
78860 Mineral City, Saint Johns...
Jacksonville Beach
78979 √Paxton,† Walton Lakewood
79323 Scotts Ferry, Calhoun.....
Blountstown
78821 Woodmere, Sarasota.....
Venice

Corrections

Causeway Community, not
Cuaseway Community,
Hillsborough County, C.
list.
Port Mayaca, unit 1445 not
7445.
Scanlon, not Scanlan, Taylor
County, C. list.

GEORGIA

Established

07501 Collegeboro* 1534..Bulloch
Discontinued Mail to
06863 Griswoldville, Jones.....
Macon
07033 Liclog, Gilmer....Cartecay
Correction

Attapulgus not Attapuligus,
Decatur County, C. list.

HAWAII

Correction

√Hoolehua, omit *, S. list.

IDAHO

Established

Station, Sandpoint
03470 No. 1.
Discontinued Mail to
03319 Magill*, Clearwater.....
Ahsahka
03465 Seafoam*, Custer..Stanley

Corrections

√Conkling Park, not Conk-
ling Parks, S. list.
√Donnelly, not Donelly, S.
list.
√Rathdrum not Rathrum, S.
list.

ILLINOIS

Established

Stations, Chicago
10517 No. 338.
10518 √No. 339.
Branch Office, Downers Grove
11898 √Belmont Road.
Station, Downers Grove
11898 √No. 1.
Station, East Saint Louis

11421 No. 16.
Station, Forest Park

11963 No. 3.
Station, Lombard

12364 Westmore.
Station, Mattoon

12461 C. O. D.
Number changed

√Freeport, unit 2369, not
2639.

Discontinued Mail to

11523 Brookville, Ogle.....Polo
11928 Fayville, Alexander.....
Thebes
12424 Mannheim, Cook.....
Bensenville
13187 √Warnert†, Henry.....
Coal Valley

Corrections

√After Sta. No. 337 Chicago,
insert †, S. list.
Belmont Heights, Cook
County, insert C. list.
Cullom not Cullon, Liv-
ingston County, S. list.

√Fifty-ninth and Halsted
Street, not Fifty-ninth
and Halsted Streets, S.
list.
Fairmount not Fairmont,
Vermilion County, C. list.
√Jackson Park Sta., Chicago,
insert A, list.
Jacksonville, unit 2369 not
2639.

INDIANA

Discontinued Mail to

34877 √Fickle, Clinton Clarks Hill
35213 Maumee, Jackson...Kurtz

IOWA

Discontinued Mail to

65287 √Moingona, Boone....Boone
65435 Perlee, Jefferson..Fairfield
65652 √Talleyrand, Keokuk..Keota

Corrections

Churchville not Curchville,
Warren County, C. list.
Ernie, Floyd County, omit
C. list.

KANSAS

Established

Station, Coffeyville

93903 √No. 3.

Discontinued Mail to

92895 Hatton, Hamilton.Syracuse

KENTUCKY

Established

69510 Bee* 1974.....Hart
67048 Creeksville* 1724.....Clay
67089 Crummies 1875.....Harlan
67241 Eberle* 1774.....Jackson
67833 Hamm* 1672.....Rowan
67757 Hogard* 1875.....Adair
67916 √Kerz* 1623.....Johnson
68714 Revelo* 1775.....McCreary
69495 √Sackett* 1624.....Letcher
69573 Sharkey* 1722.....Rowan
69034 Stoll* 1723.....Menifee

Number changed

Truitt, unit 1671 not 1621.

Discontinued Mail to

66558 Barnsley, Hopkins.....
Madisonville
66708 √Bosworth, Bell.....
Middlesboro
66683 Bluefield*, Letcher..Ulvah
67055 √Grigger*, Pike.....Canada
67413 Flora, Nicholas.....Myers
67779 Hubbs*, Knox.....Lay
69660 Keith*, Wayne.....Kidder
68731 Richam*, Pike.....Yeager
68888 √Sendie, Wayne.....Betsey
69153 √Tracebranch*, Knox.....
Barbourville

Corrections

Bloyd, not Boyd, Green
Co., S. list.
Cumberland City, Clinton
County, omit § S. list.
√Wilmot, omit A. list.

LOUISIANA

Established

45625 Hackberry 2689...Cameron

NEVADA

Discontinued Mail to
47652 ✓ Northam*, Churchill.....
Fallon

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Established
Station, Claremont
01805 No. 4.
Station, Portsmouth
01027 No. 3.

NEW JERSEY

Established
Station, Bayonne
90315 Bergen Point.
Station, Bloomfield
91572 ✓ No. 8.
Station, Englewood
90250 No. 2.
Station, Jersey City
90332 °Journal Square.†
Station, Palisades Park
90720 No. 1.
Stations, Trenton
91812 ✓ No. 11.
91819 ✓ No. 14.
Station, Woodbury
91093 No. 3.
Site changed
Franklin Park, Middlesex
now in Somerset County.

NEW MEXICO

Established
04174 ✓ El Porvenir* 3877.....
San Miguel
Discontinued Mail to
04082 Chupadero*, Rio Arriba...
Gallina
04637 ✓ Rabenton*, Lincoln.....
White Oaks
04736 Sabinoso, San Miguel.....
Solano
04616 Venus, Santa Fe... Moriarty
Corrections
✓ Jordan not Jordon, S. list.
✓ La Puente not La Puenta,
S. list.
West Las Vegas, San
Miguel Co., insert ()
C. list.

NEW YORK

Established
22872 Greenfield Park† (N) 765...
Ulster
24293 Ten Mile River*, 815.....
Sullivan
Station, Baldwin
22022 No. 1.
Stations, Brooklyn
1117 Dyker Heights.†
4342 No. 266.
4943 No. 267.

24944 ✓ No. 268.
24945 ✓ No. 269.
24946 ✓ No. 270.
24947 ✓ No. 271.

