

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE



Fourth Series

Monthly Supplement

Vol. 3, No. 3

SEPTEMBER, 1923

RECEIVED



THE WHOLE STORY .

These two cancellations were on an envelope shot across the continent by air mail

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



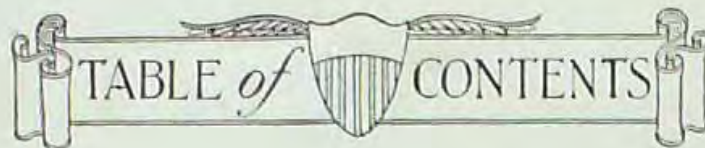
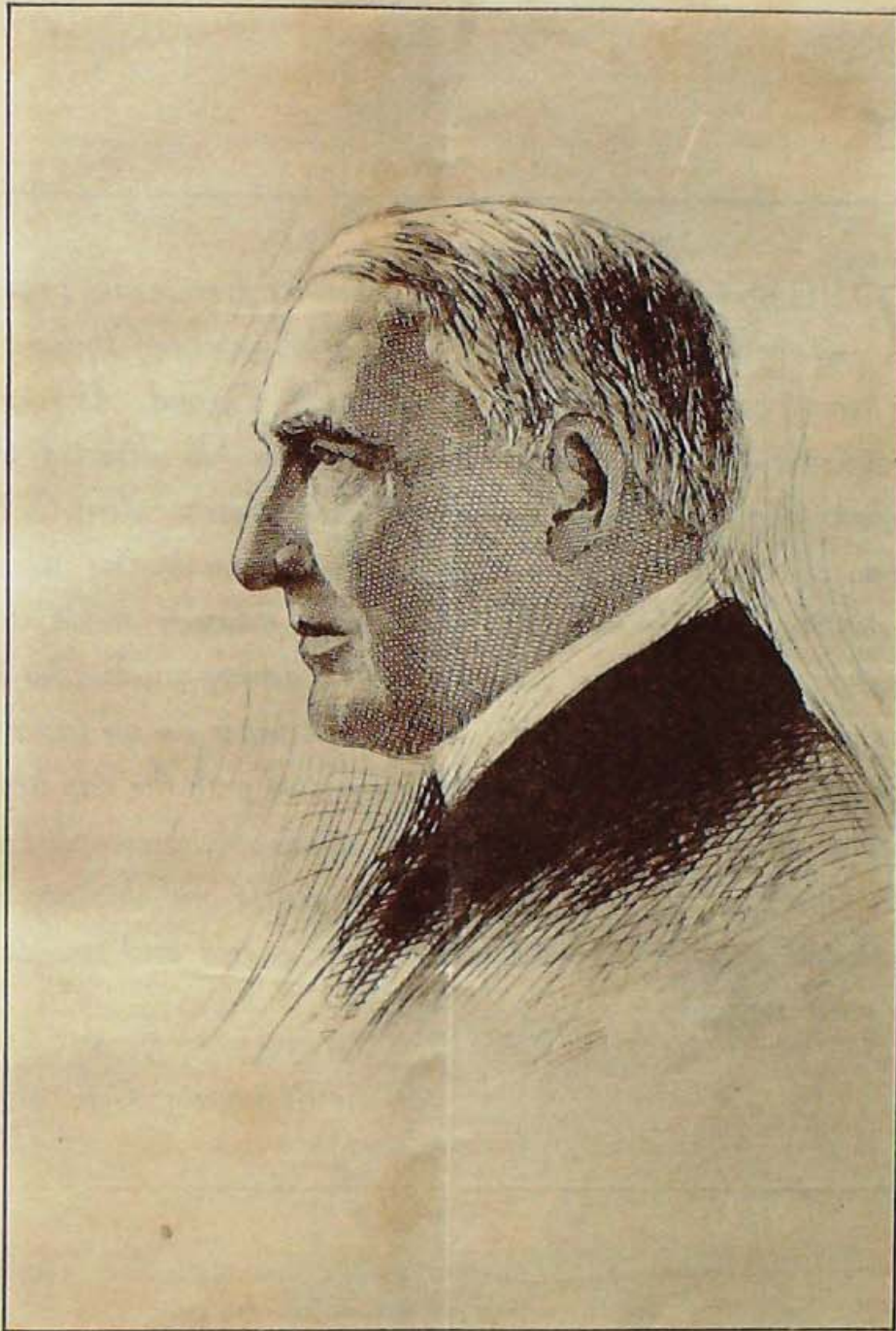


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*It is this etching of our revered President, Warren Gamaliel Harding,
which is found on the memorial stamp issued in his honor.*

THE personnel of the Air Mail Service deserves the praise of the Nation for their splendid achievement of spanning the continent. I wish to congratulate Second Assistant Postmaster General Paul Henderson, who has directed the organization of the new through service; Superintendent C. F. Egge, of the Division of Air Mail; the mechanics whose unstinting watchfulness has in a great measure made this great feat possible; and the skilled and daring pilots who in face of adverse weather conditions did not falter for an instant. I extend also to all others who are connected with the Air Mail Service my appreciation for service admirably accomplished. The United States gave aviation to the world and this accomplishment supplies another record to be envied and emulated by other nations.

*HARRY S. NEW,
Postmaster General.*

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A GREAT PAGE IN AVIATION.

Unqualified Success of Four Day Through-Service Trial Gains Praise of Nation.
Air Mail Service Beats Army Flight Record.

MORE than the mystery of night on the broad plain silenced a small huddled group of watchers of the sky; black shadows they were with a long black hangar back of them silhouetted against a glow that marked the great city near by.

Not a word was exchanged. The tension of expectation taxed patience. For what do these watchers wait? For two new stars! Impossible. The star points have hung in their appointed places for ages, all named and accounted by man, and yet—

"There she comes!"

The shout broke the tension. Every person on the field strained his eyes to the east. Two new stars to be sure. The North star was never so welcome to a Phoenician sailor of old as these. No friendly lighthouse gleam could inspire greater joy. Swiftly they move through the night sky. Now they are over the field. The distant hum of the airplane motor can now be heard hitting steadily and surely.

Perfect landing! New York mail in Omaha in less than 12 hours. Before the ship can taxi to the relay plane waiting

in the mystic night sunshine of the great flood light, mechanics swarm around it. The workers carrying mail bags from one plane to the other which strains like a thing alive against the wooden blocks before the wheels. The master mechanic is scarcely out of the pilot's seat before Pilot D. C. Smith hops in. The mail bags are in—the cover bolted.

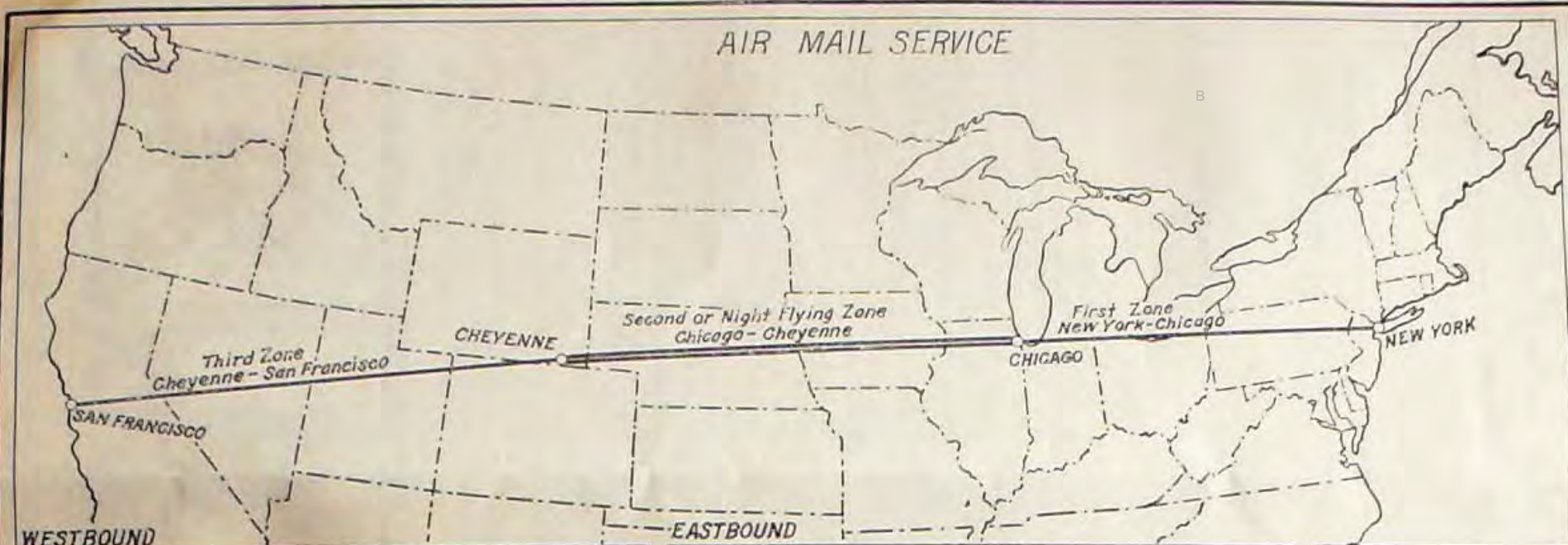
Pilot Smith waves his hand. Out come the wheel blocks. The steady cough of the motor changes to fury. He's off! Two minutes! That's speed. Into the west goes a single red light smaller and smaller, the Cheyenne mail plane's tail light. The watchers, among them Col. Paul Henderson, Second Assistant Postmaster General, who has worked, worried, and hoped for this moment for more than a year, and C. F. Egge, superintendent of air mail, indefatigable in writing one of the finest pages in aviation, peer now to the west, for in the direction of the disappearing red light twin red and green lights are expected.

A thrill is reserved for the wise men of the twentieth century. Just as the red light is about to melt out two bright beams



Some of the men who did the job; R. G. Page, A. M. Boonstra, and E. M. Collison, pilots of the air mail. In a little more than four days air pilots relayed mail between the Pacific and Atlantic 16 times.

AIR MAIL SERVICE



WESTBOUND

EASTBOUND

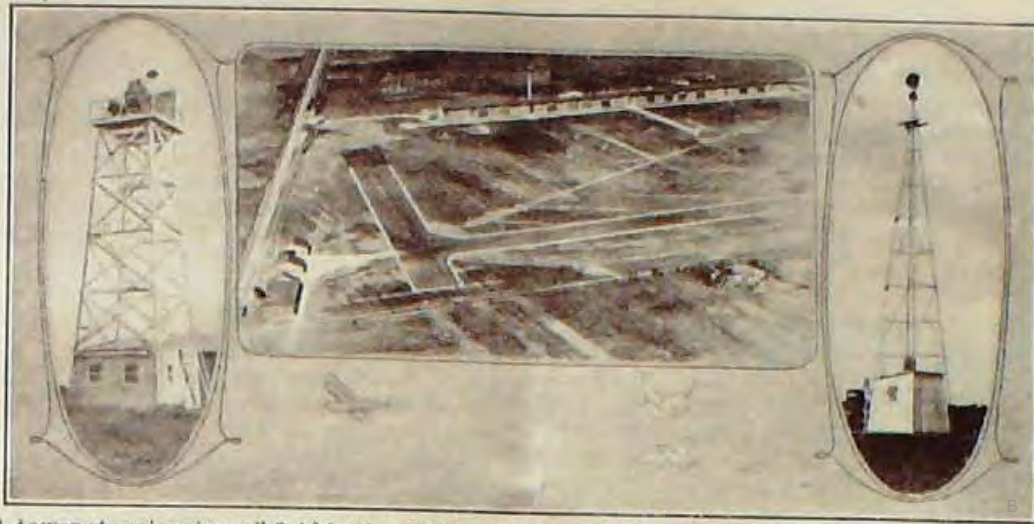
Leave		Arrive	
New York	11:00 A.M. E.T.	Cleveland	3:45 P.M. E.T.
Cleveland	4:00 P.M. E.T.	Chicago	6:45 P.M. C.T.
Chicago	7:00 P.M. C.T.	Omaha	11:45 P.M. C.T.
Omaha	12:01 A.M. C.T.	Cheyenne	4:15 A.M. M.T.
Cheyenne	4:30 A.M. M.T.	Salt Lake City	9:45 A.M. M.T.
Salt Lake City	9:00 A.M. W.T.	Reno	2:00 P.M. W.T.
Reno	2:15 P.M. W.T.	San Francisco	4:15 P.M. W.T.

Leave		Arrive	
San Francisco	6:00 A.M. W.T.	Reno	8:00 A.M. W.T.
Reno	8:15 A.M. W.T.	Salt Lake City	2:15 P.M. M.T.
Salt Lake City	2:30 P.M. M.T.	Cheyenne	8:30 P.M. M.T.
Cheyenne	6:45 P.M. M.T.	Omaha	12:45 A.M. C.T.
Omaha	1:00 A.M. C.T.	Chicago	5:30 A.M. C.T.
Chicago	5:45 A.M. C.T.	Cleveland	10:15 A.M. E.T.
Cleveland	10:30 A.M. E.T.	New York	3:15 P.M. E.T.

Postage eight cents an ounce, or fraction thereof, for each zone, or part of zone, in which mail is carried by plane. Transit mail forwarded to destination by Railway Mail Service will be rated to point carried by Air Mail Service. The Air Mail Service will receive and dispatch mail only at the eight offices shown in rate table:

DIV. OF TOPOGRAPHY

BETWEEN	NEW YORK	CLEVELAND	CHICAGO	OMAHA	CHEYENNE	SALT LAKE CITY	RENO	SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK	-	8	8	16	16	24	24	24
CLEVELAND	8	-	8	16	16	24	24	24
CHICAGO	8	8	-	8	8	16	16	16
OMAHA	16	16	8	-	8	16	16	16
CHEYENNE	16	16	8	8	-	8	8	8
SALT LAKE CITY	24	24	16	16	8	-	8	8
RENO	24	24	16	16	8	8	-	8
SAN FRANCISCO	24	24	16	16	8	8	8	-



Left, tower at major air mail field in the middle west on which is mounted a great revolving light; center, airscape of the Chicago air mail field with the Speedway hospital for veterans at the top of the picture; right, guide-light tower on an emergency landing field.

shine through the heavens. The plane from Cheyenne flashes a greeting to his fellow pilot with his emergency search-lights. A few moments more and two oceans 3,000 miles apart were joined within 12 hours as the mail from San Francisco was taken off and relayed into another waiting plane to be shot off to Chicago through the night heavens over the Light Line of many beacons.

The thing is done! The great continent of North America spanned 16 times by airplane in the short space of 4 days. Eight times were by through service flying day and night—eight times by the regular advancing service maintained for the last two years. The through service, involving the longest regular night flights ever undertaken in the world, was almost 100 per cent perfect in performance, proving two things; first, that the men of the Air-Mail Service from the newest apprentice mechanic to the oldest pilot are made of the same stuff that won the war; second, that through cross-continental air-mail service is practicable.

While satisfactory completion of the four-day test flight was the brightest star of the Post Office Department's latest venture, another notable accomplishment was achieved. Air mail planes set up a new cross-continent flying record, beating the Army record made by Kelly and MacReady in their nonstop flight from San Diego, Calif. On Thursday, September 23, Pilot Collins brought his plane to the Hazelhurst, N. Y., hangar at 11.14 a. m., delivering the mail 26 hours and 14 minutes after it left San Francisco. This flight was 36 minutes less than the flying time of Kelly and MacReady.

Accustomed to giving service and having it received daily without very much praise, the whole Postal Service is deeply gratified with the interest taken in the



Superintendent C. F. Egge, of the Division of Air Mail, who was directly in charge of the five-day through-service experiment.

four-day test by the American public. Hundreds of newspapers commented on it editorially. For a week the flights held a place on the front pages of the biggest dailies. It is fine to be appreciated; and the interest the public has taken in the latest advance of the Postal Service is a strong urge to greater effort.

Now for the next step. The four-day test proved the practicability of 3,000-mile through service, and it also proved that while the preparation for the service, the lights and field equipment, built

up during a period of 16 months was broadly satisfactory, there were many details to be smoothed out. When a pilot flies a new ship he instructs the mechanics to take the "bugs" out of it; that is, the minor defects that show up. Air-mail experts are now taking the "bugs" out of the new service. At a date to be announced a new trial extending over a month period will be made. Another council of improvement will study the records and experiences of the month-service, and if the report is satisfactory Postmaster General New will order the establishment of permanent through service.