Stations, Flushing

24925 No. 36.
24926 ✓ No. 37.
Station, Glens Falls
22010 No. 4.
Station, Hamilton
22929 Colgate.

Station, Jamaica

24633 No. 58.
Station, Massena
23382 No. 1.
Branch offices, New York

20607 Destroyer Division 43.
20608 Destroyer Squadron 9,
Scouting Fleet.
20608 U. S. S. Pecos.

Stations, New York

20094 Van Nest†.
20093 ✓ Wakefield.

Station, North Tonawanda

23928 No. 5.
Station, Valley Stream

24383 No. 1.
Name changed

22872 Greenfield† to Greenfield
Park.

Discontinued Mail to

22023 ✓ Bannerhouse, Franklin...
Chateaugay
22318 ✓ Chateaugay Lake, Franklin
Chateaugay
22827 Glen Eyrie§, Washington...
Hague
23363 Massena Springs†, Saint
Lawrence..... Massena
23612 North Stephentown, Rensselaer,
Stephentown.

Branch offices, New York

20543 U. S. Marine Corps, Cape
Haitien.
20587 U. S. S. Villalobos.

Stations, Niagara Falls

21847 No. 1.
21846 No. 5.

Correction

✓ Hawkeye, Clinton Co. in-
sert* S. list.
Ira-1, Cayuga Co., insert
C. list
Elmwood, Onondaga Co.,
insert () C. list.
✓ South Apalachin, Tioga Co.
insert*, S. list.

NORTH CAROLINA

Established

75858 Butters, 1229..... Bladen
77019 Spot* 926..... Currituck
Station, Asheville
75116 ✓ Courthouse.
Station, Spruce Pine
77029 Minpro (Rural).

Discontinued Mail to

75925 Eastbrook, Brunswick...
Leland
76017 Flinty, Yancey... Newdale
76313 Katesville, Franklin...
Franklinton
76581 Murchison, Yancey...
Pensacola
76827 Richardson, Bladen...
Bladenboro
76868 ✓ Rooks, Pender... Atkinson
76992 Solola, Swain... Bryson City
77327 Sunburst†, Haywood...
Canton
77187 ✓ Vulture, Northampton...
Theima

Correction

✓ Abner, Montgomery Co.
omit†, S. list.

OHIO

Established

Station, Canton
17385 No. 5.
Station, Cleveland
19849 ✓ No. 129.
Stations, Cuyahoga Falls
18241 No. 3.
18242 No. 4.
Station, Youngstown
19763 No. 8.

Site changed

✓ Bradford, Miami now in
Darke County.

Discontinued Mail to

18540 Harris Station, Ross.....
Spargursville
18513 McLean*, Fayeite.....
Washington C. H.
19182 Pleasant Bend, Henry...
New Bavaria
19275 Robyville, Harrison Adena
19295 Rosemont, Mahoning...
North Jackson
19739 Siloam*, Gallia... Gallipolis

Branch office, Ironton

17373 Coal Grove.
Station, Ironton
17874 No. 3.

Corrections

✓ Chauncey not Chaucey, S.
list.
✓ Clairborne not Caliborne, S.
list.

OKLAHOMA

Established and name changed

62832 Battiest (N) 2830...
McCurtain
62418 Carter Nine 3025...
Osage
62505 Countyline* 3130... Carter
Station, Ardmore
62401 C. O. D.
Station, Norman
63428 C. O. D.
Stations, Tulsa
62338 Carbondale.
62358 Red Fork†.
62359 No. 8.

Name changed
 62832 Ida to Battiest.
Discontinued Mail to
 62407 Carbondale, Tulsa
 Carbondale Sta., Tulsa
 63583 ✓ Criner, McClain Purcell
 62963 McKey, Sequoyah Vian
 63219 ✓ Pulare, Osage Prue
 63253 Red Fork, Tulsa
 Red Fork Sta., Tulsa
 63495 ✓ Wamego, Pottawatomie
 Pearson

Station, Muskogee
 62103 Caesar.
Corrections
 ✓ Bidding Springs, Adair
 Co., omit C. list.
 Pettit, supplied from Park
 Hill, omit p. 1165.
 Bidding Springs, Adair
 Co., omit C. list
 ✓ Stilwell not Stillwell, S. list.

OREGON

Established
 51013 Kernville 5759 Lincoln
 50990 Kinzua 5359 Wheeler
 51030 O'Brien*, 5714 Josephine

Station, Salem
 50010 Hollywood.
Discontinued Mail to
 50045 Beaver Marsh*, Klamath
 Chemult
 51038 Deschutes, Deschutes
 Bend
 51016 ✓ Hershall*, Baker McEwen
 50805 ✓ Lee*, Coos Coquille
 51090 Parkwood, Multnomah
 Portland
 50958 ✓ Wilhoit, Clackamas
 Molalla

PENNSYLVANIA

Established
Stations, Allentown
 40488 No. 14.
 40469 No. 15.
Station, Beaver Falls
 44878 No. 1.
Stations, Berlin
 41041 Macdonaldton (Rural).
 41060 Pine Hill (Rural).
Branch office, Pittsburgh
 40410 Forest Hills.
Branch office, Wilkes-Barre
 40804 Forty Fort.

Number changed
 Saluvia, unit 1188 not 1189.
Discontinued Mail to
 40065 Amyville, Westmoreland
 West Newton
 40983 Barronvale, Somerset
 Rockwood
 41001 Beatty†, Westmoreland
 Latrobe
 41016 Bell, Somerset
 Boswell
 41242 Campbellville*, Sullivan
 Eldressville

42282 Hoppenville, Montgomery
 Red Hill
 42343 ✓ Ingleside, Westmoreland
 Freeport
 42769 Macdonaldton, Somerset
 Berlin
 42976 ✓ Moorheadville, Erie
 Northeast
 43277 ✓ Oxford Valley, Bucks
 Langhorne
 43675 ✓ Saint Nicholas, Schuylkill
 Mahanoy City
 43875 Soppitt*, Butler Boyers
 44076 Tivoli, Lycoming
 Hughesville
 43975 ✓ Strodes Mills*, Mifflin
 Lewistown

Station, Berlin
 41080 Goodtown (Rural).
Correction
 Parkesburg, unit 919 not
 1919.
 Ralphon not Raphon, A.
 list.

PORTO RICO

Established and name changed
 X2104 Orocovis (N) 04.
Name changed
 X2104 Barros to Orocovis.