Despite the fact that weather conditions during the four-day test were only rated 75 per cent normal, only once were the air-mail planes detained. Pilot Collison three times on the first day's trip from San Francisco tried to pierce a fog bank that held stubbornly over Cheyenne. He was forced to return to Laramie, Wyo., and wait for the fog to lift. This, however,

was the only forced landing made during the test. Jack Knight, flying from Omaha to Cheyenne Tuesday night, ran through almost impossible conditions, compelling him to speed less than 300 feet from the ground much of the way, but he reached Cheyenne successfully.

Hangars on the Maywood Field, Chicago, Illinois, are in the midst of a broad field far from any houses or stores. For the benefit of the employees a lunch room has been established.

"Will the lunch room be open during the through service test?" inquired a visitor at the Maywood Field from the Post Office Department.

"This lunch room," replied the proprietress in a positive tone, "will stay open all night, if it is needed. We will do everything possible to help the pilots make that test successful."

That was the keynote of the spirit of every member of the Air Mail Service, and that spirit is the stuff success is made of.

PRESS PRAISES NEW SERVICE.

This is what the American press says of the new through service by air mail between New York and San Francisco:

"Postmaster General New's announcement that an attempt will be made to establish a 28-hour air-mail service from coast to coast will be received with general approval."—*The Troy Times*.

"Twenty-five thousand well trained, courageous fliers, usefully and profitably employed by the Post Office, Forestry Department, and other branches of the Government in peace, ready to meet with explosives and poison gas any enemy in the air or on the water, would be better than 5,000,000 well trained, well armed marching men."—*Arthur Brisbane*.

"It is even possible that the 28-hour schedule may be reduced in time to a 24-hour schedule or less. When that is done, the pioneers who fought their way West in prairie schooners may awake for a moment and marvel at the progress of man."—*Dallas Journal*.

"The importance of the experiment will be in demonstrating the degree of reliability and safety in night flying on schedule."—*Springfield, (Mass.) Republican*.

"Announcement that eight new air-planes have been added to the aerial

postal service with the intention of establishing night flying to perfect an all weather 28-hour transcontinental mail delivery should be good news to Americans."—*Chicago Tribune*.

"More fascinating than fiction is the story of this first attempt to illuminate the highways of the heavens."—*Detroit Free Press*.

AN IDEA FROM DANVERS.

Postmaster F. C. Desmon, of Danvers, Mass., realizes the value of keeping his patrons continually interested in the post office, and he has developed a unique method of publicity. One member of his staff has been instructed to keep in touch with postal news nationally as well as locally and supply them to the press. The Monthly Supplement to the Postal Guide in its new form has proved to be the key of this interesting program. The newspapers of Danvers, Mass., are always ready to print the news of the Postal Service found in the magazine section of the Monthly Supplement. The idea of retailing national news of the Postal Service found in the Supplement to patrons of the service through local newspapers is one worthy of consideration by postmasters all over the country.

The Postal Service's Tribute

BEFORE this issue is in the hands of its readers the Postal Service will have erected a splendid memorial to Warren G. Harding. This memorial of the Postal Service has a significance that could never be expressed in marble or in bronze which must forever remain rooted to one spot to be visited by scattered bands of pilgrims. The Postal Service's memorial, like its own broad duty, will encompass the Nation. It will be a mourning seal, replacing for three months the George Washington 2-cent stamp. It will undoubtedly in that time go into every home in the United States, a tribute to a great President and a true American.

The mourning stamp for the late President has for its central design an etching taken from a photograph, a favorite of Mr. Harding's. A simple black border outlines the seal and in the upper left-hand corner appears the date 1865, the year of the late President's birth, and in the upper right-hand corner the date 1923. The seal, the design of which has the expressed approval of President Calvin Coolidge and Postmaster General New, was first presented to the public on September 1, one month after the death of Mr. Harding in San Francisco.

The first sheet of stamps was selected personally by Postmaster General New at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to be presented by him to Mrs. Harding. A special messenger from the Post Office Department took the first consignment of the memorial stamps to Marion, Ohio, where they were placed on sale September 1. All requisitions for 2-cent stamps from post offices for three months ending December 8 will be filled with the Harding memorial stamp.

Only one other similar memorial stamp has been issued. This was a stamp in tribute to President Lincoln. It was also printed in black but the denomination was 15 cents. Even the agreements of the International Postal Union were waived to permit the memorial to Harding. It is one of the rules of the Union, in which the United States holds membership, that the ounce-rate postage shall be printed in red. Postmaster General New cabled the headquarters at Berne advising them of the temporary change in color.

The original order to the Treasury Department is for 300,000,000 Harding memorial stamps, but it is expected that other orders will have to be made later.



Nucleus of the Chicago postal system, the Chicago main post office in the center of the famous loop district. Some of the congestion in this building which, due to rapid growth of Chicago, was almost too small on the day it was occupied, was recently relieved when the new Van Buren parcel-post building was opened.

CHICAGO, POSTAL CENTER OF U. S.

First Railway Mail Service and The Mail Order Business High Points in Romantic Story of 100 Years.

IN JULY, 1803, a company of United States troops were sent from Detroit under the command of Capt. John Whistler to establish a fort at the mouth of the Chicago River. The structure was completed the following year and named Fort Dearborn in honor of Gen. Henry Dearborn, who was then Secretary of War. John Kinzie, born in Quebec in 1773, came from Detroit to Chicago in 1804 to trade with the Indians.

In 1812, when war with Great Britain was declared, Capt. Nathan Heald, commander of Fort Dearborn, was ordered to evacuate the fort and retreat to Detroit because of the unfriendly attitude of the Indians, who were allied with the British. The Indians promised safeguard for the soldiers and settlers in exchange for provisions and ammunition. They left the fort August 15, and when they had reached a place near what is now known as Eighteenth Street, near the lake, they were attacked by some of the younger Indians and 57 out of 93 of the party were killed. Twenty-three soldiers, seven women and six children were made prisoners and scattered among the various tribes.

In 1816 Fort Dearborn was rebuilt, and in July of that year John Kinzie and his family returned to occupy their former home, and it is said that it was in a corner of this rudely built log house that the first post office in Chicago was established, 15 years later—in 1831. In the time between the Fort Dearborn massacre and the establishment of the first post office in 1831, mail from Chicago was sent to Fort Wayne, Ind., or Niles, Mich., and forwarded as opportunity offered.

RECEIPTS \$15.

The first postmaster at Chicago was Jonathan C. Bailey, who had previously been postmaster at Mackinac Island, Mich. No municipal organization existed in what is now known as Chicago until two years after the post office was established; nor was Chicago a distributing post office. The nearest was Niles, Mich., and from there all post offices in this part of the country were supplied with mail. The eastern mail was dispatched once a week from Niles, Mich., by messenger on horseback, and he on

his return trip took the mail intended for the eastern States and Europe. When the post office was established there were about 100 people in Chicago. The first recorded receipts for a quarter were \$15, at a time when the average cost of a letter was about 25 cents. During the term of Sidney Abell, third postmaster—1837—Chicago became a distributing center, and was no longer dependent upon Niles, Mich. A daily mail to the east was established, and the post office moved to larger quarters.

The rapid growth of Chicago as a postal center is shown by the fact that within 14 years after its establishment it moved into the presidential class. Hart L. Stewart, appointed April 25, 1845, was the first postmaster appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The post office was moved from place to place according to the desire of each new postmaster appointed, until 1855, when the first Government building was started on the spot where the First National Bank now stands. It was completed in 1860. John L. Scripps, appointed by President Lincoln in 1861, was the first postmaster to occupy this building.

Nothing more surely reflects the growth and progress of a community than its postal service. In 1848 the first trip was made over the Galena & Chicago Union Road, Chicago's first railroad, the forerunner of that great group of railroads that has made Chicago the greatest railroad center in the world. The population was then 20,000. In 1860, less than 30 years after the first post office was established, the population had increased from 100 to more than 100,000 people. It was in this year, in a building known as the Wigwam, that the Republican party nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

In 1871, with a population of 325,000, Chicago took its place as one of the great cities of the United States. Her marvelous growth brought to her doors the most progressive and courageous spirits of the country, who contributed to her further growth and progress. With the engaging egotism of youth she challenged St. Louis and Cincinnati for the supremacy of the West. In all the glory and pride of her young strength she forged ahead

with the motto "I will" on her lips, and then in a single night, like another Rachel, she sits weeping over a blackened desert; over the homes of her children made desolate.

THE GREAT FIRE.

On the night of October 7, the greatest fire that Chicago had known since the Indians burned the first Fort Dearborn broke out near the corner of Van Buren and Clinton Streets, and all of the territory between that and the river and Adams Street was burned over. Great as this blow was, it was forgotten in the awful tragedy that followed. On Sunday night, October 9, the great fire began. Block after block of buildings melted away in a sea of flame. When the fire reached the river it destroyed the shipping and crossed the south branch. Down went the great hotels and the fine stores in the flaming furnace, and the solid blocks of brick, stone and iron

Washington and Halsted Streets. All of the distributing cases had been burned, and soda-water boxes or cases were used to distribute the mail. A month later the post office was located at the northwest corner of Adams and Dearborn Streets, across the street from where the post-office building now stands. The post office was again destroyed by fire January 4, 1879, but no mail was lost. Temporary quarters were established in the basement of the Singer Building at State and Washington Streets, and on April 12 a new Government building on the site of the present building was occupied.

FIRST RAILWAY MAIL.

In the meantime many features far-reaching in their beneficial effect had been added to the service. Prepayment of postage was made compulsory and rates were reduced and made uniform; the registry and money-order systems were established, and city free delivery put



Scenes in the Van Buren parcel-post station. Left, parcel post is being dumped in great quantities on the large feed belt and taken to the upper floors. Right, this mass of machinery which, at first glance looks like a crusher, is really a part of the belt separation system which takes care of the flood of parcels from mail-order houses.

buildings of the business center tumbled and crashed into ruins in its fiery embrace, while the great bell in the courthouse tower seemed to sound a knell of the beautiful, the Garden City of the West. Down went the courthouse itself and with it the post office, the first Government building in Chicago.

Blocks of houses were blown up by order of Maj. Gen. Phillip Sheridan to check the progress of the fire, and it was checked so far as the south side was concerned, for it did not go south of Harrison Street, and temporary quarters for the post office were established at the Burlington Hotel, Sixteenth and State Streets, until it was removed to the Methodist Church at Harrison Street and Wabash Avenue. In 1873 the first station service was organized; six stations were established, called north, south, west, northwest, and southwest divisions, and stockyards station.

In July, 1874, the post office in the Methodist church building was destroyed by fire. All of the mail was saved and moved to the west division station at

into effect. Probably the greatest change of all had its origin in Chicago. In 1854 George B. Armstrong was made assistant postmaster in Chicago, but resigned and went into business for himself. This business failed and he was again made assistant postmaster in 1858, and it was he who suggested the idea of distributing mail on the railway cars en route between the principal post offices. The first test was made on what was called the Iowa division of the Northwestern Railway, and out of this test grew the present great railway mail system extending throughout the United States.

When the Government building was occupied in 1879 it was believed that the problem of space had been solved for many years, but Chicago continued to grow so rapidly that in a short time the inadequacy of the Government building was apparent. Early in 1895 Congress voted \$4,000,000 for a new post office. In response to the appeal of Chicago that the great building to be erected in the heart of the city be a monument and not designed, as was too often the custom, with-

out regard to place, fitness, or artistic values. Congress appropriated an additional \$25,000 for a special architect. H. Ives Cobb was appointed by Secretary Carlisle and the work was under way. The corner stone was laid by President McKinley on Chicago day, October, 1899, and the building occupied in October, 1905. In the beginning the basement, first and second stories, extending over the entire square, 321 by 396 feet, were devoted exclusively to post-office purposes, with some of the executive offices occupying part of the third floor.

The third to the eighth floors form a Greek cross, with arms extending to the four streets, leaving large, hollow corners. This space added to the adjoining streets provides light and ventilation, and while adding to the grandeur of the building permits a view of its great dome, 300 feet high; by this method of construction no inner courts are necessary.

MAIL-ORDER CENTER.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth stories of the main building were given over at the beginning exclusively to the judges and their courts, the marshal and his aids, and the collector of revenue with his forces, while the dome was occupied by the weather bureau and the civil service, but the post office now occupies some of this space.

In 1872 a firm began a unique line of business that has had a marked effect upon Chicago and its post office. It was



Another view of the Van Buren work rooms. In the back center may be seen a spiral chute down which full mail sacks are sent direct to railway cars.

the first of the mail-order houses; now catalogues from the Chicago mail-order houses are to be found in every part of the United States, as well as in every country of the world that has parcel-post service. Chicago, with 93 firms that devote their attention exclusively to the mail-order business, leads the world in this line of commercial activity. Some of these houses are small, but there are at least 10 whose business runs into the millions annually, and it is largely because of these concerns that the Chicago

post office, counting money orders issued and paid, does nearly 25 per cent of the money-order business of the country, more than 27 per cent of the C. O. D. parcel-post business, and handles nearly 75 per cent as many packages in this city as are handled by all private agencies throughout the country. Two of these houses handle such a heavy business that the report of their sales, month by month, are used by the United States Department of Commerce as an indication of business conditions throughout the country.

When the parcel post was established in 1913, these business houses expanded by leaps and bounds, and the post office, already crowded, began to reach up into the higher floors of the building and to search out places in the basement formerly used as storerooms. Outside places were secured and outgrown by the amazing development of the business enterprises of the city. Finally, Quincy station on the west side was opened up, built to handle parcel post and bulky mail by mechanical devices and belting systems. Out of the experience gained there Van Buren station was developed.

"An engineering masterpiece" is the way in which engineers have described the Van Buren station of the Chicago post office, in which is consolidated the distribution of outbound parcel post, paper mail, and catalogue matter formerly handled at the main post office, Quincy station, and the five Chicago R. P. O. terminals. Remarkable as a building intended for a special purpose, it is even more remarkable for its package-handling equipment, including, as it does, the largest belt conveyor system, as well as the largest package handling system, in the world.

This beautiful building, 796 feet long by 75½ feet wide, the largest building used solely for post-office purposes in the United States, and perhaps in the world, extends from Van Buren to Harrison Street, between Canal Street and the river, comprising six stories over basement, track level, and subbasement. Of the latest fireproof design of steel, brick, stone, and concrete, and finished in tau-colored brick and sandstone to conform with the general appearance of the new Union Station now under construction, it is in harmony with and is practically the first step toward the realization on the near West Side of the plans of the City Beautiful Commission.

VAN BUREN TERMINAL.

The building is located above the railway tracks of the new Union Station and is provided with the latest improved mechanical devices for handling mail, such as elevators, tilting nondamage

parcel-post dump trucks, elevating belts or escalators and conveyor belts to bring the unworked mail to canceling tables and primary sorting racks on the several floors. Wide carrier belts, suspended under the ceilings of the several floors and extending almost the entire length of the building, receive the worked mail through chute openings and discharge it into several spirals leading to street level, track level, and subbasement. This method, besides keeping the workroom clear of congestion, permits practically direct loading at track level into the storage and postal cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Alton, Pennsylvania, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad systems of approximately 40 per cent of parcel-post and paper mails schemed to those lines from the Chicago standpoint. The remaining 60 per cent of the mail arrives over belts and spirals at the street for transfer by Government-owned motor trucks to the Chicago & North Western, the Baltimore & Ohio, La Salle, Dearborn, and Illinois Central Stations, which accommodate the remainder of the 24 great railway systems terminating at Chicago. It is possible to transfer all this mail to the various stations without entering the congested loop or business district.

The transfer of parcel-post and other bulky mail, except foreign parcels and daily papers, from the main post office to

these two stations has given some relief in the main post office but it will not be possible to take advantage of this space until certain renovations are made. Even with this reclaimed space fully utilized, action should be taken at once to provide for the future needs of the post office.

When operations were begun on the present building, Postmaster Washington Hesing announced with great satisfaction that the annual receipts were nearly \$5,000,000. Not even he, with all his optimism and faith in Chicago's future, would have ventured to predict that in less than 25 years the receipts for each month would equal the annual receipts of his time; yet such is the case. And he would have been called a dreamer of dreams who ventured, even 10 years ago, to say that within a decade the increase alone for a single month would exceed the entire monthly revenue of any single post office excepting the three largest post offices in the country and nearly equal the entire receipts of two of those. Yet it has happened. In January of this year in the first month following the opening of Van Buren station the increase in receipts over that for the same month of the previous year was \$1,030,597. The men who plan for Chicago's postal needs for the future must be men of broad vision, keen foresight, practical imagination, and the power to make others see what they perceive the future has in store.