RHODE ISLAND

Established
Station, Pawtucket
 47128 No. 23.
Branch office, Providence
 47272 Cranston†.
Station, Wakefield
 47350 °Peace Dale†.
Station, Westerly
 47403 Misquamicut.
Discontinued Mail to
 47089 °Peace Dale†, Washington.
 Peace Dale Sta., Wake-
 field.
Station, Westerly
 47401 Pleasant View‡.
Correction
 Woodville, supplied from
 Hope Valley, not Wood
 River Junction, p. 1166.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Established and name changed
 59845 Isle of Palms‡ 1833
 Charleston
 59746 Pacolet Mills‡ (N) 1529
 Spartanburg
 59646 Rocky Bottom* 1628
 Pickens
 59693 Slater* 1628 Greenville
Station, Anderson
 59404 C. O. D.
Station, Columbia
 59114 Shandon.
Station, Greenwood
 59610 C. O. D.

Name changed
 59746 Trought† to Pacolet Mills.
Discontinued Mail to
 59286 Fowler, Williamsburg
 Kingtree
 59740 Tradesville*, Lancaster
 Lancaster

SOUTH DAKOTA

Discontinued Mail to
 29292 Hawley*, Hyde Sedgwick
 29349 Kampeska, Codington
 Watertown
 29362 ✓ Knodell*, Mellette
 Cedarbutte
 29428 Masopia*, Bennett Patricia
 29716 Whitney, Perkins Meadow

Corrections

✓ Colman not Coleman, S.
 list.
 ✓ Junius not Junuis, S. list.

TENNESSEE

Established
 58618 Tallassee* 1777 Blount
 58638 Ten Mile 1827 Meigs
 58750 Wolf River* 1825 Fentress
Branch office, Chattanooga
 57216 Brainerd.

Station, Cleveland
 58001 C. O. D.
Branch office, Johnson City
 58207 °Soldiers Home†.
Numbers changed
 Eva unit 2128 not 2176.
 Tennessee City, unit 2126
 not 2076.

Discontinued Mail to
 57012 Alticrest*, Fentress Gernt
 57627 Brown Place*, Fentress
 Gernt
 57746 Corbondale, Montgomery
 Woodlawn
 57759 ✓ Coxburg, Benton
 Eagle Creek
 58765 Line Spring*‡, Sevier
 Sevierville
 58297 Mount Helen*, Fentress
 Armathwalet
 58312 °National Sanatorium,†
 Washington Soldiers
 Home, Branch, Johnson
 City.
 58435 Purity*, Hardin Olive Hill
Station, Chattanooga
 57207 C.
Correction
 Farner not Farmer, Polk
 County, S. list.

TEXAS

Established
 52429 Blewett 3390 Uvalde
 53431 Judkins 3635 Ecto
 53591 Linn*, 3195 Hidalgo
 53750 Mazatlan, 3194 Duval
Numbers changed
 ✓ Apple Springs, unit 2886
 not 2836.
 Kermit ✓ 3685 not 3635.
Discontinued Mail to
 52586 ✓ Carpenter, Wilson Adkins
 52586 ✓ Cass, Cass Bloomburg
 53707 Mariscal*, Brewster
 Hot Springs

54305 Ruliff*, Newton
Deweyville
54522 Stone Point, Van Zandt
Canton
54754 ✓ Waukegan, Montgomery
Conroe

Discontinuance rescinded

54163 ✓ Progress, 3630..... Bailey

Corrections

✓ Aldine, Harris Co., omit *,
S. list.
Los Indios not Los Indois,
A. list.
✓ Patricia not Patrica, S. list.
✓ Pendleton not Pendelton,
S. list.
✓ Vickery not Vickory, S. list.

UTAH

Established

48509 National* 4409..... Carbon
48338 Panguitch Lake*, 4623.....
Garfield

Discontinued *Mail to*

48084 ✓ Frisco†, Beaver..... Milford
48253 Juab, Juab..... Levan
48442 Winterquarters†, Carbon.....
Schofield

Corrections

48105 C. O. D. Sta. Salt Lake City
not 48015 S. list.
Topliff not Toplift, S. list.

VERMONT

Established

02089 East Brookfield* 610.....
Orange

Discontinued *Mail to*

02533 Fisk§*, Grand Isle.....
Isle La Motte

Correction

Portia, omit A. list.

VIRGINIA

Established

84386 Jersey* 1072..... King George
Station, Richmond

83226 Kingsland (Rural)

Name changed

Station, Richmond

83148 Manchester† Ind. to South-
side

Number changed

Lady Smith, unit 1122 not
1142.

Discontinued *Mail to*

83041 ✓ Allenslevel, Buckingham.....
Dillwyn

84029 ✓ Garrett, Buckingham.....
Manteo

84070 ✓ Glenmore*, Buckingham.....
Howardsville

85986 Honest*, King William.....
Mangohick

84432 Kopp, Prince William.....
Manassas

84752 Motley*, Pittsylvania..... Hurt

85858 Round Bottom, Bland.....
Niday

85378 ✓ Slate River Mills, Bucking-
ham..... Dillwyn

85381 ✓ Smilax*, Mecklenburg.....
Norlina, N. C.

Corrections

Golddale, supplied from
Mine Run, omit p. 1167.
✓ Mechanicville, Warwick
Co. insert *, S. list.

WASHINGTON

Established

70080 Biarly, 5102..... Stevens

70869 Gooseprairie* 5455 Yakima

70883 Greenleaf* 5507 Skamania

71195 Paradise Inn 5505 Pierce

71340 Sappho 5752..... Clallam

Station, Longview

71025 No. 1.

Stations, Seattle

70388 No. 65.

70389 No. 66.

Discontinued *Mail to*

70683 ✓ Coldcreek, Benton.....
White Bluffs

70705 Coyle, Jefferson..... Seabeck

70918 Holly, Kitsap..... Seabeck

70995 Lantz*, Adams..... Benge

71040 McIntosh*, Thurston.....
Ranier

71074 Maytown*, Thurston.....
Olympia

Corrections

✓ Brewster not Brewster, S.
list.
Longmire, Pierce Co., omit
§, S. list.
Torpedo, Kitsap Co., omit
C. list.