KANSAS CITY—ST. JOE HAVE P. O. FIELD MEET

Postmaster Marshall, of St. Joseph, Mo., wears the laurel wreath for champion horseshoe pitching for the State of Missouri; that is, among postmasters. This was the lone prize the big St. Joseph delegation of postal employees carried back to their own city from the field meet held between Kansas City and St. Joseph postal employees at Lake Contrary Park, July 29. It was a big day for everybody who attended the post-office picnic. Kansas City baseball team led away the St. Joseph post office team's goat, according to the St. Joseph News-Press to the tune of 10-7.

Baylis Steele, postmaster of Kansas City, lost the horseshoe match to Postmaster Marshall, and after that Kansas City won the tennis contest. The field day was attended by 100 Kansas City postal employees and nearly 100 St. Joseph employees. It is this type of

gathering that makes for fine cooperation in the Postal Service by building on a foundation of good fellowship.

Postal employees of Decatur, Ill., recently held a picnic at Nelson Park in that city. The picnic was so enthusiastically enjoyed that it was planned to have two a year.

As a part of its tribute to President Harding, the Postal Service bent every effort to bring mourning stationery ordered at Springfield, Mass., to Washington. An air mail plane was dispatched to the New England town and carried the necessary consignment to the capital in four hours.

Parcel-post service to the Ruhr region has been suspended, the Post Office Department was advised recently.

WHERE IS FRANKLIN?

There are Thirty-one of Them in United States and Alaska to Worry Postal Workers.

MABEL finished an eight-page letter to Cousin Kate and signed it with a vigorous flourish, folded it, slipped it into an envelope, wrote "Katherine Calhoun," and came to a sudden stop. Was it Elkhorn, W. Va., or Elkhurst, W. Va.? She shuffled all the envelopes in the desk with no success. She walked the room. Maybe it was horn? No; it must be hurst.

Mabel probably finally slurred the last part of the name trusting to the all-encompassing excellence of the Postal Service to put the missive properly in Cousin Kate's hands. The Railway Mail Service clerk being just an ordinary human being either threw it into the nixie box or mentally tossed a coin—heads, Elkhurst; tails, Elkhorn. At any rate, Cousin Kate's letter has slim chances of reaching her.

There are 52,000 post offices in the United States, and, of course, it is far too much to expect that each should have a different name or that there should not be similarities. There is, in fact, in West Virginia alone not only Elkhurst and Elkhorn, but also six other towns dedicated to the animal. All the rules or exceptions, however, can scarcely account for 30 Clintons in 30 different States or that there should be 42 other town names which are used more than 20 times each. Even the limits of reasonable similarity are somewhat stretched by the fact that 227 towns enumerated in the alphabetical list of post offices have the prefix

Green to their names; thus, Green, Green Forest, Green Grove, Green Hill, Green Isle, Green Knoll, Green Lake, Greenland, Greenlawn, Greenleaf, etc., ad infinitum. Pennsylvania, if judged by town names, is one of the most verdant States of the Union. It has 13 towns whose names begin with Green:

Greenbriar.	Greenboro.
Greenburr.	Greensburg.
Greencastle.	Greenstone.
Greene.	Greentown.
Green Land.	Greenville.
Greenock.	Greenwald.
Greenpark.	

Duplication as well as similarity of town names undoubtedly causes considerable difficulty in the Postal Service, slows up work, and shunts letters to wrong destinations. The irony of it is that the name which is used most and used as an honor and a memorial is the name of the man who is considered the father of the American Postal Service, Benjamin Franklin.

There are in the United States and Alaska 31 communities bearing the name of Franklin.

It is not a matter of common knowledge that Uncle Sam is godfather to new-born cities. It is nevertheless a fact, and more than that, he insists on his rights. When it comes time to baptize a town, giving it an official post-office name, he has considerable to say about the name through the Post Office Department. Fortunately Uncle Sam is not

RULES FOR NAMING INFANT TOWNS.

Perhaps no single vocation has such an extended and intensive and sometimes unfortunate acquaintance with town names as the Postal Service. Following are the recommendations postal employees might give to proud fathers of new cities on the very important subject of a name:

1. Be original. Don't select a name some other town is using. There are 28 Washingtons, which gives 27 extra chances for a letter to go wrong.

2. Make the name short and catchy. Kodak sold a camera, Uneeda a biscuit, Victrola a phonograph. A good name will popularize your town with postal clerks and others.

3. The Indians are dead but their atrocities live on. A man will write to his mother-in-law in Elko, Nev., before he will write to his best friend in Natchitoches, La.

4. Even if you can't be original, don't try to steal another town's name. Uncle Sam permits only one of each species in a State.

5. Pick a name the worst penman can write. Greenbriar, Pa., easily slips into Greenburr, Pa. Anyone can write Kalamazoo.

responsible for suggesting names of towns, but he does prevent city fathers from appropriating a name to which another town in the same State has already laid claim.

There is a case on record where the Post Office Department did name a town. A little Missouri hamlet was about to rise to the dignity of a post office. The city fathers said they would name it so-and-so. The department replied that they would do nothing of the kind, since another Missouri community owned that title. More names were forthcoming, but none was satisfactory. Finally a department official wrote that it was "mighty peculiar" they could not find a good name.

"Acting on your suggestion," the reply letter read, "we wish to name our town Peculiar." Peculiar, Mo., is on the map to-day.

In a more recent instance the Post Office Department helped change a town name in order that another town might have it. The Longview Lumber Co. is building a model city on the Columbia River, in the State of Washington. They wished to name the town Longview, after the name of the company. Unfortunately another Washington town had the same name. Plea followed plea to the Post Office Department and finally negotiations were set on foot which resulted in Longview No. 1, a fourth-class office, surrendering its appellation for Brager, while the model city was granted the right to become Longview, Wash.

Not more than a month ago the post-office name of a large American city, capital of a State, was changed, yet it created not even a ripple. How many know where Oklahoma is? Not the State, the city, Oklahoma, until recently, was the official post-office name of Oklahoma City. The change was

made at the request of city officials. In its previous form the address was, in the odd sequence:

Oklahoma,
Oklahoma,
Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City is not only in the State of Oklahoma but also in the county of Oklahoma.

Recognition of duplication and similarity of town names is a warning to both postal employees and patrons of the service; a warning to employees to be careful in reading addresses and to patrons to be careful in addressing.

Most frequent sources of duplication are the names of Presidents of United States. Towns named for George Washington are most numerous, 28 cities thus honoring him. There are 27 Madisons, 25 Clevelands, 24 Lincolns, 24 Monroes, 23 Wilsons, 13 Roosevelts, 15 Adams, 12 Tafts, and 5 Hardings. The colonists often used the names of their home villages in England when they built new towns in New England. Their pioneer sons and daughters carried these names out through the West, and thus we find many Plymouths, Manchesters, Dovers, and Oxfords. There are within the confines of United States 18 towns bearing the name of Paris, 18 Genevas, 17 Berlins, 12 Moscows, 11 Viennas, 6 Pekins, and 2 Brussels. Not only do we find the world's capitals in America, but also the world's measure of perfection in the concrete form of 2 Utopias, 22 Eurekas, 18 Arcadias, 15 Hopes, and 14 Eldorados.

Out of all this duplication there are a few gleams of hope. Even the United States Postal Guide confirms New Yorkers in the opinion there is only one New York. And although there are 22 Buffalos, 14 Denvers, 11 Bostons, 7 Detroitis, and 6 Philadelphias, there is but one New Orleans and one San Francisco.

Forty-three names are used more than 20 times each to designate hamlets, towns, and cities which are large enough to have post offices. They are: Franklin, 31; Clinton, 30; Chester, 29; Arlington, 29; Washington, 28; Troy, 27; Salem, 27; Madison, 27; Marion, 27; Manchester, 27; Clayton, 27; Glenwood, 26; Kingston, 26; Newport, 26; Ashland, 25; Centerville, 25; Cleveland, 25; Auburn, 24; Dover, 24; Hillsboro, 24; Lincoln, 24; Monroe, 24; Oxford, 24; Princeton, 24; Springfield, 24; Warren, 24; Union, 24; Greenville, 23; Wilson, 23; Belmont, 22; Canton, 22; Dayton, 22; Eureka, 22; Liberty, 22; Milford, 22; Plymouth, 22; Burlington, 21; Lebanon, 21; Portland, 20; Lexington, 20; Jamestown, 20; Hudson, 20; Danville, 20.

Residents of Poland and United States can now send each other money with the assurance of perfect safety. A money-order convention has just been signed with that country becoming effective September 1, 1923. It is expected that the business resulting from the new accommodation will be very large because of the number of Poles in this country.

The weight limit on parcels to Russia has been extended from 11 to 22 pounds. At the same time the rate has been cut more than half. Under the facilities now afforded 45 cents will be charged for parcels up to and including 11 pounds and 70 cents from 12 to 22 pounds.

MERRY-GO-ROUND PARCEL-POST RACK.

Big Possibilities Seen in Post Office Department Rotary Machine Tried in Sears-Roebuck Plant.

DID YOU ever go into a rifle gallery and shoot at the chickens, the ducks, monkeys, stars, and spheres that continually chase each other against the background of black? Remember how they recur again and again, so many chickens and so many ducks?

The principle of the rifle gallery is being introduced into the prosaic duty of separating parcel post by the Post Office Department in an experiment conducted at the Sears-Roebuck mail-order house, Chicago, Illinois. The chickens, the ducks, and the stars of the gallery are replaced by braces of mail sacks hung on regular frames which continually travel around on a little track. The track is something on the style of a child's electric railway, but it is big enough to accommodate 120 bags in a double row.

At one side are three chutes down which come steady streams of parcel post to distributors.

These sorters stand before a shelf beyond which is the mail-bag merry-go-round. On the bags can be observed colored tags. Some of the tags recur frequently, while some of the colors are seen only two or three times each revolution. The colored labels as well as the labels on the racks indicate a separation. A direct for Iowa slides down the chute. The distributor picks it up. Iowa with a green tag has just rounded the bend. Bing. In it goes. It is good sport, so the men who work on the machine say, and the device is producing a remarkable record for more expeditious separation.

Let's watch the operation a little more closely. Here comes a parcel for Tennessee. There are not so many bags in the merry-go-round for Tennessee because less parcel post goes there than goes to

Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, or Ohio. The distributor picks up the package. The nearest Tennessee sack is on the far side, so he lays the parcel on the shelf in front of him and disposes of other parcels until it arrives within tossing distance.

Opposite the distributors on the other side of the track arrangement is another corps of workers who tie out the sacks as they fill up. The loaded sacks are dropped on a traveling belt and conveyed directly to the truck platform. One of the features of importance is that this new apparatus occupies 50 per cent less space than stationary racks of similar capacity.

In view of its possible adoption in post offices where crowded conditions prevail, the smaller dimensions of the rotary racks will be an aid to postal efficiency.

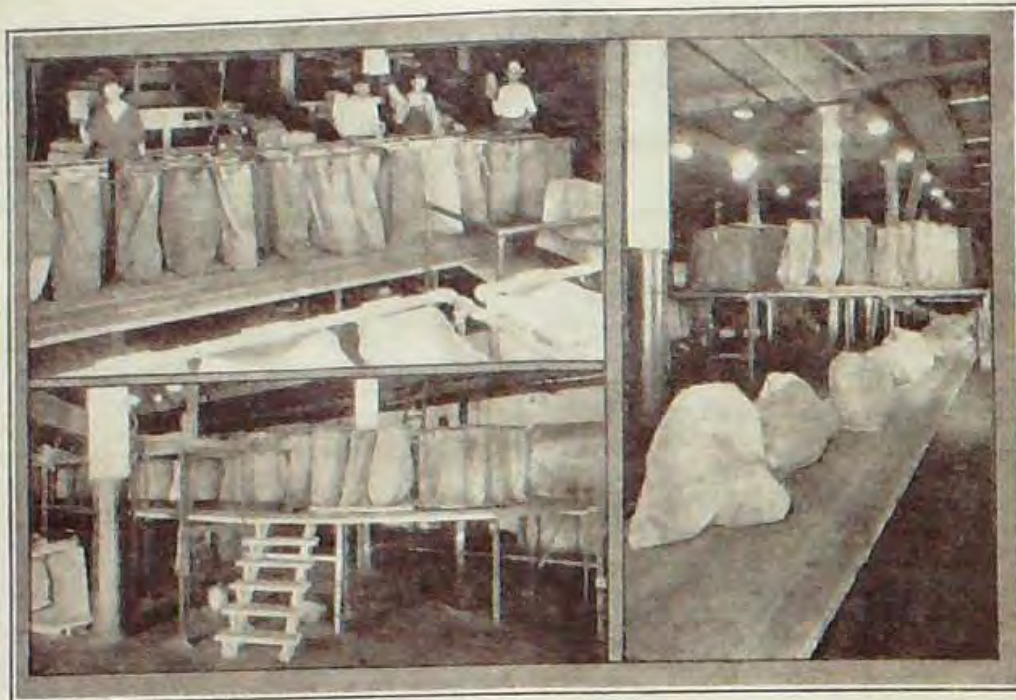
In the preliminary tests at the Sears-Roebuck plant some notable results have been obtained. These tabulations, however, are only tentative, since changes will be made in the machines and the distributors will grow more adept with practice.

In one test of 30 separations on the 120-bag rotary rack, small parcels were distributed 20 to 24 a minute, with a total of 500 sacks for the day. The same rate was maintained when the separations were raised to 60. With a stationary rack the rate of distribution decreases with the increase of separations.

The device also showed well handling large parcels. In a 42 separation trial, 1,500 sacks with 10 parcels to a sack were filled at the rate of 7 parcels per man per minute in eight hours. This rate also takes the time and labor of tying out into its figures. Figuring labor on a similar basis, men working on stationary racks distribute large parcels on an average of only three to four a minute.

An American postal inspector traveling in Europe found that in some nations distributing cases for sorting mail were unknown. The mail was sorted instead on large flat tables. When told of the American practice, the officials were deeply interested. On his return the inspector sent them a standard folding case.

The mailing practice of that European nation seems antiquated from our point of view. Our operations to-day will seem antiquated to the next generation because the United States Postal Service is on the verge of important changes in its methods. The principles of mass production are being applied for the first time to our mailing practices. What members of the Postal Service to-day will be leaders in this development?



Three views of the merry-go-round parcel-post rack. Upper left shows a view over the oval with distributors throwing parcels into the moving bags. Lower left gives a general view of the merry-go-round arrangement showing how it is elevated. Right, full sacks tied by workers are carried to the loading platform by a continuous belt.

The report on the rotary rack, which will be submitted to the committee investigating conditions governing parcel-post exchange, shows the possibilities opened up by the invention. It comments: "Having demonstrated that distributors can accommodate themselves to a moving rack, other possibilities are at once opened up. For example, the distribution might continue to take place into sacks and these sacks as filled might be emptied through their bottoms into larger containers arranged on the tie-out side. It is of course entirely feasible to have a greater depth than that represented by two sacks. It is also possible with containers only 2 feet high to have more than one level."

INTER POST OFFICE SPORT GETS BOOST.

The Lancaster (Pa.) post office has gone a step farther than most offices and has established an athletic association. Its baseball team has won against all comers so far this season. Though it has a few dates left open this summer, a challenge has been issued to play any post-office team in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Post office athletics are being developed in New York, according to information received from the Kingston (N. Y.) post office. Their baseball team has played near-by offices. Exchange games are also a feature of the winter season.

"POST EARLY IN THE DAY" BRITAIN URGES.



Who was first?

That is the question that comes up with the discovery that English postal authorities are now urging their public to mail early. An envelope recently received from London, England, bears a cancellation mark across the stamp with the words "Post Early in the Day." This is the companion slogan to the American "Mail Early."

The question of whether America started it or whether England started it is not so important. The significance really lies in the fact that postal authorities in both nations now find it imperative to secure cooperation from the public in expeditious handling of the mail.

Which appeals more, "Mail Early" or "Post Early in the Day"?

POSTAL SERVICE'S FLAGS.

One of Best Collections of State Flags
Exists in Post Office Department;
Aim to Make it Complete.

The recent presentation of the State flag of Indiana to the Post Office Department by the nobles of Murat Temple, Mystic Shrine, Indianapolis, calls attention to the collection of State flags in its possession.