WEST VIRGINIA

Established and name changed

87099 Fourteen 1572..... Lincoln

88142 Paisley (N) 1369..... Marion

88020 Rensford 1472..... Kanawha

88432 Watson 1370..... Marion

Name changed

88142 Scottdale to Paisley.

Discontinued *Mail to*

88011 Adlai*, Pleasant..... Hebron

88222 Baxter, Marion..... Rivesville

88548 Brake*, Hardy..... Bass

88598 Calvin, Nicholas..... Beaver

88870 ✓ Cubana, Randolph Queens

87304 ✓ Higby, Roane..... Belgrove

87418 Juverna*, McDowell Davy

88684 Klemeth*, Raleigh.....
Pinkknob

87595 Lowsville†, Monongalia.....
Everettville

88728 ✓ Micco, Logan..... Switzer

87863 ✓ Osbornes Mills*, Roane.....
Amma

Branch office, Fairmont

86302 Watson (Ind.).

Corrections

Jarrolds Valley, Boone Co.,
omit C. list.
Madeleine, Raleigh County*
omit *, S. list.
✓ Wilmore, insert A. list.
✓ Wilmot, omit A. list.

WISCONSIN

Established and name changed

37206 Lake Tomahawk (N) 2307.....
Oneida

Station, Chippewa Falls

37501 C. O. D.

Station, Milwaukee

37457 ✓ No. 131.

Name changed

37206 Tomahawk Lake to Lake
Tomahawk.

Discontinued *Mail to*

38098 Bethel, Wood..... Arpin

37383 Fern, Florence..... Florence

38346 Elmhurst, Langlade.....
Antigo

WYOMING

Established and name changed

89172 Hawk Springs (N) 3785.....
Goshen

89538 Seely* 3809..... Crook

89335 Spring Valley 4418..... Uinta

89357 Twayton, 3960..... Johnson

Name changed

89172 Hagie* to Hawk Springs.

Discontinued *Mail to*

89061 °Cambria†, Weston.....
Newcastle

89127 ✓ Farrall, Crook..... Aladdin

89218 Labarge, Lincoln..... Tulsa

89303 Rex*, Albany..... Centennial

Correction

Eden, supplied from Far-
son, omit p. 1168.
✓ Elk Mountain not Elk
Mounatin, S. list.
89443 ✓ Superior not 89342, S. list.

CHANGES TO BE INSERTED IN THE JULY, 1928, GUIDE

CHANGE No. 44 (Correction of mailing lists, p. 92)

Paragraphs 2 and 4, section 6, are amended to read as follows.

Paragraph 2.—The genuineness of lists must be determined by postmasters after careful inquiry. When there is reason to doubt the genuineness of a list from an unknown, out-of-town firm or individual, communication should be had with the postmaster of the firm's or individual's home town or city in order to determine their standing and responsibility. When only a few names are submitted, an understanding should be reached with the owner of the list that the time consumed in correcting such lists will be allowed to accumulate, an accurate record thereof to be kept, and when such time aggregates one-half hour or more a proper charge to be made at the rate of 65 cents per hour.

Paragraph 4.—It should be understood that a charge will be made at the rate of 65 cents per hour for the time actually consumed by all employees involved, both clerks and carriers. If in any case it becomes necessary for an employee to work overtime, he should be paid at the overtime rate, but a charge of only 65 cents per hour will be made for the work performed. However, ordinarily this should be unnecessary, as arrangements should be made to have the work performed during the regular hours of duty without material additional cost.

CHANGE No. 45 (Special-delivery service, use of form 3951, p. 28).

Paragraphs, 5, 6, and 8, article 177, page 28, are amended to provide that Form 3951 shall be made in duplicate, the revised paragraphs to read as follows:

"The messenger will then accurately and legibly fill out the receipt form in accordance with the information called for thereon, including the date, his own number, and the number of pieces of mail. The pieces will be listed on the receipt form in order of delivery. Registered, postage due, insured, and C. O. D. pieces will be indicated by proper notation in the margin opposite the entry, using letter abbreviations as shown on form. The record on Form 3951 will be made in duplicate.

"After filling out the receipt form in duplicate the messenger will return it, together with the letters or parcels, to the official or the clerk in charge, who will see that the original and duplicate correspond, and then check the form against the letters or parcels, verify the entries, enter upon the form the section of the city in which the deliveries are to be made and the time of leaving by the messenger, return the original of the form and letters or parcels to the messenger for delivery, and retain the duplicate. The messenger shall not lose this form.

"Upon effecting delivery the messenger will obtain the signature of the person to whom delivery is made in the column headed 'Signature' after the proper entry, and in the event receipt is not obtained will indicate in that column his disposition of that piece of mail.

"Upon his return from each trip each messenger will surrender the original and receipt form and all undelivered mail to the official or the clerk in charge, who will check the original of the form against the duplicate held by him, as well as against the undelivered mail returned, to see that all mail given the messenger has been properly disposed of and accounted for, and enter thereon the time of the messenger's return. The matter of checking the work of the messengers must have close attention at all times, and the supervisor responsible for the conduct of the special-delivery service shall know that it is being properly conducted through personal knowledge. The duplicates of receipt Form 3951 may be disposed of after a period of 30 days, as the original, properly checked, will constitute the permanent record."

Postmasters of city-delivery offices will submit to the Fourth Assistant, Division of Equipment and Supplies, requisition for a sufficient additional supply of these forms to enable them to fill out Form 3951 in duplicate, in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

In this connection, attention is invited to the fact that the use of Form 3951 is restricted to *city-delivery* post offices, and that all other post offices will use Form 3953 in recording special-delivery letters or parcels received for delivery and Form 3954 in taking receipt upon delivery.

In the circumstances, postmasters of third and fourth class post offices, and of second-class post offices, not having city-delivery service, will use Forms 3953 and 3954, in accordance with the instructions, and should not make requisition for Form 3951, as such requisitions will not be honored.

CHANGE No. 46 (Sick leave, rural carriers, p. 75).

Article 5, page 75, of the Official Postal Guide for July, 1928, under the heading "Sick Leave," is amended to read as follows:

"Rural carriers are granted sick leave with pay at the rate of 10 days a year, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, to be cumulative, but no sick leave with pay in excess of six months shall be granted during any one fiscal year. Sick leave shall be granted only upon satisfactory evidence of illness. The certificate of a physician is not an absolute requirement, but may be required if deemed to be desirable to protect the interests of the service. Of course, if the employee is attended by a physician during the period of his incapacity, the certificate of the attending physician should be furnished." (See also art. 58, p. 70.)