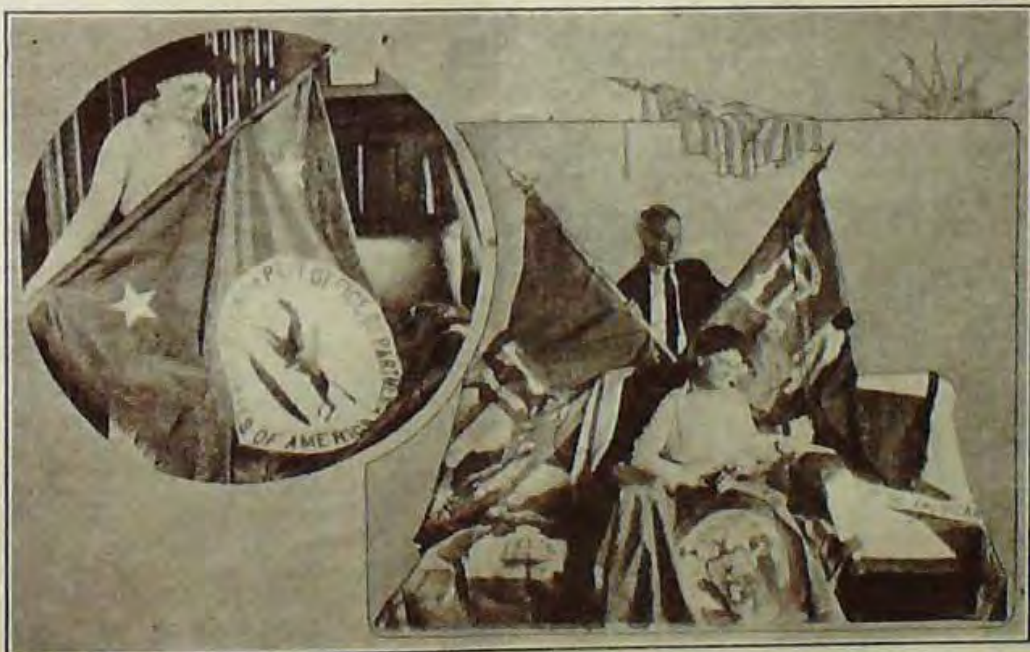
In 1908 the Post Office Department inaugurated among the departments in Washington the celebration of June 14, the birthday of "Our Flag," and since then each year the day has been observed with appropriate ceremonies. A musical program is rendered in the court of the department building, which is decorated for the occasion. This is the only day of the whole year on which the mammoth Stars and Stripes hanging in the court is furled. In the course of the exercises it is again unfurled.

As the Postal Service is so closely connected with each and every State of the Union, it has seemed proper that the States should be represented at the headquarters of that service when the department does supreme honor to Old Glory. State flags for use in these exercises and on other occasions have been presented by organizations or individuals as follows:

Alabama: Mobile Chapter, D. A. R.
California: The Native Sons of the Golden West.
Colorado: The Sons of Colorado.
Connecticut: Hon. T. L. Rully, ex-Member of Congress.

Delaware: Delaware Branch of Jr. O. U. A. M.
Florida: Postmasters and postal employees of that State.
Georgia: D. A. R. of Georgia.
Hawaii: The Secretary of the Territory.
Idaho: The postmasters of the State.
Indiana: Murat Temple, Indianapolis, A. A. O. N. M. S.
Louisiana: Louisiana State Historical Society.
Maine: Ex-Governor Plaisted.
Maryland: John C. Koons, ex-Chief Post Office Inspector.
Massachusetts: Henry C. Attwill, attorney general, and State officials.
Michigan: Board of State Auditors.
Minnesota: Mrs. F. D. Kendrick, St. Paul.
Missouri: Employees of department from that State.
New Jersey: Employees of department from that State.
New York: D. A. R. of New York.
Ohio: Superintendent of the State arsenal.
Pennsylvania: James I. Blakslee, ex-Fourth Assistant.
Porto Rico: The Secretary of the Territory.
Rhode Island: Ex-Governor Beeckman.
South Dakota: The delegation in Congress from that State.
Tennessee: D. A. R. of Tennessee.
Texas: Superintendent public buildings and grounds, Houston.
Virginia: Maj. C. L. Wright, ex-postmaster at Norfolk.
West Virginia: Employees of department from that State.

The flags, generally speaking, are about 4 by 7 feet in size and have been furnished in bunting or silk, many of the latter beautifully embroidered. Some patriotic orders when approached did not lose the opportunity to "boost" their States, and the post-office employees of others were not slow to see that their States were represented. Special attention is called to



In the circle: The official flag of the Post Office Department. Lower right: Two members of the Post Office Department staff with five of the splendid silk flags in the department collection. The crossed flags are New York (left), Georgia (right), Pennsylvania (lower left), Idaho (center), and Alabama (right).

the methods followed by the postal employees of the southland in Florida and the northland in Idaho, the former sending their contributions, large and small, to Mrs. Grace Barry Wise, at that time assistant postmaster at Jacksonville, with the result that an exquisitely embroidered flag is now in the possession of the department, while in Idaho, the department is told, the first-class postmasters contributed a dollar each, the second class 75 cents, the third class 50 cents, and the fourth a quarter, their combined contributions also bringing a beautifully embroidered silk flag.

The following States and possessions of the United States are not represented in

the collection of the department, some having adopted no flags as yet:

Alaska.	North Carolina.
Arizona.	North Dakota.
Arkansas.	Oklahoma.
District of Columbia.	Philippine Islands.
Guam.	Oregon.
Illinois.	Samoa.
Iowa.	South Carolina.
Kansas.	Utah.
Kentucky.	Vermont.
Mississippi.	Virgin Islands.
Montana.	Washington.
Nebraska.	Wisconsin.
Nevada.	Wyoming.
New Hampshire.	Canal Zone.
New Mexico.	

In the States where no flags have been adopted, what patriotic orders will start movements looking to such adoption?

BOOKKEEPING ON THE DOT.

Postmasters Set Up New Records in Reporting Quarterly Accounts; Honor Offices Named.

PROMPT in service, the postal system is now concentrating on promptness in bookkeeping and is achieving the usual marked success that accompanies most endeavors the Postal Service undertakes.

This is the story in brief:

For the quarter ending December 31, 1922, 75 per cent of the accounts by first and second class postmasters were received *after* the 10th of January, nearly 60 per cent *after* the 15th, and, on January 26, 298 accounts were still due.

For the quarter ending June 30, 1923, *only* 30 per cent of the accounts were outstanding on the 10th of July, *only* 20 per cent on the 15th, and on the 26th the outstanding accounts were reduced to 72.

Promptness in rendering accounts by direct accounting postmasters has been of material assistance in advancing the quarter's work and will facilitate the closing of the accounts for the fiscal year and the preparation of data for the annual report of the Department in the time allowed for that purpose.

Central accounting offices are also challenging each other for titles of promptness, although they are confronted with the difficulty of getting quick action from their many tributary offices. The progress is shown by the fact there were only 3 accounts from central accounting offices in by January 26 while there were 26 accounts in for the June quarter by July 26.

The first mail on July 2, the first business day after the close of the quarter contained 11 postal accounts from direct accounting offices. The honor offices were: Russelville, Ala.; Covington, Ga.; Greenville, Ind.; Cedar Falls, Iowa;

AN AMPLE REPORT.

A postmaster appointed under President Buchanan found in his instructions that he was expected to report quarterly. He addressed the following official communication, which was printed in Harpers Monthly of July, 1881, to the President:

Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, *President of the United States:*

DEAR SIR: Been required by the instructions of the Post office to report quarterly. I know heerwith foolfil that pleasing duty by reportin as follows. The harvesting has been goin on peerty, and most of the nabors have got their cutting dun. Wheat is hardly a average crop; on rolan land corn is vallerish, and wont turn out more than ten or fifteen bushels to the aker. The health of the community is only tolerable and cholery has broke out about 2 and one half miles from here. There is a powerful awakening on the subject of religion in the falls naborhood, and many soals are bein made to know their sins forgiven.

This is about awl I have to report the present quarter. Give my respects to Mrs. Buchanan, and subscribe myself,

yours truly,

ISAIAH JOHNSON.

*Postmaster at Sumner,
Fulton Co., Illinois.*

Bellefontaine, Ohio; Columbiana, Ohio; Wellington, Ohio; Barnsvoro, Pa.; Greer, S. C.; Seneca, S. C.; Follansbee, W. Va.

First accounts from remaining States were received from the offices and on the dates shown in the following table:

Office.	State.	Date of Receipt.
		1923.
Holbrook.....	Arizona.....	July 5
Benton.....	Arkansas.....	July 3
Newcastle.....	California.....	July 6
Rocky Ford.....	Colorado.....	July 3
Bristol.....	Connecticut.....	Do.
Litchfield.....	do.....	Do.
South Norwalk.....	do.....	Do.
Terryville.....	do.....	Do.
Georgetown.....	Delaware.....	July 5
Lownel.....	do.....	Do.
Middletown.....	do.....	Do.
Seaford.....	do.....	Do.
Clearwater.....	Florida.....	Do.
Eustis.....	do.....	Do.
Fort Mead.....	do.....	Do.
Fort Pierce.....	do.....	Do.
Gainesville.....	do.....	Do.
Green Cove Springs.....	do.....	Do.
Live Oak.....	do.....	Do.
Saint Cloud.....	do.....	Do.
Tarpon Springs.....	do.....	Do.
Hilo.....	Hawaii.....	July 16
Kellogg.....	Idaho.....	July 6
Preston.....	do.....	Do.
Fredonia.....	Kansas.....	July 3
Belvidere.....	Illinois.....	July 5
Bradley.....	do.....	Do.
Bushnell.....	do.....	Do.
Carthage.....	do.....	Do.
Casey.....	do.....	Do.
Centralia.....	do.....	Do.
Chester.....	do.....	Do.
Chicago Heights.....	do.....	Do.
De Kalb.....	do.....	Do.
Dundee.....	do.....	Do.
El Paso.....	do.....	Do.
Fulton.....	do.....	Do.
Harvard.....	do.....	Do.
Herrin.....	do.....	Do.
Hillsboro.....	do.....	Do.
Lagrange.....	do.....	Do.
Lake Forest.....	do.....	Do.
Lemont.....	do.....	Do.
Litchfield.....	do.....	Do.
Madison.....	do.....	Do.
Marshall.....	do.....	Do.
Metropolis.....	do.....	Do.
Memence.....	do.....	Do.
Mooseheart.....	do.....	Do.
Morton.....	do.....	Do.
Mount Carroll.....	do.....	Do.
Mount Sterling.....	do.....	Do.
Pana.....	do.....	Do.
Pekin.....	do.....	Do.
Pinckneyville.....	do.....	Do.
Pittsfield.....	do.....	Do.
Polo.....	do.....	Do.
Rantoul.....	do.....	Do.
Robinson.....	do.....	Do.
Rochelle.....	do.....	Do.
Rock Falls.....	do.....	Do.
Rushville.....	do.....	Do.
Sandwich.....	do.....	Do.
Shelbyville.....	do.....	Do.
Teahny.....	do.....	Do.
Washington.....	do.....	Do.
White Hall.....	do.....	Do.
Woodriver.....	do.....	Do.
Woodstock.....	do.....	Do.
Bardstown.....	Kentucky.....	Do.
Carlisle.....	do.....	Do.
Central City.....	do.....	Do.
Cynthiana.....	do.....	Do.

Office.	State.	Date of Receipt.
Danville.....	Kentucky.....	July 5
Elizabethtown.....	do.....	Do.
Georgetown.....	do.....	Do.
Greenville.....	do.....	Do.
Mayfield.....	do.....	Do.
Mount Sterling.....	do.....	Do.
Murray.....	do.....	Do.
Paris.....	do.....	Do.
Pineville.....	do.....	Do.
Providence.....	do.....	Do.
Richmond.....	do.....	Do.
Russellville.....	do.....	Do.
Stanford.....	do.....	Do.
Sithton.....	do.....	Do.
Versailles.....	do.....	Do.
Abbeville.....	Louisiana.....	Do.
Franklin.....	do.....	Do.
Morgan City.....	do.....	Do.
Belfast.....	Maine.....	July 3
Biddeford.....	do.....	Do.
Centerville.....	Maryland.....	Do.
Chestertown.....	do.....	Do.
East Hampton.....	Massachusetts.....	Do.
Ludlow.....	do.....	Do.
Millers Falls.....	do.....	Do.
Berrien Springs.....	Michigan.....	July 5
Charleroi.....	do.....	Do.
Durand.....	do.....	Do.
Evart.....	do.....	Do.
Grand Haven.....	do.....	Do.
Harbor Springs.....	do.....	Do.
Holland.....	do.....	Do.
Holly.....	do.....	Do.
Howell.....	do.....	Do.
Laurium.....	do.....	Do.
Marine City.....	do.....	Do.
Marshall.....	do.....	Do.
Portland.....	do.....	Do.
Reed City.....	do.....	Do.
Canby.....	Minnesota.....	July 3
Bay St. Louis.....	Mississippi.....	July 5
Booneville.....	do.....	Do.
Clarksdale.....	do.....	Do.
Cleveland.....	do.....	Do.
Gulfport.....	do.....	Do.
Holly Springs.....	do.....	Do.
Magnolia.....	do.....	Do.
Butler.....	Missouri.....	July 3
Hardin.....	Montana.....	July 6
Malta.....	do.....	Do.
Ravenna.....	Nebraska.....	July 3
Carson City.....	Nevada.....	July 9
Ely.....	do.....	Do.
Fallon.....	do.....	Do.
Goldfield.....	do.....	Do.
Woodsville.....	New Hamp- shire.....	July 5
Atlantic Highlands.....	New Jersey.....	July 3
Hackettstown.....	do.....	Do.
Haddon Heights.....	do.....	Do.
Hightstown.....	do.....	Do.
Millville.....	do.....	Do.
Penns Grove.....	do.....	Do.
Pompton Lakes.....	do.....	Do.
Clayton.....	New Mexico.....	Do.
Bay Shore.....	New York.....	Do.
Chatham.....	do.....	Do.
Garrison.....	do.....	Do.
Islip.....	do.....	Do.
LeRoy.....	do.....	Do.
North Cohocton.....	do.....	Do.
Riverhead.....	do.....	Do.
Roscoe.....	do.....	Do.
Sag Harbor.....	do.....	Do.
Tennersville.....	do.....	Do.
Hendersonville.....	North Carolina.....	Do.
Mandon.....	North Dakota.....	July 5
Oakes.....	do.....	Do.
Rugby.....	do.....	Do.
Williston.....	do.....	Do.
Vinita.....	Oklahoma.....	July 3
Woodburn.....	Oregon.....	July 7
Coquille.....	do.....	Do.

Office.	State.	Date of Receipt.
Seaside	Oregon	July 7
The Dalles	do	Do.
Aguadilla	Porto Rico	July 10
Arecibo	do	Do.
Narragansett Pier	Rhode Island	July 5
Beresford	South Dakota	Do.
Chamberlain	do	Do.
Clark	do	Do.
Deadwood	do	Do.
Dell Rapids	do	Do.
Webster	do	Do.
Brownsville	Tennessee	Do.
Clarksville	do	Do.
Columbia	do	Do.
Gallatin	do	Do.
Lebanon	do	Do.
Lewisburg	do	Do.
McKenzie	do	Do.
Paris	do	Do.
Sevierville	do	Do.
Sweetwater	do	Do.
Trenton	do	Do.
Coleman	Texas	Do.
Cooper	do	Do.
El Campo	do	Do.
Hubbard	do	Do.
Marlin	do	Do.
Poot	do	Do.
Sourlake	do	Do.
Terrell	do	Do.
Warahachie	do	Do.
Provo	Utah	July 6
Fair Haven	Vermont	July 5
Hardwick	do	Do.
Lyndonville	do	Do.
Morrisville	do	Do.
Newport	do	Do.
Northfield	do	Do.
Orleans	do	Do.
Poultney	do	Do.
Proctor	do	Do.
White River Junction	do	Do.
Abingdon	Virginia	July 3
Farmville	do	Do.
Galax	do	Do.
Luray	do	Do.
Onancock	do	Do.
Orange	do	Do.
Ritzville	Washington	July 5
Antigo	Wisconsin	Do.
Beloit	do	Do.
Bloomer	do	Do.
Chilton	do	Do.
Chippewa Falls	do	Do.
Clintonville	do	Do.
Columbus	do	Do.
Darlington	do	Do.
Eau Claire	do	Do.
Hereford	do	Do.
Hayward	do	Do.
Jefferson	do	Do.
Kewanee	do	Do.
Kilboorn	do	Do.
Lake Geneva	do	Do.
Marshfield	do	Do.
Mauston	do	Do.
Mayville	do	Do.
Mineral Point	do	Do.
Monroe	do	Do.
New Richmond	do	Do.
Park Falls	do	Do.
Prairie Du Chien	do	Do.
Reedsburg	do	Do.
Stoughton	do	Do.
Tomah	do	Do.
Two Rivers	do	Do.
Watertown	do	Do.
Waupun	do	Do.
Whitewater	do	Do.
Laramie	Wyoming	Do.

SERVICE.

New Counterfeits—Business Men Cooperate—Relaying of Mail to City Carriers—Similarity of Names—Fraud Orders.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

The Treasury Department furnishes the following descriptions of new counterfeit \$20 Federal reserve notes:

"No. 1. On the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; check letter D; face plate No. 208; back plate No. 583; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland.

"This is a photographic production on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed. The portrait of Cleveland is the most noticeable defect, having a flat unlikelike appearance, and should bring about the ready detection of this counterfeit. The specimen at hand bears No. G32882532A. The back of the note is not as good as the face, the fine lines of the lathe-work being broken in many places and has an unfinished appearance.

"No. 2. On the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; check letter A; face plate No. 207; back plate No. 618; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland.

"This also appears to be a photographic production on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed. The workmanship on this note and the one described above is very much alike, but this counterfeit is poorly printed. Much of the lathe-work on the face appears in solid color instead of the fine lines. The seal is poor and the number of the note differs on different specimens submitted to this office. Some of them have the letter 'K' prefixed to the number instead of 'G' which is the correct letter. This counterfeit should be easily detected."

BUSINESS MEN COOPERATE—RELIEVE FIRST OF MONTH CONGESTION.

With a view to eliminating the usual end of the month congestion and expediting the handling of the large volume of statements ordinarily mailed on or about the last of each month, the postmaster of one city, with the cooperation of the Retail Credit Men's Association and business men generally, conceived the idea of having the business men and other heavy mailers make the city primary separation.

While his plan may not be feasible of adoption in the very large cities where the number of separations would constitute too complicated a scheme, it is believed that it can be used to great advantage both to the public and to the post office in many cities where only a simple city primary with but a few separations is required.

The plan is, briefly, as follows, and it is commended for use at all offices where applicable with such changes and variations as may be advisable to meet local conditions:

For purposes of primary separation, the city is divided into four districts, i. e., North Residence, South Residence, Oak Cliff, and Business District. Oak Cliff is a residence section lying west of the river which traverses the western border of the main city, and has a population of about 40,000. The residence section in the main city is divided into two parts, North and South, and the remaining division, known as "Business District," covers

all of that part of the city in which the majority of wholesale and retail firms are located, and in which district from three to five deliveries are made daily.

The postmaster agreed to make up an alphabetical list of streets showing which streets or portions thereof fall in each district, and to key them with the letters "KN" for North Residence, "KS" for South Residence district, "KO" for Oak Cliff, and "KB" for Business District; using the letter "K" as a sign in order that the key letter which follows the division may not be confused with any other part of the address. Some streets extend into two or more of the sections, and in the alphabetical list the name of such streets will be repeated three times with the block numbers indicated in each section and followed by the key letter.

The merchants agreed to place these key letters after the addresses on each ledger account, and in addressing the monthly statements to include the key letter as well as the street address in either one of the two ways, as follows:

Mr. John Doe, 2520 Main Street, KN, Dallas, Tex.	Mr. John Doe, 2520 Main Street, KN, Dallas, Tex.
--	--

They further agreed to separate their statements according to districts, tying them into bundles of approximately 100 to the bundle before depositing them in the office. This entirely eliminates the primary separation, and as soon as this mail passes through the canceling machine it is immediately given to the city distributor.

The postmaster estimates an approximate saving under this plan of between 50 and 75 hours of time used in the primary separation, or the time of from six to nine men per day.

The use of precanceled stamps is also urged where the requirements therefor can be met, thus saving the time taken to run them through the canceling machine.

After this plan has been in operation for a period of 60 days it is desired that you inform this bureau as to the success of the plan as operated at your office and the advantages that have accrued as a result of its adoption.

RELAYING OF MAIL TO CITY CARRIERS.

It has been brought to the department's notice that at many offices having city delivery service mail is not given proper protection when relayed to city carriers, being deposited in stores, on streets, and at other points where it becomes an easy prey to depredation.

Ordinarily, relays should be made only when the total weight for a trip exceeds 50 pounds, or where the bulk, due to excessive newspapers, magazines, or parcels, is such as to impede the carrier and interfere with the expeditious handling of the first-class matter and daily papers. The relaying of mail is being carried to extremes at many offices.

Registered mail is not to be relayed under any circumstances.

First-class mail shall not be relayed except where the total weight of first-class matter for a given trip amounts to more than 50 pounds, and then only when it can be placed in storage or package boxes under lock.

All classes of relayed mail shall be placed in a storage or package box when one is available. If

not available and relaying is necessary and warranted, the conditions should be reported to the First Assistant, Division of Post Office Service, accompanied by requisition for suitable boxes which, upon approval of the plan for relaying, will be transmitted to the Fourth Assistant, Division of Equipment and Supplies. Where the quantity of relayed mail is such that a package box will not contain it, storage boxes should be specified.

Care and good judgment should always be exercised, and such a quantity of mail should not be relayed for the first trip as will cause the carrier to exceed his scheduled time and thus necessitate curtailment on the second trip.

SIMILARITY OF NAMES.

This bureau is in receipt of complaint that mail addressed to New Albany, Ind., is frequently sent to New Albany, Pa.; mail for Campbelltown, Pa., sent to Campbellville, Pa.; mail for Eldersville, Pa., sent to Eldredsville, Pa.

It is requested that all employees engaged in dispatching mail exercise greater care in handling mail for the offices above named, as well as in all other cases of like character, in order that all mail may be properly dispatched to the office for which it is intended.

FRAUD ORDERS.

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

The United Mailing Co., and its officers and agents as such, at St. Louis, Mo.; the Apex Mailing Co., and its officers and agents as such, at 2050 LaFayette Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Jimmie Cox, Jimmie Cox's Oil Enterprises, Cox Oil Enterprises, Jimmie's Smackover Lease Pool, and the Cox Oil Corporation, at Stephens, Ark., and Jimmie Cox, Jimmie Cox's Oil Enterprises, Cox Oil Enterprises, Cox Oil Corporation, Middle States Finance Corporation, S. S. Bill Oil Corporation, American Trust Co., S. E. Davis, president, American Investors Lease Pool, the National Brokerage Co., and the Arkansas Brokerage Co., at El Dorado, Ark.; H. E. Hall at Fort Worth and Marble Falls, Tex., and Camden, Ark.; O'Malley Oil Co., its officers and agents as such; J. J. O'Malley; John J. O'Malley; J. J. O'Malley, trustee; J. J. O'Malley, president and trustee, and J. J. O'Malley, sole trustee, at Dallas, Tex.; H. Hiller-Jensen, Ausgabe, Hamburg 25, Germany; Knud Bohm, Peter Carlson and Sigfred Gronbeck, Kronprinsensgade 12, Postbox 140, Copenhagen K., Denmark.

All mail addressed to these concerns and parties should be returned to senders stamped "Fraudulent Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General."

POSTMASTERS.

Cooperation with Area Coordinators—Dispatch to Depositories of Surplus Locks.

COOPERATION WITH AREA COORDINATORS.

Information has reached the department that postmasters are not always complying with the requests for information from area coordinators as enjoined in the President's order (No. 3578), of November 8, 1921, paragraph 10 of which reads as follows:

"All bureau chiefs and employees of the executive Government are directed to furnish any available information desired for purposes of coordination, or to attend any conference on coordination, at the request of the chief coordinator. It shall not be necessary for any duly authorized representative of the Director of the Budget, of the chief coordinator, or any coordinating authority established by Executive order, to secure the approval of the head of a department or military or naval authority

of a request for information for use in connection with the activities of the coordinating bodies. The duly authorized agents of the Director of the Budget of the chief coordinator, or of the coordinating boards, shall have access to all books and papers of the various departments and independent establishments which contain any information pertinent to the subject under consideration for coordination."

In view of the foregoing it is desired that postmasters comply promptly with all proper requests received from any duly authorized representative of the chief coordinator or any coordinating authority established by Executive order, for information for use in connection with the activities of the coordinating bodies.

For the guidance of postal employees, there are given below the names and addresses of the area coordinators, together with the States that comprise the area in which each operates:

Area.	Coordinator.	States.
I.....	Commander A. S. Wadsworth, U. S. N., quartermaster intermediate depot, Army base, Boston 9, Massachusetts.	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.
II.....	Capt. W. S. Miller, U. S. N., 728 Customhouse, New York, N. Y.	New York, New Jersey, Delaware.
III.....	Commander H. D. Lamar, U. S. N., Customhouse, Philadelphia, Pa.	Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia.
IV.....	Maj. Talbot Smith, U. S. A., 538 Federal Building, Atlanta, Ga.	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana.
V, VI, and VII.	Lieut. Col. E. R. Tompkins, U. S. A., 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.	West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota.
VIII.....	Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Austin, U. S. A., San Antonio, Tex.	Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona.
IX.....	Commander Chas. F. Russell, U. S. N., 433 Customs Building, San Francisco, Calif.	California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon.

LOCKS—DISPATCH TO DEPOSITORIES OF SURPLUS.

Information received by the department indicates that some postmasters and other postal employees are not properly returning surplus locks to the several depositories in accordance with provisions of section 1514, Postal Laws and Regulations, inas-

much as the depositories report that a great many empty sacks equipped with cord fasteners are received with the locks attached thereto.

All surplus locks being returned to depositories are to be sent separately by ordinary mail and are not to be attached to empty mail sacks or pouches which are being returned to these depositories.

PERSONNEL.

Leave of Absence to Attend National Convention of American Legion—Sick Leave with Pay—Overtime.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO ATTEND THE FIFTH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

August 24, 1923.

ORDER NO. 9533.

Postal employees may be granted leave of absence, on application in the usual manner, for as many days as may be necessary to enable them to attend the fifth annual national convention of the American Legion, to be held at San Francisco, Calif., October 15 to 19, inclusive, such absence to be charged to their annual leave, or leave without pay may be granted if necessary. Such employees as can be spared without detriment to the service may be excused for the above purpose.

SICK LEAVE OF ABSENCE WITH PAY—INTERPRETATION OF THE LAW.

For the information and guidance of all concerned, announcement is made of the principle laid down by the Comptroller General of the United States, in a ruling rendered this department under date of July 14, 1923, interpreting the law granting sick leave of absence with pay to post-office employees and how it should be applied.

The Comptroller General rules that "an employee is therefore entitled to 10 days' sick leave each and every year regardless of the amount of sick leave taken in any preceding year, and, in addition to such 10 days, he is entitled to such portion of the 20 days accruing during the preceding two years as remains unused. In all cases where sick leave in excess of 10 days a year is used the excess will be charged against the first surplus leave available. The first 10 days' sick leave taken during any year is to be charged to leave accruing in said year. Leave taken in excess of 10 days during any year should be charged to the unused leave, if any, that has accumulated from the two preceding years in the order in which it accumulated. That is to say, excess leave will not be charged to the sick leave accumulated from the year immediately preceding the year in which it is taken until the accumulated leave for the prior year has been exhausted."

In elucidation of this principle the following examples are given by the Comptroller General:

If 3 days are taken the first year, 17 days the second year, and 9 days the third year, there is 1 day's accrued leave remaining from the third year, and the employee would be entitled to 11 days' leave the fourth year.

If no leave is taken the first year, no leave the second year, and 25 days the third year, the first

10 days' leave taken during the third year would be charged against the leave accruing for that year, the next 10 days against the accumulation from the first year, and the remaining 5 days against the 10-day accumulation from the second year. Therefore there would be available for the fourth year the 10 days accruing during said year plus the remaining 5 days of the accumulation from the second year, making a total of 15 days' leave available for the fourth year.

If 10 days' leave is taken the first year, 5 days the second year, and 10 days the third year, there would be available for the fourth year the 10 days accruing during said year plus the unused 5-day accumulation from the second year. The employee would therefore be entitled to 15 days' leave the fourth year.

The notice appearing under the caption "Sick leave with pay," in paragraph 54, page 65, of the Postal Guide, 1923, and all other notices and instructions pertaining to the subject and not in conformity with the foregoing are amended accordingly.

OVERTIME.

Attention of postmasters of all first and second class offices is called to the fact that no clerical overtime may be used without specific authorization in dollars and cents, and city carrier overtime may be used during the September quarter only to the amount of \$2.50 per carrier, as fully explained in the department's general letter of July 6, 1923, the provisions of which must be closely followed.

In the event any postmaster of a first or second class office failed to receive a copy of this general letter of July 6 he should immediately make request therefor to the First Assistant, Division of Post Office Service.

It has also been decided to restrict overtime employment of regular laborers, and of printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers, in the same manner as clerical overtime. Regular laborers, printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers will, therefore, not be employed overtime in any case without a specific allowance from the department.

It must, therefore, be distinctly understood that in every case before overtime employment of regular clerks, laborers, printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers, specific authority therefor in dollars and cents must be obtained from the department by telegram in emergency cases. Any expenditure for overtime employment of the employees enumerated not so specifically authorized will be disallowed by the Comptroller.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Miscellaneous—Parcel Post Changes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Official Correspondence of Consulates of Certain Pan American Countries to be Accepted Free of Charge for Postage in Certain Cases.

Under the provisions of Article 6 of the Pan American Principal Convention of Buenos Aires freedom of postage is granted, effective at once, to the official correspondence of the consulates of the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and El Salvador in the United States when addressed for delivery not only in the country represented but also when addressed to a consulate in any other country which has ratified the Pan American Principal Convention of Buenos Aires. These countries, in addition to the five just named, are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Likewise, freedom of postage is granted by the postal administrations of the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and El Salvador to the official correspondence of the consulates of the United States in said countries when addressed for delivery in the United States, as well as when addressed to a consulate in any of the countries named above.

In order to secure the benefit of the above provision the envelopes, labels, etc., covering this class of correspondence should show over the words "Official correspondence," in the upper left-hand corner of the address side, the name and address of the consul or consulate, as the case may be, as well as the name of the country represented, while in the upper right-hand corner of the address side should appear the inscription "Consular mail" over the word "Free."

Treatment of Undeliverable Foreign Matter.

Complaints have been received from foreign postal administrations of the failure of postmasters in this country to mark undeliverable matter with the reason for nondelivery and to backstamp letters when returned to senders or sent to the Division of Dead Letters and its respective branches.

The requirements of the Postal Laws and Regulations on this subject must be strictly observed in the future.

Merchandise in the Regular (Letter) Mails Russia.

Sealed packages paid at the letter rate of postage containing merchandise subject to customs duty must not be accepted for transmission to Russia in the regular (letter) mails.

Merchandise to Russia in the mails is limited to that which may be transmitted by parcel post.

Mail for Turkey.

This office is in receipt of the following information respecting the sending of articles in the regular (letter) mails to Turkey:

"The censorship exercised by the Turkish authorities on postal packets for Turkey has been abolished; and there is now no restriction as to the language in which communications may be written or as to the use of codes."

This modifies the items "Eastern Thrace" and "Turkey" shown on pages 148 and 154 of the annual Postal Guide for 1923.

The Following Changes and Additions Should be Made to the Item "Foreign Mails" in the Annual Postal Guide for 1923.

Page 135: Paragraph (c) of section 1 is modified by striking out the word "Mexico," in the second line thereof, so that the first sentence of said paragraph will read, as modified: "Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form are excluded from the mails for Cuba and Panama unless they are so wrapped that their contents can be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers."

Page 136: The last sentence of section 9 is modified to read as follows:

"Postage due upon wholly unpaid letters and postal cards from Canada and Panama and insufficiently prepaid articles from Canada shall be collected at double the prepaid rate."

Page 137: Add to section 12 "For limit of weight for letters see last paragraph on page."

Page 138: Add to section 15, "NOTE.—The rate of postage applicable to printed matter in relief for the use of the blind is 1 cent for each weight of 500 grams (18 ounces) or fraction of 500 grams, up to the maximum weight limit of 6 pounds 9 ounces. Except as herein provided, packages of such matter will be subject to the conditions prescribed by the Universal Postal Convention for packages of printed matter in Postal Union mails."