CHANGE No. 47 (Prepaid foreign mail, p. 175).

The last paragraph of section 12 on page 175 of the July, 1928, Postal Guide should be changed to read:

"All articles for Canada which are required to be fully or partially prepaid, as above, before dispatch from this country but which are not so prepaid shall be treated in the same manner as domestic matter and postage requested directly from the addressee if necessary. (See sec. 529 and 620, Postal Laws and Regulations, 1924.) All such articles for other foreign countries must be returned to the senders unless the name and address of the sender is not indicated, when they must be sent to the Division of Dead Letters for appropriate disposal. (See secs. 498 and 620, Postal Laws and Regulations, 1924.)"

CHANGE No. 48 (Sec. 74, p. 205).

The following modifies the information regarding dispatch notes now appearing in section 74 on page 205, and under the several country headings affected.

Dispatch notes (Form 2972) relating to parcel-post packages addressed for delivery in Argentina, Cape Verde Islands, Colombia, Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), Fernando Po, Germany, Hungary, Paraguay Portuguese West Africa (Angola, Guinea, St. Thomas, and Princess Islands), Spain (including Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, and the Spanish possessions of northern Africa), Spanish Guinea, Switzerland, and Uruguay, must be prepared at the office of mailing regardless of the classification of such office. The headings "Bill No." and "Entry No." will, of course, continue to be filled in at the exchange office.

CHANGE No. 49 (Belgian Congo, via England, p. 245).

The information appearing under the subheading Prohibitions of the item Belgian Congo-Parcel Post via England on page 245 is superseded by the following:

"For information concerning carbon paper, varnish, paint, turpentine, lacquer, and similar substances, see item 'Great Britain and Northern Ireland.'

"Bearer bill and similar documents exceeding 5 francs in value.

"The importation of the following articles is subject to special restrictions:
"Arms; cottonseed; distilling apparatus; medicaments; saccharin, and similar products."

CHANGE No. 50 (Greece p. 330).

The offices mentioned should be added in alphabetical order to the list of those appearing under the item "Greece" which are authorized to participate in the parcel-post service, as shown on page 330.

The following offices are designated to engage in the exchange of parcel-post packages between the United States and Greece:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Anghistis. | Martinon. |
| Aghias Effimias. | Matarangas. |
| Alistratis. | Mahala. |
| Arcalohorion. | Megalis-Lombotinas. |
| Asvestohorion. | Megalon Horion. |
| Avlonarion. | Menidion. |
| Valtis. | Bajas. |
| Vassilikon. | Neon Moudanion. |
| Velvendon. | Zilopoleos. |
| Vello. | Thourias. |
| Vlatsis. | Sasmon. |
| Vourcarion. | Iasmon. |
| Vrakation. | Issari. |
| Vrisson (Crete). | Isthmias. |
| Villion. | Kacossalessi. |
| Gavalons. | Kallianon. |
| Galatistis. | Krickonkion. |
| Gerolimenos. | Pramanton. |
| Gouras. | Pythion. |
| Goumenitsis. | Rodolivous. |
| Delfon. | Sapon. |
| Distomon. | Sarmonsakli. |
| Dovras. | Sigrion. |
| Donvrenis. | Sikinon. |
| Doxaton. | Skalas. |
| Episcopis-Rethymnon. | Scriperon. |
| Efpalion. | Seidras. |
| Iraklios. | Sonvalos. |
| Zilias. | Sourpis. |
| Zyrnovon. | Sperthiados. |
| Kamaron (Patras). | Inousson. |
| Kandanon. | Olymbion. |
| Karoussadon. | Ossenitsis. |
| Kastaneon (Thrace). | Palaloxarion. |
| Katounis. | Papadon. |
| Kimolon. | Scripon. |
| Kiourkon. | Platsis. |
| Klepas. | Potamon. |
| Klimention. | Stavron (Salonique). |
| Kolindron. | Stavroupoleos. |
| Konistron. | Styron. |
| Korthion. | Sohon. |
| Koropion. | Tiganion. |
| Krokilion. | Tsepelovon. |
| Lala. | Tsangaradon. |
| Larimnis. | Feron. |
| Levetsovon. | Folegandron. |
| Liaringovis. | Hatzi. |
| Manolados. | Chryssonpoleos. |
| Marathokambon. | Chilliomodion. |
| Marmarion. | Psachnon. |

CHANGE No. 51 (India British, pp. 342-343).

The following should be added to the lists of articles prohibited in the regular and parcel-post mails appearing under the item "India, British," on pages 342 and 343.

The Postal Administration of British India has advised that the following is prohibited in both the regular and parcel-post mails to that country:

Any copy of the newspaper entitled "Hindustan," published at San Francisco, Calif., by the Hindustan National Party, in whatever language it may be printed.

CHANGE No. 52 (Irish Free State, pp. 345-348).

The following should be added to the subheadings "Prohibitions" of the item "Irish Free State—Regular Mails and Parcel Post" on pages 345 to 348, inclusive:

REGULAR MAILS

At the end of the third paragraph on page 346 of the guide, beginning with the word "Sugar," add the following: "Except articles packed in packages containing less than 11 pounds, for warehousing, imported through the ports of Dublin and Cork."

After the eighteenth paragraph on the same page, beginning with the words "Empty bottles," insert the following new paragraphs:

"Furniture made wholly or partly of wood—e. g., barometers, thermometers, brooms and brushes, table boards, bowls, panels, tea trays, wooden pins, curtain rods, writing desks, jardinieres, etc.

"Cooking utensils, hardware, and aluminum articles with wooden handles, such as pails, kettles and caldrons, colanders, knives and forks, etc."

Eliminate the figure "3" at the beginning of the next paragraph.

Replace the twenty-first paragraph, beginning with the words "Articles of foreign manufacture," by the following:

"Articles bearing a counterfeit mark and articles of foreign manufacture bearing a name or mark which represents or is supposed to represent the name or mark of any manufacturer or merchant in Ireland or Great Britain, unless the name of the country in which the object has been made is also indicated.