Page 142, section 35: Tenth line between Argentina and Colombia, add "Canada."

Page 162: "Cochin, China" to read "Cochin-China."

Page 162: Change "Labuan Islands—N. Y." to read "Labuan Islands—T. P."

Page 222, section 217: Add last paragraph, "Parcels to Argentina, Italy, and Panama may be sealed with wax, lead seals, or otherwise. Parcels addressed for delivery in Brazil must be sealed."

Page 145, section 39: The note "(See sec. 12, page 137)" at the end of paragraph "1" should refer to section 35a, on page 142, and section 36a, on page 143.

Page 137, section 12: Before "Salvador," under single volumes of printed books, should be inserted "Cuba, Mexico, and Panama."

Page 172, section 201: Under paragraph "V," Denmark should be changed to read "Denmark, including Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland," and "Yugoslavia" should be added.

Page 222, section 214: This section should be changed to read "Denmark, including Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland" and "Yugoslavia" should be added.

NAVY MAILS.

Changes occurring since the publication of the list appearing on pages 164 and 165 of the July, 1923, Guide:

ADDITIONS.

- U. S. S. *Nes*.
 U. S. S. *Ortolan*.
 U. S. submarine *S-3*.
 Destroyer Squadrons, U. S. Battle Fleet (U. S. S. *Melville*, flagship).
 *Submarine Division 3 (U. S. S. *Rushnell*, flagship).

PARCEL-POST CHANGES.

Abyssinia.—Effective September 1, unregistered parcel-post packages addressed for delivery in Abyssinia will be accepted up to a weight limit of 11 pounds when prepaid at the postage rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound, plus the following transit charge:

1 pound.....	\$0.38	7 pounds.....	\$0.75
2 pounds.....	.38	8 pounds.....	.75
3 pounds.....	.75	9 pounds.....	.75
4 pounds.....	.75	10 pounds.....	.75
5 pounds.....	.75	11 pounds.....	.75
6 pounds.....	.75		

Parcels will, effective with the above-mentioned date, be dispatched via France, instead of via England as at present, and must be accompanied by three customs declarations—one Form 2966 and two Forms 2967.

In this connection the annual Postal Guide for 1923 is modified as follows:

Page 172: Item "Abyssinia," column 5, change "2" to "3."

Page 180: Change transit rates under "Abyssinia" to read as indicated above.

Belgian Congo via Belgium and Larache and Tetuan via England.—The table of transit rates dated July 24, published in POSTAL BULLETIN of July 26, is modified by adding a transit rate of 86 cents on parcels weighing more than 11 pounds but not more than 22 pounds when addressed for delivery in Belgian Congo, via Belgium; and by changing the transit rate applicable to parcels addressed for delivery in Morocco, British (Larache and Tetuan only), to the following: 1 to 3 pounds, 42 cents; 4 to 7 pounds, 78 cents; and 8 to 11 pounds, \$1.14.

Germany—The Ruhr District of.—The German Postal Administration has given notice of the suspension of the parcel-post service in the occupied (Ruhr) area of Germany.

Postmasters will inform prospective senders of parcels to the Ruhr District of the suspension, pending notice of the resumption of service.

Germany.—Parcel-post packages containing articles up to a weight limit of 22 pounds, sent as gifts to addressees in Germany, are passed by the German customs authorities as free of duty.

This announcement modifies statement in last paragraph of item "Germany" on page 200 of the annual Postal Guide for 1923.

Great Britain and Ireland.—Rags and bedding of all kinds, as well as soiled clothing, are prohibited

*Money-order service in operation.

in the parcel-post mails to Great Britain and Ireland but clean, second-hand clothing is not prohibited.

This modifies the item "Great Britain and Ireland" on page 201 of the annual Postal Guide for 1923.

Luxemburg.—Effective immediately, parcel-post packages for Luxemburg will be subject to a transit charge as follows:

	Cents.
Up to 2 pounds.....	10
Exceeding 2 pounds up to 11 pounds.....	15
Exceeding 11 pounds up to 22 pounds.....	30

The above transit charge is in addition to the postage rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound. Both postage and transit charges must be prepaid by means of postage stamps affixed to the parcel at the time of mailing.

The item "Luxemburg" on page 176 of the current annual Postal Guide is modified accordingly, while page 181 of the same Guide is modified by the insertion, between the items "Labuan" and "Macao", of the item "Luxemburg" and the transit rates shown above.

Peru.—This office is in receipt of information to the effect that parcel-post packages received in Peru unaccompanied by consular invoices as set forth in item "Peru," shown on pages 212 and 213 of the annual Postal Guide for 1923, will be subject to a penalty equal to 25 per cent of the value of the merchandise contained in the shipment.

The above should be added to the item "Peru" on the pages cited.

Rumania.—This office is in receipt of information that, effective at once, old clothes are prohibited transmission into Rumania through the parcel post.

The above should be added to the item "Rumania" as shown on page 214 of the annual Postal Guide for 1923.

Russia.—The postmaster of New York having reported the receipt of a considerable number of registered parcels for Russia, notice is hereby given that there is no provision for the registration of parcels for Russia in Europe or Russia in Asia.

Any registered parcels for Russia received at New York in the future will be dispatched to destination as ordinary (unregistered) parcel post, and appropriate notation made in the records.

Russia.—Referring to section 204 on page 183 of the annual Postal Guide for 1923, postmasters are directed to require each parcel-post package for Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia to bear an indorsement on the wrapper thereof or on a paster affixed thereto, showing the disposition which shall be made of the parcel in case it is undeliverable as originally addressed, such indorsement to be in one of the three following forms:

(a) If undeliverable as addressed, deliver to

.....

(b) If undeliverable, return to sender.

(c) If undeliverable, abandon.

Parcels returned to the sender will be subject to all charges due for such return.

Postmasters are directed to see to it that every parcel for Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia is marked by the sender in accordance with the foregoing.

POSTAL SAVINGS.

Relationship of Clerks to Patrons—Postal Savings Accounts—Application for Reissue of Certificates More Than 10 Years Old—Modification of Instructions of July 14.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS CLERK'S RELATIONSHIP TO HIS PATRONS.

Value of courtesy.—Bear in mind that the Postal Savings System is designed to be the "people's bank." A true spirit of Americanism should dominate all our dealings with the public. No matter how lowly the depositor may be, the utmost courtesy should be shown him. Uncle Sam recognizes neither creed, nor race, nor condition of wealth. Many of our depositors are foreign born. Some of them are illiterate. Some of them are ignorant of our customs and methods; this should not lead to their disparagement but should instead prompt upon our part the extension of the helpful hand.

You represent the Government.—The depositor's opinion of the Government may be largely shaped by how you treat him. You are the point of contact between the depositor and the Government. Strive to make your dealings with him such as to win his respect and esteem. Attract him if possible. Promote his interest in the Government. Try to make up with your own courtesy his deficiencies, so that he will feel in you he has a friend, and that in the system of which you are a part he has a safe harbor.

Deposits and withdrawals.—See that all entries on card PS 600 are legibly written. Remember that these cards may have to be referred to years hence. Use equal care in filling in the written parts of certificates issued.

In the case of new depositors be certain to obtain clear, distinct fingerprints. If you do not secure satisfactory fingerprints in the first instance, try again. Much depends upon how you explain to the depositor the way in which the print is to be made. Keep the pads clean and the surface even. Illustrate to the depositor with your own finger how the imprint is to be made. Bear in mind that some time in the future a withdrawal will be requested and that upon a comparison of the fingerprints which will then be made with the original on file payment will largely depend. Care with the first transaction will mean a saving of time in all subsequent ones.

In the case of withdrawals and there is doubt as to the identity of the payee, be patient and considerate in your questioning.

Interest payments.—Be particularly careful where interest is paid to see that the correct entries are made in the first instance, and that the receipts are secured precisely as required by the rules and instructions.

Accuracy.—In all your records and listings be accurate upon all things. Where errors are made, even though they be slight, much additional labor will be occasioned others as well as yourself.

Hold fast to your depositors.—Endeavor to maintain and to add to the list of your depositors. Encourage utilization of the system by all means at your disposal. The volume of your business will largely depend upon the efficiency which is shown at the windows.

Block controls.—At the close of business watch your block controls. Be absolutely certain of your balance and that all your transactions are correctly recorded before you return the cards to the files.

Follow the rules.—Be alert to detect irregularities, whoever may be responsible for them. Do not yourself depart in any particular from the rules, and do not permit any variation therefrom by others.

(Reprint from the New York post office bulletin of July 16, 1923.)

POSTAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS ON NEW FORM PS 600.

In 1917 the use of the duplicate postal savings certificate was discontinued and a card (Form PS 600) superseded the envelope (Form PS 300) as the record of the account of a postal savings depositor. In promulgating the regulations to put into effect these features, provision was made at that time for continuing the use of the old records until such a time as the greater proportion of them would in the ordinary course of business be closed out.

Six years have now elapsed since the change referred to and the arrangement for bridging over the use of the two methods has, therefore, been eliminated by the above amendments.

Postmasters will prepare new records of the account on the new forms (PS 600) recently issued to the service for all accounts still recorded on the old envelopes. Unusual care must be taken in transferring to the new record the details with regard to serial numbers of certificates, the dates of issue, and the interest payments as noted on the duplicate certificates. Only the record of *outstanding* certificates and interest payments thereon will, of course, be transferred.

The envelopes (PS 300), with the duplicates of the outstanding certificates filed therein, will be attached to the cards (PS 600) until such time as the depositors come to the office in the usual course of business, when new signatures and finger impressions (where offices are equipped to take them) will be obtained on the new cards (Form PS 600) and the old envelopes (Form PS 300) then filed with the closed accounts.

Communications must not be sent to depositors requesting them to call at the post office for the purpose of effecting this transaction.

APPLICATION FOR REISSUE OF CERTIFICATES MORE THAN 10 YEARS OLD.

When applications for the reissue of postal savings certificates in lieu of those more than 10 years old are forwarded to the department, care must be taken to see that all interest due on the certificates has been paid and properly entered. In the case of certificates 11 or more years old, payment of the eleventh and succeeding years' interest should be recorded below the interest table on the back of the certificate.

MODIFICATION OF INSTRUCTIONS OF JULY 14 RELATIVE TO POSTAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS ON NEW FORM PS 600.

The last paragraph of the instructions of July 14 on the above subject is modified to the extent that postmasters are authorized to call depositors to the post office for the purpose of verifying that the information contained on the new record of depositors' accounts, both as to outstanding certificates and interest payments thereon, is correct.

This modification is deemed necessary for the reason that the record of interest payments on surrendered certificates (Form 600)—now discontinued—was not prepared and furnished to offices until about the 1st of September, 1919, or two years after the elimination of the duplicate certificate.

If the comparison of the post-office record with the certificates presented by the depositor shows a discrepancy, for example, there appears to be some certificates outstanding which are not in the possession of the depositor, the Director, Division of Postal Savings, should be communicated with before any action looking to the issuance of a duplicate is taken.

MONEY ORDERS.

WRONG OFFICE NUMBER ON MONEY-ORDER FORMS.

It is reported that money-order forms supplied for use of the post office named below and supposed to have been issued and paid, bore incorrect office numbers. Postmasters having in their files cou-

pons of any such orders should be careful to avoid being misled by such error in certifying to applications for duplicates and warrants or in answering inquiries regarding payment.

Mile Seven, Alaska. Serial Nos. 1 to 1348, inclusive. Correct office number is 05581 and not 05157.

CLASSIFICATION OF MAIL.

Newspaper Publicity Statements—Undeliverable Advertising Matter—Senders of Refused Parcels to be Promptly Notified.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY STATEMENTS DUE OCTOBER 1, 1923.

The attention of postmasters is invited to the provisions of the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, requiring the submission of semiannual statements of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of publications entered as second-class matter, and they are instructed to furnish at once to the publishers of the publications entered as second-class matter at their respective post offices, except those which have been exempted under the provisions of the act, copies of Form 3526 for their use in submitting in duplicate the semiannual statement required to be filed on October 1, 1923. Postmasters not having on hand sufficient copies of Form 3526 for this purpose should immediately make requisition therefor on the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Equipment and Supplies.

Each statement should be examined carefully by the postmaster when submitted, to see that it has been properly executed and contains all the information required by the law, and, if complete, one copy should be promptly forwarded to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification, and the other retained in the files of the post office. Incomplete statements should be returned to the publishers with the request that they be completed to show all of the required information under oath. (See the "Instructions to postmasters" on the reverse of Form 3526.)

Special care must be taken to see that the names and addresses of the owners of the publication are shown in paragraph 2 of the statements.

Postmasters will report to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification, on October 10, the name of any publication which has not filed the required statement. In the event any publication has been discontinued, the postmaster will submit a report to that effect.

UNDELIVERABLE ADVERTISING MATTER BEARING THE PLEDGE OF THE SENDER MUST BE PROMPTLY RETURNED.

Complaint has been made that some postmasters fail to return promptly to the sender undeliverable advertising matter addressed to their offices which bears the pledge of the sender that the return postage will be paid.

It is regrettable that this failure to comply with the plain provisions of amended section 637, Postal Laws and Regulations, should cause criticism of the service as a whole, and the postmasters who have been lax in this respect will be held to strict accountability as specific instances come to atten-

tion. Paragraph 3(a), amended section 637, Postal Laws and Regulations, reads in part as follows:

"Undeliverable matter of the second, third, and fourth classes which bears the pledge of the sender that postage for its return will be paid, and undeliverable fourth-class matter of obvious value which is of a perishable nature, shall be returned to the sender rated with the postage chargeable for its return, such postage to be collected by means of postage-due stamps on delivery of the matter to the sender."

In order that the mailing lists used by advertisers may be revised and kept up to date, it is absolutely necessary that undeliverable advertising matter bearing the pledge of the sender to pay return postage in case of nondelivery be returned to him as soon as it is ascertained that the matter is undeliverable, as failure to do this results in other pieces of matter being addressed in the same improper manner. This is expensive to the advertiser, and when he discovers that he has been sending mail to a "dead" address because some postmaster failed to return promptly the first piece so addressed the service generally is criticized.

All postmasters are urged to give this matter special attention in future.

SENDERS OF REFUSED PARCELS TO BE PROMPTLY NOTIFIED. IF SUCH PARCELS BE PRESENTED FOR DELIVERY A SECOND TIME THEY ARE SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL POSTAGE AT LOCAL RATE.

In all cases where the addressee of a parcel of ordinary or insured fourth-class matter actually and unqualifiedly refuses to accept it, the parcel should be immediately returned to the sender, provided his pledge to pay return postage appears thereon and there is no request that the parcel be held a specific period of time before being treated as undeliverable. If a specific period of time during which the parcel shall be held before being treated as undeliverable appears thereon, notice shall nevertheless be immediately sent of the refusal on Form 3540, regardless of whether the parcel bears a pledge to pay return postage.

When a C. O. D. parcel is refused, the sender should at once be notified to that effect on Form 3540, even though the parcel bears a return-postage guaranty. Unless instructions to the contrary are received in response to such notice, the refused C. O. D. parcels must be held for the time indicated in the sender's return request, not in excess of 30 days, or for 30 days if no period is stated.

In each of the foregoing instances Form 3540 should be indorsed substantially as follows:

"If second attempt to deliver is desired, send _____ cents to cover postage at local rate."

In every instance where it is desired that an ordinary, insured, or C. O. D. parcel which has been refused be again presented for delivery the parcel is subject to a new prepayment of postage at the local rate. When the sender requests that a second attempt to deliver the parcel be made his request should be accompanied with the required postage; when the addressee asks that the parcel be again presented for delivery his request should be accompanied with the necessary postage.

In the case of insured or C. O. D. parcels treated as prescribed above, no additional insurance or C. O. D. fee is required.

The purpose of the foregoing is to curb the abuse that has grown up in the past, whereby the Postal Service has been subjected to unwarranted labor and expense to store and rehandle refused parcels and present them for delivery time and time again, such service being out of all proportion to the postal charges paid on the parcels.

STAMPS.

Requisitions for Stamp Supplies—New Air Mail Stamps—New Harding Memorial Stamp—Attesting Signatures of Owners of Treasury Savings Certificates Demanding Payment.

REQUISITIONS FOR STAMP SUPPLIES.

1. The special attention of postmasters at direct-accounting and central-accounting post offices is called to the instructions given in paragraphs 44, 45, and 46, pages 32 and 33, of the July, 1923, Postal Guide, which specify the proper amount of stamp stock to be ordered and that requisitions shall not be delayed until stocks are nearly exhausted.