"Clocks, timepieces, and watches or other articles bearing a mark or stamp representing or imitating a mark or stamp of Irish legal assay, or bearing any mark or indication leading one to believe that such articles were manufactured in the Irish Free State."

After the twenty-third paragraph, beginning with the words "Fictitious stamps," insert the following new paragraphs:

"Imitations of postage stamps. Articles bearing imitations of postage stamps, whether obsolete or not. Articles bearing on the front a label resembling a postage stamp.

"Articles which bear or are provided with stamps, names, or other indications leading one to believe that they are guaranteed or sanctioned by a department of the Government of the Free State.

"Articles bearing on the outside or in the address words, marks, or designs which, in the opinion of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, might embarrass the postal agents called upon to handle such articles."

After the twenty-fourth paragraph, beginning with the word "Advertisements," add the following: "Any advertisement published by or on behalf of any fortune teller."

At the end of the twenty-fifth paragraph, beginning with the words "Shaving brushes," add the words "and all articles packed or mixed with such brushes."

Then add the following new paragraph:

"Goat hair coming from India; skins of animals and wool coming from Egypt, and all articles mixed or packed with such hair and wool."

After the twenty-sixth paragraph, beginning with the words "Treatment of articles wrongly admitted," insert the following new paragraph:

"Fortune tellers' advertisements are destroyed."

PARCEL POST

After the ninth paragraph from the bottom of page 347, beginning with the words "Living plants," add the following: "Moreover, live plants and vegetables of French origin shall be accompanied by a declaration of the sender attesting that the articles in question have not grown in any region where the existence of the Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) has been detected."

After the fifth paragraph from the bottom, beginning with the words "Living animals," insert the following new paragraphs:

"Sealskins of the *Callorhinus alascanus*, *Callorhinus insinus*, and *Callorhinus kurilensis* species, coming from the Union of Socialistic Soviet Republics, America, and Japan, except skins accompanied by a permit granted by the competent authorities of the country of origin.

"Hay and straw (including all articles made of straw—e. g., straw containers for bottles—except fashionable articles such as straw hats and other articles made of plaited or braided straw), with the exception of hay and straw coming from Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

"Turf bedding, except that coming from Northern Ireland.

"Elms coming from Continental Europe.

"Fish which have been caught in prohibited localities."

In the next to last paragraph on this page, strike out the words "and disused."

CHANGE No. 53 (Luxemburg, p. 367).

The following modifies the information appearing under the item "Luxemburg (Grand Duchy)—Parcel Post" on page 367.

Parcel-post packages up to weight limit of 44 pounds will be accepted for delivery in Luxemburg when prepaid at the postage rate of 14 cents a pound or fraction thereof plus the following transit charges:

1 and 2 pounds	-----	10 cents.
3 to 11 pounds	-----	18 cents.
12 to 22 pounds	-----	30 cents.
23 to 33 pounds	-----	42 cents.
34 to 44 pounds	-----	54 cents.

Both postage rates and transit charges must be prepaid by postage stamps affixed to parcels at time of mailing.

There will be no change in the dimensions of parcels addressed for delivery in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg due to the increased weight limit.

CHANGE No. 54 (Persia, p. 406).

The following modifies the information now appearing in the table under the item "Persia" on page 406.

The following transit charges are applicable to parcel-post packages addressed for delivery in Persia dispatched via service 1:

1 and 2 pounds	-----	\$0. 54
3 to 7 pounds	-----	. 96
8 to 11 pounds	-----	1. 26

CHANGE No. 55 (Rhodesia, Northern and Southern, pp. 420 and 421).

The following information should be added to the item "Rhodesia, Northern and Southern, parcel post," on pages 420 and 421:

Unregistered parcel-post packages addressed for delivery in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and dispatched via Great Britain and Capetown will be accepted up to a weight limit of 11 pounds when prepaid at the postage rate of 14 cents a pound or fraction thereof plus a transit charge of 40 cents for each pound with respect to those parcels addressed for delivery in Northern Rhodesia and plus 32 cents a pound when destined for delivery in Southern Rhodesia.

The service via Great Britain and Capetown is in addition to those shown on pages 420 and 421 of the annual Postal Guide for 1928.

The same observations and prohibitions as apply to parcels addressed for delivery in Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia via England and Beira apply to those transmitted via England and Capetown.

The following should be added to the new service via England and Capetown:

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Routing (via England and Capetown). *Time*, about 30 days to Livingstone.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Routing (via England and Capetown). *Time*, 30 days to Bulawayo.

CHANGE No. 56 (Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, p. 431).

The following should be added to the subheading "Observations" of the item "Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of — Parcel Post," appearing on page 431.

The customs declarations and relative wrappers of parcel-post packages addressed for delivery in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes containing those articles requiring certificates of origin and certificates of health should be indorsed to indicate that such documents are inclosed in the parcel.

CHANGE No. 57 (Section 90, pp. 210 and 211).

The first paragraph of section 90 on pages 210 and 211 is modified to read as follows:

"A storage or demurrage charge is imposed on all parcels, ordinary, registered, insured, and collect on delivery from foreign countries, including Canada and Mexico, and from the Philippines, when such parcels are left in the post office uncalled for after notice has been mailed the addressee that the parcels are ready for delivery. The charge imposed is fixed at 5 cents a day on each parcel for each day after the expiration of 10 days (15 days in the case of collect-on-delivery parcels), exclusive of the day of notice, the day of delivery, Sundays, and holidays, from the time the notice is mailed the addressee that the parcel is ready for delivery. When a collection is made of an amount due for storage the money received will be accounted for by the affixing of postage-due stamps to each parcel to the amount of the charge paid."

CHANGE No. 58 (Mexico, p. 378).

The following should be added to the item "Mexico—Parcel Post," on page 378.

Parcel-post service (ordinary, registered, and collect on delivery) is suspended until further notice with the following post offices and postal agencies in Mexico:

Atlixac, Gro.
Atoyac de Alvarez, Gro.
AYUTLA, GRO.
Azoyu, Gro.
Coyuca de Benitez, Gro.
CHILAPA, GRO.
Guayameo, Gro.
La Palma, Gro.
LA UNION, GRO.
OMETEPEC, GRO.
PETATLAN, GRO.
PUNGARABATO,
GRO.
San Jeronimo, Gro.
San Luis Acatlan, Gro.
San Luis de la Loma,
Gro.

San Marcos, Gro.
Tecoanapa, Gro.
TECPAN DE GALE-
ANA, GRO.
TIXTLA, GRO.
TLAPA, GRO.
Zihuatanejo, Gro.
Zirandaro, Gro.
Ahuijulio, Jal.
Allende, Jal.
ARANDAS, JAL.
Atengo, Jal.
ATENQUILLO, JAL.
AYO EL CHICO, JAL.
Ayutla, Jal.
Belen del Refugio, Jal.
Bolanos, Jal.

Canadas, Jal.
Capilla de Guadalupe,
Jal.
Capilla de Milpillas, Jal.
Cuahtla, Jal.
Chanrey, Jal.
Chiquilixtlan, Jal.
Chimaltitan, Jal.
El Refugio, Jal.
Huejuquilla el Alto, Jal.
JALOSTOTITLAN,
JAL.
COTIJA, MICH.
Huarachita, Mich.
HUETAMO DE
NUNEZ, MICH.
Santiago, Mich.

San Lucas, Mich.	San Jose de Gracia, Jal.	Zapotitlan, Jal.
Tactazcuaro, Mich.	San Juan de Cosala, Jal.	Zapotlan, Jal.
Tiquicheo, Mich.	SAN JUAN DE LOS	ZAPOTLANEJO, JAL.
Jesus Maria, Jal.	LAGOS, JAL.	Zihuatlan, Jal.
Jilotlan de los Dolores,	San Julian, Jal.	Tuzatla, Mich.
Jal.	San Martin de Bolanos,	Amatlan de Canas, Nay.
Juchitan, Jal.	Jal.	Apozoloco, Nay.
Maxcala, Jal.	Santa Fe, Jal.	Atolinga, Zac.
Mexquitic, Jal.	Santa Maria de Guada-	El Plateado, Zac.
MEXTICACAN, JAL.	lupe, Jal.	JALPA, ZAC.
Mixtlan, Jal.	Santa Maria del Valle,	La Batanzuela, Zac.
Nostic, Jal.	Jal.	Laguna Grande, Zac.
Hostotan, Jal.	Santa Rosalie, Jal.	Monte Escobedo, Zac.
PIHUAMO, JAL.	Soyatlan, Jal.	SAN JUAN DEL TEUL,
Portezuelo, Jal.	TEOCALTICHE, JAL.	ZAC.
Puente Grande, Jal.	Teocaltitan, Jal.	Tayahua, Zac.
Purificacion, Jal.	TEPATITLAN, JAL.	Tlachichila, Zac.
San Gaspar de los Reyes,	Tlacuitapa, Jal.	
Jal.	Totactiche, Jal.	
San Diego de Alejandria,	Valle de Guadalupe, Jal.	
Jal.	Valle de Juarez, Jal.	

CHANGE No. 59 (Egypt, p. 295).

The following should be added to the subheading "Prohibitions" of the item "Egypt—Parcel Post," on page 295:

"Gramophone disks coming from abroad containing Arabic songs may be withdrawn from the post office only by previous written authorization from the Ministry of the Interior. This authorization will mention the titles and the number of disks imported of each song. Importers of gramophone disks shall pay, in addition to the customs duties, 60 milliemes for each parcel sent by mail to the Ministry of the Interior, as a verification fee.

"After paying the duty and verification fee, parcels containing disks will be transmitted to the department of public safety of the Ministry of the Interior, under the double seal of the importer and of the postal administration. If the importer or his representative has no seal, the parcel will be sealed in the presence of one or the other with the seal of the post office. Parcels containing gramophone disks will be dispatched free of charge by the postal administration to the Ministry of the Interior, and vice versa.

"If the Ministry of the Interior refuses the authorization, the disks will be returned to the post office. The interested party shall reexport them within a period of three months from the date of the notification given him; if this is not done, the postal administration may destroy them at the expense of the interested party, who shall have no right to claim any compensation.

"In this case, the importer will be entitled to the repayment of all of the import duties."

CHANGE No. 60 (Netherlands, The, pp. 385-386).

The following should be added to the subheadings "Prohibitions" of the item "Netherlands, The—Regular Mails and Parcel Post" on pages 385 and 386:

REGULAR MAILS

"For the importation of serums and vaccines, see Parcel Post."

PARCEL POST

"Serums and vaccines are admitted only after official examination has shown that they comply with the legal provisions of The Netherlands and bear the United States license number."

CHANGE No. 61 (Iceland, p. 341).

The following should be added to the subheading "Prohibitions" of the item "Iceland—Parcel Post" on page 341:

"It is forbidden to import potatoes coming from districts infected by the disease called 'wart' (*synchytricum endobioticum*).

"Every parcel containing potatoes may, therefore, be imported only if accompanied by a certificate of origin, as well as an official attestation certifying to the salubrity of the contents, particularly stating whether any case of potato wart has been observed within the last five years within a radius of 5 kilometers around the place where the potatoes grew, and whether the packing is new and not contagious."

CHANGE No. 62 (section 3, page 90).

Section 3 on page 90 is modified to read as follows: "FOREIGN—See section 2 on page 170 of this Guide."

CHANGE No. 63 (Persia, p. 406).

The information appearing under the subheading "Prohibitions" of the item "Persia—Regular mails" on page 406 of the annual Postal Guide for 1928 is modified by the addition of the following:

"Old paper marks."