2. The increased number of requisitions now being received in the department marked "Rush," "Please expedite," "Stock exhausted," etc., indicates that many postmasters are not using the proper amount of care in estimating their requirements and fail to submit requisitions sufficiently in advance so that the stock can be supplied in regular order. The filling of requisitions out of turn is done at greater expense to the department and delays the supplying of stock to postmasters who submit requisitions in accordance with instructions. It is of prime importance that the public demands for stamp stock shall be met promptly, and a more strict compliance with the instructions will prevent embarrassing delays to patrons, and the filling of all requisitions in the department can be materially expedited.

3. Owing to the heavy demand for stamp coils, postal cards, and unprinted envelopes, it is particularly important that these items shall not be depleted below a 30-day average supply before a requisition for additional stock is submitted, but care should be exercised in replenishing stock to reduce the number of requisitions to a minimum.

4. Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices are directed to personally see that employees responsible for the upkeep of stamp stock and preparation of requisitions shall adhere explicitly to these instructions hereafter. The expediting of requisitions hereafter will be restricted to emergency cases only, the urgency of which has been satisfactorily explained by the postmaster.

New Air-mail Stamps, Series 1923.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department has issued a new series of air-mail postage stamps of 8-cent, 16-cent, and 24-cent denominations for use in the new night flying Air Mail Service, between New York and San Francisco, but valid for all purposes for which postage stamps of the regular issue are used.

A description follows:

The new air-mail stamps are rectangular in shape, about seven-eighths inch long and three-fourths inch high. The central design of the 8-cent stamp is a mail airplane radiator with propeller attached. Above this design in a curved panel are the words "U. S. Postage" in white roman capital letters.

Triangular ornaments appear in both upper corners. Below the central design, in a straight line of roman capital letters, is the word "Cents," with the numeral "8" within ovals in both lower corners. The stamp is printed in green ink.

The 16-cent stamp is the same shape and size as the 8-cent stamp, and has for its central design the official insignia of the Air Mail Service, showing a circular design with spread wings on either side. In the center, upon a dark background, appear the letters "U. S." with the word "Air" above and the word "Mail" below. Above this central design in a curved panel are the words "U. S. Postage" in white roman capital letters. A dark shaded triangle appears in both upper corners of the stamp. Below the central design in a straight line of roman capital letters is the word "Cents" with the numerals "16" within circles, with dark backgrounds in both lower corners. The stamp is printed in blue ink.

The 24-cent stamp is the same shape and size as the other denominations and has for its central design a mail airplane in flight. Above this design in a curved panel are the words "U. S. Postage" in white roman capital letters. Ornamental scrolls appear in both upper corners. Below the central design in a straight line of roman capital letters is the word "Cents," with the numerals "24" within circles with dark backgrounds in both lower corners. The stamp is printed in red ink.

The new air-mail postage stamps were placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, as follows: 8-cent, August 15, 16-cent, August 17; and 24-cent, August 21, 1923. These stamps will be placed on sale to the public when regular service is inaugurated at the following post offices which have been designated as mailing points on the air-mail route:

New York, N. Y.	North Platte, Nebr.
Bellefonte, Pa.	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Rawlins, Wyo.
Bryan, Ohio.	Rock Springs, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Iowa City, Iowa.	Elko, Nev.
Omaha, Nebr.	Reno, Nev.
Grand Island, Nebr.	San Francisco, Calif.

Postmasters at post offices not included in this list should not draw requisitions for these stamps, as they will be furnished only to the post offices authorized to place them on sale.

NEW HARDING MEMORIAL STAMP, SERIES 1923.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department has prepared a special 2-cent postage stamp printed in black ink, bearing the portrait of the late Presi-

dent Harding, to be known as the Harding memorial stamp. This stamp will be issued by the department for a limited period, probably not to exceed 90 days, but those remaining on hand in post offices after their issuance has been discontinued will be sold to the public until the supply is exhausted and they will be valid for postage until used.

The Harding memorial stamp is described as follows:

"It is the same shape and size as the current 2-cent stamp and bears the portrait of Warren G. Harding within an oval and partly inclosed in a panel, which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Above the portrait within a curved panel appear the words 'United States Postage' in white roman capital letters. On a ribbon below the oval is the name 'Harding,' and under this at the bottom of the stamp appears the word 'Cents.' In both lower corners within ovals with dark backgrounds is the white numeral '2.' In the upper left-hand corner appears the year of birth, '1865,' and in the upper right-hand corner the year of death, '1923.' The entire stamp is inclosed within a plain black border. The stamp is printed in black ink."

The new Harding memorial stamp was placed on sale at Marion, Ohio, and at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, on September 1, 1923, and is now being issued

to postmasters on requisition. This issue will be limited and is not intended to displace the current 2-cent stamp. Requisitions, therefore, should be drawn for restricted quantities only and such requisitions should be plainly marked "Harding Memorial Stamp," and all other items of stamps excluded.

ATTESTING SIGNATURES OF OWNERS OF TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES DEMANDING PAYMENT.

The Treasury Department states that a large number of Treasury savings certificates are being received for redemption on which the demand for payment has been attested by postmasters, but which do not bear the post-office stamp of the attesting postmaster.

As provided in section 110, page 41, of the 1923 Postal Guide, the post-office dating stamp should be impressed in the space indicated by the words "seal or post-office stamp," and postmasters are cautioned that this impression must not in any case be omitted. The Treasury Department states that it is necessary to return Treasury savings certificates which do not bear this stamp, in order that it may be affixed.

REGISTERED—INSURED—C. O. D. MAIL.

Letters Having Excess Gum on Back of Envelope not Acceptable for Registration—
Card Form of Return Receipts in Foreign Mails—Modification of Instructions
Regarding Insured Parcels for Canada—Premature Inquiries as to C. O. D.
Parcels Addressed to Honolulu.

LETTERS HAVING EXCESS OF GUM ON THE BACK OF THE ENVELOPE, GIVING THEM THE APPEARANCE OF HAVING BEEN OPENED AND RESEALED, NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR REGISTRATION.

The Postal Administration of Greece reports that many registered articles received from the United States have excess gum on the back of the envelope, which gives them the appearance of having been rifled, and as a result it is necessary to accord the articles special treatment in order to determine whether any rifling in fact has occurred. Postmasters are cautioned not to accept for registration letters having an excess of gum or other sealing material on the back of the envelope, indicating that perhaps they have been opened and resealed. In this connection see section 944, paragraph 3, of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

CARD FORM OF RETURN RECEIPTS (FORM 3870) NOT TO BE INCLOSED IN ENVELOPES WHEN RETURNED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

The Postal Administration of Japan reports that some United States post offices are returning signed card Form 3870 (foreign return receipts) under cover of envelopes to the offices of origin of the registered articles in Japan, instead of returning the cards to such offices without their being inclosed within envelopes. All postmasters are informed that card form of return receipts for foreign countries should not be inclosed in envelopes when returned to office of origin.

PREMATURE INQUIRIES REGARDING C. O. D. PARCELS ADDRESSED TO HONOLULU, HAWAII.

An urgent appeal has been made by the postmaster at Honolulu, Hawaii, that immediate action be taken to cause a discontinuance of the improper tracing of C. O. D. parcels consigned to Hawaii, prior to the expiration of 60 days from the dates of mailing, in order to relieve his office of the necessity of answering such inquiries with a consequent entailment of unnecessary clerical hire.

This matter was last called to the attention of the service in the Postal Bulletin of October 14, 1922, and in the Postal Guide of November, 1922, under article 40, page 22. Subsequent irregularity reports submitted in the premises by the postmaster at Honolulu, Hawaii, were principally directed against patrons who prepared and mailed their own tracers. While their action in mailing tracers at their own expense is appreciated, it is imperative that such patrons comply with the existing instructions governing the mailing of tracers for C. O. D. parcels which have not been accounted for within a reasonable length of time from the date of mailing. In instances involving parcels addressed to Hawaii the period which should elapse before tracers are mailed is 60 days.

It is therefore earnestly requested that postmasters direct the attention of their patrons who prepare tracers at their own expense covering shipments of merchandise to Hawaii to the requirements herein outlined for postmasters with request that the patrons likewise conform thereto.

MAKE-UP AND DISPATCH OF INSURED PARCELS FOR CANADA—MODIFICATION OF PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions concerning insured mail for Canada appearing in the third paragraph under "Billing and dispatch," printed on page 24 of the March, 1923, Postal Guide, are modified to read as follows:

"Insured parcels for Canada shall be given the same dispatch, without billing, as ordinary parcels for Canada, except that those United States postmasters and railway postal clerks who dispatch registered mail in rotary-locked pouches or in registry lead-sealed sacks for Canadian exchange post offices where a customs official is located,

shall include insured parcels in the rotary-locked pouches or registry lead-sealed sacks when space is available therein, but shall not use additional registry pouches or sacks solely for insured parcels. Insured parcels dispatched in rotary-locked pouches or lead-sealed registry sacks shall be listed on a separate bill, in bulk, simply as '— insured parcels.' The bill shall also show the number of the rotary lock or the number of the lead-sealed sack. It is intended that advantage shall be taken only of existing rotary-locked pouches or lead-sealed registry dispatches to Canadian exchange offices where customs officials are located, and not that new dispatches in rotary-locked pouches or lead-sealed registry sacks separate from the ordinary mail shall be established for insured mail only."

RURAL SERVICE.**RURAL MAIL BOXES TO BE PAINTED BY THE PATRONS.**

The special attention of postmasters at offices where rural delivery routes are in operation is invited to the need for improving the appearance of mail boxes on these routes. These boxes at the present time, as a rule, present a very unsatisfactory appearance due to the fact that the galvanized or aluminum finish has worn off on account of exposure to the elements to such an extent that the base metal has been exposed and in many cases has rusted. It is the purpose of the department to improve the general appearance of rural mail boxes throughout the country, so that they may be a credit not only to the Postal Service but to the community through which the rural-delivery route operates.

It is desirable that the boxes be painted white with the name of the head of family or families receiving mail in the box painted on both sides of the box in neat black letters 1 inch in height; also that the painting be done at least once each year. It is requested also that the posts or supports to which the boxes are attached be painted white. This will improve not only the appearance of the boxes but will add materially to the life of the boxes and posts.

Postmasters at the time of making the regular semiannual inspection of rural-delivery routes at their offices, during the month of April, 1923, and at the time of subsequent semiannual inspections, are instructed to take particular note of all rural mail boxes which do not appear to have been painted within the past one or two years, if old boxes—or within the past five or six years, if new galvanized boxes—making a memorandum of the names of the box owners; they are furthermore directed to politely request the owner in writing to paint the box and post in accordance with the above instructions and to neatly stencil or paint his name on the sides of the box. It is believed that this request in the large majority of cases will have the desired result.

It must be distinctly understood that the department will not permit the withdrawal of service from a rural mail box which the owner refuses to paint so long as the box remains weatherproof and a fit receptacle for mail. However, it is believed that the cooperation in this endeavor of all patrons of rural routes throughout the country can be secured through postmasters and the appearance of the boxes materially improved. Your interest is solicited, and a special report from you as to the results obtained will be appreciated.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.**New Item of Motor Vehicle Stock Supplies—Form 4248, Report of Inspection of Rural Routes.****FORM 4248, REPORT OF INSPECTION OF RURAL ROUTES.**

Postmasters at offices of the third and fourth classes are notified that Form 4248, Report of Inspection of Rural Routes, should be added to the List of Supplies Furnished Post Offices of the Third and Fourth Classes, page 10, edition of June 1, 1923.

An adequate supply of this form has been furnished postmasters at distributing offices and requests for same will be included by postmasters on their regular (or special) requisitions.

NEW ITEM OF MOTOR VEHICLE STOCK SUPPLIES.

The following item has been added to the list of motor vehicle supplies, edition of July 15, 1923: Item No. 1517. Lamps, electric headlight, complete for trucks of all makes (always state make of truck when ordering.)

Postmasters at motor-vehicle offices and others concerned will make this addition to the catalogue referred to.

POSTAL SAVINGS CHANGES.

June 1 to August 31, 1923.

This list, taken in connection with the post offices designated as postal savings depositories in the State List of the Postal Guide for July, 1923, shows the offices, branches, and stations at which postal savings business may be transacted. Former monthly lists should be disregarded. The radical (√) before the name of an office indicates information not previously published.

<p>ALABAMA. <i>Discontinued.</i> Moulton. <i>Correction.</i> √Wetumpka is not a Postal Savings depository; omit circle.</p>	<p><i>Station, Chicago.</i> √Eleventh Street. <i>Discontinued.</i> <i>Stations, Chicago.</i> Douglas Park. √Wabash Avenue.</p>	<p>NEW YORK. <i>Established.</i> <i>Station, Endicott.</i> Union. <i>Discontinued.</i> Union.</p>
<p>CALIFORNIA. <i>Established.</i> Terminal.</p>	<p>INDIANA. <i>Discontinued.</i> Kramer.</p>	<p>NORTH CAROLINA. <i>Established.</i> Statesville.</p> <p>OHIO. <i>Established.</i> <i>Station, Cleveland.</i> West Park.</p>
<p>CONNECTICUT. <i>Established.</i> <i>Branch, Hartford.</i> Wethersfield. <i>Discontinued.</i> Wethersfield. <i>Correction.</i> √North Woodbury is a Postal Savings depository; insert circle.</p>	<p>IOWA. <i>Established.</i> Grandmound.</p> <p>KENTUCKY. <i>Established.</i> Lynch.</p>	<p>OKLAHOMA. <i>Established.</i> Oilton. <i>Name changed.</i> Oklahoma to Oklahoma City</p>
<p>ILLINOIS. <i>Established.</i> Franklin.</p>	<p>MASSACHUSETTS. <i>Discontinued.</i> √Bolton.</p> <p>MISSOURI. <i>Discontinued.</i> Neelyville.</p>	<p>PENNSYLVANIA. <i>Discontinued.</i> <i>Station, Philadelphia.</i> Fairhill.</p> <p>VERMONT. <i>Discontinued.</i> North Wolcott.</p> <p>VIRGINIA. <i>Established.</i> √Quantico.</p>

MONEY-ORDER CHANGES.

DOMESTIC LIST.

August 31, 1923.

Money-order offices established, names changed, corrections made, etc., since issue of the Register of Money-Order Post Offices in operation July 1, 1923, are given below.

NOTE.—The last-named office under head of "Discontinued" in each case is the office at which the records of the discontinued office are kept. Example: Driftwood, Arkansas, having been discontinued, the Money-Order Records, etc., will be found at Black Rock.

Names in the following list preceded by the radical sign (✓) are printed therein for the first time and have not previously appeared under the same heading in any list of "Money-Order Changes." International offices appear in full-face type.