AMENDMENTS TO THE POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

[Issued since the publication of the 1924 edition]

ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY

[See p. 1182 of the July, 1928, Postal Guide for the list of inserts Nos. 1-383, inclusive, covering the amendments for four years]

Insert No.	Order No.	Date of order	Sections amended	Insert No.	Order No.	Date of order	Sections amended	Insert No.	Order No.	Date of order	Sections amended
		1928				1928				1928	
384	7850	June 18	243				634	409	8053	July 26	386
385	7858	June 23	1072				634½	410	8053	do	445
386	7858	do	1076½				635	411	8053	do	575
387	7870	June 27	1072				878	412	8053	do	614
388	7870	do	1076½				880	413	8056	July 28	166
389	7871	June 23	1418				955	414	8084	Aug. 4	65
390	7879	June 27	357				976	415	8110	Aug. 9	124
391	7880	June 29	551				983	416	8120	Aug. 11	207
392	7880	do	1537				985	417	8142	Aug. 16	466
393	7897	June 30	165				986	418	8148	Aug. 17	775
394	7898	July 2	310	403	7927	July 7	1000	419	8166	Aug. 22	719
395	7899	do	45				1001	420	8167	do	720
396	7900	do	311				1009	421	8193	Aug. 29	1056
397	7901	do	308				1012	422	8228	Sept. 8	384½
398	7918	June 30	1405				1013				1072
399	7918	do	1406				1014				1074½
400	7918	do	1407				1057	423	8306	Sept. 27	1076
401	7918	do	1407½				1059				1076½
402	7918	do	1410½				1072				1076¾
			12				1074½	424	8327	Oct. 2	525
			30				1076	425	8349	Oct. 6	1047
			323	404	7934	July 6	1418	426	8353	Oct. 8	750
403	7927	July 7	502½	405	7948	July 13	1481	427	8374	Oct. 13	553
			622	406	7965	July 17	218½	428	8374	do	940
			623	407	8002	July 18	220				
			624	408	8003	do	1489				

ARRANGED BY SECTIONS

[See p. 1183 of the July, 1928, Postal Guide for the list of inserts Nos. 1-383, inclusive, covering the amendments for four years]

Section amended	Paragraph amended	Insert No.	Section amended	Paragraph amended	Insert No.	Section amended	Paragraph amended	Insert No.
12	1, 3	403	622	1	403	1057	1	403
30	1	403	623	2	403	1059	1	403
45	1	395	624	1	403		2	423
65	1-4	414	634	1(d)	403	1072	2(b)	385
124	2	415	634½	2-8	403		2(a, b)	387
165	1-10	393	635	2	403		12, 20	403
166	4-18	413	719	1	419	1074½	19	403
207	1	416	720	1, 4	420		1-19	423
218½	1	406	750	2	426	1076	1(b), 6	403
220	2(m)	407	775	1	418		1-9	423
243	1-5	384	878	1	403	1076½	41-44	386
308	4, 5	397	880	1	403		45-47	388
310	1, 2	394	940	1, Note	403		1-47	423
311	1(b)	396	955	1(a)	403	1076¾	1-2	423
323	2	403	976	3, 4	403	1405	1(b)	398
357	5, 6	390	983	4	403	1406	1	399
384½	1-6	422	985	2	403	1407	1	400
386	2	409	986	2	403	1407½	1	401
445	1	410	1000	1(b)	403	1410½	1, 2	402
466	1(b)	417	1001	1	403		1, 2	389
502½	1, 2	403	1009	1	403	1418	1, 2	404
525	1	424	1012	1	403		8	405
551	Note	391	1013	1	403	1481	4	408
553	3	427	1014	1	403	1489	Note	392
575	4	411	1047	2	425			
614	4	412	1056	1	421			

AMENDMENTS TO THE POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

INSERT No. 425. ORDER No. 8349.

OCTOBER 6, 1928.

Paragraph 2, section 1047, of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1924, is amended to read as follows:

2. The receipts for registered mail delivered, and the undelivered registered articles returned to the post office by city, village, or rural carriers, shall be promptly checked with the post office delivery record and prompt and proper action taken if any discrepancies are found to exist. Form 3867 (sheet record of registered matter received for delivery), or the incoming manifold bills if more convenient, shall be used at post offices having the "Number only" system of delivering registered mail, as the checking record. At other offices Form 3867, delivery book, Form 3850, or the incoming manifold bills if more convenient, may be used on which to check the carriers' returns. A receipt on the form provided for the purpose must be given city, village, and rural carriers for any undelivered registered articles, and any receipts for registered articles delivered, turned in by them, such receipts to be given at the time the registered matter and signed receipts are received from the carriers.

INSERT No. 426. ORDER No. 8353.

OCTOBER 8, 1928.

Paragraph 2 of section 750, Postal Laws and Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

"Postmasters may permit carriers to perform service on horseback when, on account of storms or other causes, roads are temporarily impassable for vehicles. In such cases the mail must be completely protected from loss or damage."

INSERT No. 427. ORDER No. 8374.

OCTOBER 13, 1928.

Paragraph 3 of section 553 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1924 is amended to read as follows:

3. When in the judgment of the proper division superintendent of Railway Mail Service the amount of mail for any office on a star route is sufficiently large to justify it, he may order a locked pouch made up for and labeled to that office, which shall not be opened by any other office. No such special pouch shall be used unless authorized by the division superintendent, who shall notify the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service of every such order. Ordinarily such pouches shall not contain registered mail, but when deemed advisable by the division superintendent and when in his opinion the safety of registered matter will not be unduly jeopardized thereby, *railway post offices* making up direct iron-locked pouches of ordinary mail for post offices on star routes may include registered matter in the pouches but all authorizations for the inclosure of registered matter in these pouches shall be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Registered Mails) for disapproval or modification if not deemed acceptable to his office. In all such cases investigation shall be made to determine whether any registered matter of considerable value is involved. If such is found to be the case the facts shall be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Registered Mails) for consideration, before direct dispatch of the registered matter is authorized.

INSERT No. 428. ORDER No. 8374.

OCTOBER 13, 1928.

Add a cross reference to paragraph 1 of section 940 of the Postal Laws and Regulations so that the paragraph and the cross reference will read as follows:
 Sec. 940. Unless specially authorized otherwise, registered articles on a star route shall be placed in one locked way pouch.
 See paragraph 3 of section 553 with regard to specially authorized dispatches of registered mail in direct iron-locked pouches on star routes in exceptional cases.

Christmas Day Service 1928



DELIVERIES AND WINDOW SERVICE
TO BE SUSPENDED FROM MIDNIGHT
ON DECEMBER 24 TO MIDNIGHT ON
DECEMBER 25

THIS SHOULD BE GIVEN WIDE PUB-
LICITY AND ALL PATRONS URGED TO

Shop Early
and **Mail Early**

SO THAT ALL CHRISTMAS MAIL WILL
REACH ITS DESTINATION AND
BE DELIVERED BEFORE
CHRISTMAS DAY



See special Christmas Instructions in this Supplement