<p>ALABAMA. <i>Established.</i> Eastaboga (late McFall). <i>Name changed.</i> McFall to Eastaboga. <i>Discontinued.</i> ✓ Mount Rozell... Bethel, Tenn.</p>	<p>IDAHO. <i>Established.</i> ✓ Leonia (late Lenia). <i>Name changed.</i> ✓ Lenia to Leonia. <i>Discontinued.</i> Steele Peck</p>	<p>KANSAS. <i>Established.</i> Atchison: ✓ C. O. D. Station. ✓ Tasco (late Guy). <i>Name changed.</i> ✓ Guy to Tasco.</p>
<p>ARKANSAS. <i>Discontinued.</i> Driftwood..... Black Rock ✓ Stanley..... Rabell</p>	<p>ILLINOIS. <i>Established.</i> Alton: C. O. D. Station. Bloomington: C. O. D. Station. Blue Island: C. O. D. Station. Canton: C. O. D. Station. Centralia: ✓ C. O. D. Station. Chicago: ✓ Eleventh Street Station. Galesburg: ✓ C. O. D. Station. Kankakee: ✓ C. O. D. Station. Oak Park: C. O. D. Station. Ottawa: ✓ Station No. 2. Rock Island: C. O. D. Station.</p>	<p>KENTUCKY. <i>Established.</i> Botner. Harveyton (late Staub). <i>Name changed.</i> Staub to Harveyton.</p>
<p>CALIFORNIA. <i>Established.</i> ✓ La Jota. Long Beach: ✓ Virginia City Branch. Station No. 13. Los Angeles: ✓ Southgate Branch. ✓ Palisades Station. Sacramento: ✓ C. O. D. Station. San Jose: ✓ Station No. 5. San Pedro: ✓ C. O. D. Station. <i>Discontinued.</i> ✓ Glamis..... Ogilby</p>	<p>INDIANA. <i>Established.</i> Fort Wayne: ✓ C. O. D. Station. Terre Haute: ✓ Station No. 3. <i>Discontinued.</i> ✓ Ijamsville..... Laketon Moody..... McCoysburg ✓ Pleasant Ridge... Rensselaer</p>	<p>LOUISIANA. <i>Discontinued.</i> ✓ Belair..... Wills Point <i>Correction.</i> ✓ Hazelwood, not Hazlewood.</p>
<p>COLORADO. <i>Established.</i> Kittredge. <i>Discontinued.</i> ✓ Cary Ranch (M. O. B. only).. Hayden ✓ Dyke (M. O. B. only)..... Pagosa Springs ✓ Opal..... Nina view ✓ Piceance..... Rioblanco</p>	<p>MAINE. <i>Discontinued.</i> ✓ Griswold..... Masardis ✓ Kathadin Iron Works..... Brownville Junction Montville..... Freedom</p>	<p>MARYLAND. <i>Established.</i> Annapolis: ✓ Sherwood Forest Rural Station. Brookview. <i>Discontinued.</i> ✓ Bynum..... Bel Air ✓ Colesville..... Silver Spring</p>
<p>FLORIDA. <i>Established.</i> ✓ Greenfield (late Tucker). <i>Name changed.</i> ✓ Tucker to Greenfield.</p>	<p>MASSACHUSETTS. <i>Established.</i> Boston: ✓ Burlington Avenue Sta- tion. Lowell: Centralville Station. ✓ Polat Independence.</p>	<p>MICHIGAN. <i>Established.</i> ✓ Keego Harbor. <i>Discontinued.</i> ✓ Goodison..... Rochester ✓ Moorland..... Ravenna ✓ Pinnebog..... Kinde ✓ Thomaston..... Wakefield ✓ Winters..... Trenary</p>
<p>GEORGIA. <i>Established.</i> Athens: Station No. 1. <i>Discontinued.</i> Athens: Normal School Branch. ✓ Clipper..... Talking Rock ✓ Stricklan..... Bainbridge</p>	<p>IOWA. <i>Discontinued.</i> Tyrone..... Melross</p>	

MINNESOTA.*Established.*

✓ Oak Island.

Discontinued.

✓ Ramey Foley

MISSISSIPPI.*Established.*Jackson:
C. O. D. Station.*Discontinued.*✓ Delta Pleasant Grove
✓ Hesterville West
✓ Plattsburg Stallo
✓ Whitesand Prentiss**MISSOURI.***Established.*Joplin:
C. O. D. Station.
Saint Johns Station.*Discontinued.*✓ Light Saint James
✓ Nagle (M. O. B. only) Tyrone**NEBRASKA.***Discontinued.*

✓ Erik Mullen

NEVADA.*Discontinued.*

✓ Ollinghouse Wadsworth

NEW HAMPSHIRE.*Established.*Nashua:
✓ C. O. D. Station.**NEW JERSEY.***Established.*Gloucester City:
Station No. 2.
Hackensack:
C. O. D. Station.
Ridgewood:
Glen Rock Branch.*Discontinued.*Hackensack:
✓ Bogota Rural Station.**NEW MEXICO.***Established.*Governador.
Yates.*Discontinued.*✓ Closson (M. O. B. only) Thoreau
✓ Ingleville Dunlap
✓ Sherman (M. O. B. only) Mimbres
✓ Stelworth Mayhill
✓ Volcano Skarda
✓ Warren Tatum**NEW YORK.***Established.*Buffalo:
Station No. 35.
✓ Cortland:
C. O. D. Station.
Flushing:
Jackson Heights Station.Ithaca:
C. O. D. Station.Mount Vernon:
Station No. 6.Scheneectady:
C. O. D. Station.*Discontinued.*✓ Black Brook Au Sable Forks
✓ Otisco Tully
✓ Stockbridge Munnsville**NORTH CAROLINA.***Discontinued.*✓ Harvard Celo
✓ Ocona Lufty Cherokee
✓ Saconon Hendersonville
✓ Spout Springs Overhills
✓ Springdale Cruso**NORTH DAKOTA.***Discontinued.*

Quinion Grassy Butte

OHIO.*Established.*Cleveland:
West Park Station (late
West Park Branch).*Name changed.*Cleveland:
West Park Branch to
West Park Station.**OKLAHOMA.***Discontinued.*Lawton:
✓ Station No. 1.**OREGON.***Established.*Klamath Falls:
✓ Station No. 1.
✓ Medoc Point.
Portland:
Station No. 39.
Station No. 41.
Discontinued.
De Moss Springs Moro
✓ Talman Albany**PENNSYLVANIA.***Established.*Corapolis:
Groveton Branch.
Johnstown:
C. O. D. Station.
Williamsport:
C. O. D. Station.*Discontinued.*

✓ Greenwald New Alexandria

PHILADELPHIA.Fairhill Station.
Schuyler Turbotville
Wilkes-Barre:
✓ Lane Rural Station.**PORTO RICO.***Discontinued.*San Juan:
Station No. 1.
Station No. 2.**RHODE ISLAND.***Established.*Warren:
✓ Station No. 2.**SOUTH CAROLINA.***Established.*

✓ Lowrys (late Lowryville).

Name changed.

✓ Lowryville to Lowrys.

SOUTH DAKOTA.*Established.*

✓ Allen.

Discontinued.✓ Arpan Nisland
✓ Hanna Englewood**TENNESSEE.***Discontinued.*✓ Dogwood Slayden
✓ Hartranft Fork Ridge**TEXAS.***Established.*

✓ McFaddin (late Marianna).

Name changed.

✓ Marianna to McFaddin.

*Discontinued.*Houston:
✓ Logan Branch.
Orange:
✓ Station No. 1.**UTAH.***Discontinued.*Castle Rock Brimville
Ewell Helper**VIRGINIA.***Established.*Norfolk:
✓ Station No. 23.*Discontinued.*Artia Grundy
✓ Az Foraker
Bellfair Mills Joplin
✓ Fawcett Gap Opequon
✓ Fontaine Ridgeway
✓ Fort Hunt Alexandria
✓ Lipps (M. O. B. only) Graden

WEST VIRGINIA.	CANADA.	Name Changed.
<i>Discontinued.</i>	<i>Established.</i>	
Marquess.....Newburg	✓ Beaver Harbour.....N. B.	✓ Laurentides, P. Q. to St. Lin.
✓ Warden.....Riley	✓ Cracknell.....Man.	<i>Discontinued.</i>
	Hamilton: Suboffice.	
WISCONSIN.	✓ No. 15.	Sydney: Suboffice.
<i>Established.</i>	Montreal: Suboffice.	✓ Sydney Subway.
	✓ No. 39.	Toronto: Suboffice.
Kenosha:	✓ Oba.....Ont.	✓ No. 20.
✓ Station No. 6.	✓ St. Joseph de Lepage...P. Q.	✓ Waldville.....Sask.
Milwaukee:	✓ St. Lin. (Late Laurentides)	Winnipeg: Suboffice.
Station No. 107.	P. Q.	✓ Karnas.
Station No. 108.	✓ St. Moise.....P. Q.	
✓ Station No. 109.	Saskatoon: Suboffice.	CUBA.
✓ Station No. 110.	✓ No. 5.	<i>Established.</i>
<i>Discontinued.</i>	Toronto: Suboffices.	
	✓ No. 90.	
Blueberry.....Maple	✓ No. 106.	✓ Calcito.....Santa Clara
	✓ Valhalla Centre.....Alta.	La Esmeralda.....Camaguey
	✓ Val Morin.....P. Q.	

MONEY-ORDER CHANGES.

INTERNATIONAL LIST.

August 31, 1923.

NEW OFFICES TO BE ADDED TO THE LIST.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Eastbury Estate.....	Barking.
Guilford Road.....	Woking. (Reopened.)
Immingham Dock.....	Immingham East, Grimsby.
Leeds Road.....	Harrogate.
London Terrace.....	Darwen.
Nowell Avenue.....	Leeds.
Preston.....	Paignton, Devon.
Silver Street.....	Stainforth, Doncaster.
Tanygroes Street.....	Port Talbot.

CHANGE IN NAME.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Hele Cullompton.....	Changed to— Hele, Bradninch, Devon.
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OFFICES TO BE ERASED FROM THE LIST.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Citadel Road.....	Plymouth.
Fernham Road.....	Paignton, Devon
Hopwood Street.....	Barnsley.
South Norwood, Burchanger Road, S. E. 25.....	London.

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 103 to 105 of the July, 1919, page 39 of the June, 1920, page 42 of the combined May and June, 1921, and page 46 of the June, 1922, Postal Guides:

Post offices, branches, and stations:

Angel Island, Calif.
Audubon, N. J.
Avella, Pa.
Bentleyville, Pa.
Blue Hill, Me.
Carteret, N. J.
Chartley, Mass.
Coplay, Pa.
Ellsworth, Pa.
Featherville, Idaho.
Flat, Alaska.
Forest Park, Ill.
Fort Shafter Station, Honolulu, T. H.
Galt, Calif.
Grandview, N. C.
Lake Arrowhead, Calif.
Marianna, Pa.
Moab, Utah.
Newport, Maine.
Northeast Harbor, Maine.
North Middleboro, Mass.
Ophir, Alaska.
Orchard Lake, Mich.
Orwigsburg, Pa.
Richmond, Maine.
Saugus Branch, Lynn, Mass.
Seal Harbor, Maine.
Sego, Utah.
Smackover, Ark.

Navy mail clerks:

U. S. S. *Anares*.
U. S. S. *Beaufort*.
U. S. S. *Brazos*.
U. S. S. *Camden*.
U. S. S. *Denver*.
U. S. S. *Lamson*.
U. S. S. *Mercy*.
U. S. S. *Nevada*.
U. S. S. *Rail*.
U. S. S. *Rappahannock*.
U. S. S. *Shasmut*.
U. S. S. *Vestal*.
Pacific Coast Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash.

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 103 to 105 of the July, 1919, page 39 of the June, 1920, page 42 of the combined May and June, 1921, and page 46 of the June, 1922, Postal Guides:

Post offices, branches and stations:

Forest Park, Ill.
Pike Branch, Little Rock, Ark.
Smackover, Ark.
Stanley Branch, San Antonio, Tex.

Navy mail clerks:

U. S. S. *Bernadou*.
U. S. S. *Bobolink*.
U. S. S. *Cantocook*.
U. S. S. *Dirie*.
U. S. S. *Henderson*.
U. S. S. *Potomac*.
U. S. S. *Procyon*.
U. S. S. *Sacramento*.
U. S. S. *Trinity*.
U. S. S. *Vixen*.

INDEPENDENT BRANCH POST OFFICES AND STATIONS.

Designated Since the Publication of or Omitted from the July, 1922, Postal Guide up to August 31, 1923. See Sections 250 and 982 of the P. L. & R.

State.	Branch or station.	Post office to which attached.
California.....	A..... Station..	San Diego.
California.....	B..... Station..	San Diego.
California.....	East San Diego..... Branch..	San Diego.
Massachusetts.....	Saugus..... Branch..	Lynn.
New York.....	Northrup..... Station..	Syracuse.
New York.....	Pelham..... Station..	New York.

The following Independent Branch Post Offices or Stations Should be Removed from the List Published in the July, 1922 or Subsequent Postal Guides.

State.	Branch or station.	Post office to which attached.
New York.....	Uptown..... Station..	Kingston.

Formerly in Lee County.
 Caxambas.
 Chokoloskee.
 Everglade (ch).
 Immokalee.
 Marco.
 Naples.
HENDRY S.
Formerly in Lee County.
 Clewiston.
 Denaud.
 Felda.
 Labelle (ch).
Name changed.
 79171 Tucker* to Greenfield
Discontinued. Mail to
 78535 Evergreen, Nassau..... Yulee
 78683 Hesperides, Polk..... Lake Wales

Correction.
 ✓ U. S. Naval Air Station
 Branch, Pensacola, not a
 Station, S. list.

GEORGIA.

Established.
Station, Athens.
 06403 No. 1.
Name changed.
 DeKalb Co., to DeKalb.
Discontinued. Mail to
 06560 ✓ Clipper*, Pickens..... Talking Rock
 07088 McKinnon*, Wayne..... Jesup
 07501 Stricklan*, Decatur..... Bainbridge
 07520 ✓ Sweden, Pickens Blaine.
 R. Sta. Talking Rock
Branch office, Athens.
 06401 Normal School.

HAWAII.

Established.
 01156 Hanamaulu*-464 Kaula

IDAHO.

Established and name changed.
 03153 Emerald. 4954. Shoshone
 03293 Leonia* (N).... 4951.....
 Boundary
 03674 Trade 4460..... Fremont
Name changed.
 03293 Lenia* to Leonia.
Discontinued. Mail to
 03490 Steele*, Lewis..... Peck

ILLINOIS.

Established.
 12378 ✓ Langleyville 2269.....
 Christian
 12853 ✓ Robbins 2115..... Cook
Station, Alton.
 16074 C. O. D.
Station, Bloomington.
 12208 C. O. D.
Station, Blue Island.
 11096 C. O. D.

Station, Canton.
 11740 C. O. D.
Station, Centralia.
 11753 ✓ C. O. D.
Station, Chicago.
 10474 ✓ Eleventh Street.†
Station, De Kalb.
 11767 C. O. D.
Station, Kankakee.
 12275 ✓ C. O. D.
Station, Oak Park.
 12925 ✓ C. O. D.
Station, Ottawa.
 12685 ✓ No. 2.

Station, Rock Island.
 12431 C. O. D.
Discontinued. Mail to
 11558 Cable*, Mercer Sherrard
 11911 Fairgrange*, Coles.....
 Charleston
 12945 ✓ Scott Field, Saint Clair
 Belleville

Stations, Chicago.
 10109 ✓ Douglas Park.†
 10131 Night.†
 10470 ✓ Wabash Avenue.†
Stations, Peoria.
 11117 No. 14.
 11124 No. 20.

INDIANA.

Established.
Station, Evansville.
 34026 C. 1001 Washington Ave.
Station, Fort Wayne.
 34313 ✓ C. O. D.
Station, Terre Haute.
 34203 ✓ No. 3.

Name changed.
 DeKalb Co., to De Kalb.
Number changed.
 ✓ Columbus, unit 1920 not 1902.
Discontinued. Mail to
 34754 Cowan*, Delaware..... Muncie
 35045 ✓ Ijamsville*, Wabash..... Laketon
 35440 Moody*, Jasper..... McCoysburg
 35443 ✓ Pleasant Ridge*, Jasper.
 Rensselaer

IOWA.

Established.
 65072 Johnston... 2715..... Polk
Station, Waterloo.
 65323 No. 5.
Discontinued. Mail to
 64619 Carrville*, Floyd. Nashua
 65826 Tyrone*, Monroe..... Melrose

KANSAS.

Established and name changed.
 92866 ✓ Tasco* (N)... 3370.....
 Sheridan
Name changed.
 92866 ✓ Guy* to Tasco.
Station, Atchison.
 92732 ✓ C. O. D.
Discontinued. Mail to
 92678 Deerhead*, Barber..... Lake City
 93194 ✓ Neely, Leavenworth..... Tonganoxie
Station, Wichita.
 92210 ✓ E. B

KENTUCKY.

Established and names changed.
 66562 Barrier... 1825... Wayne
 66649 Black Snake... 1725..... Bell
 67094 ✓ Elsiecoal (N) 1624..... Letcher
 67327 Estrada... 1773..... Madison
 69450 ✓ Gearheart... 1624... Floyd
 69646 ✓ Gent... 1673... Magoffin
 69696 Harveyton* (N)..... 1674... Perry
 67775 Hummel... 1774..... Rockcastle
 67887 Juan... 1674... Breathitt
 68050 Lincoln... 1724... Clay
 69487 Lower Pompey... 1574... Pike
 68742 Risner... 1623... Floyd
 68854 Sansilk... 1622... Elliott
 68944 Slemp... 1674... Perry
 69145 Topmost... 1624... Knott
 69172 ✓ Tub... 1674... Perry

Names changed.
 67094 ✓ Dalna to Elsiecoal.
 69696 Staub* to Harveyton.
Discontinued. Mail to
 66844 Carl, Christian..... Bluff Spring
 68799 Roundhill*, Butler..... Bigreedy
 69599 Target, Greenup... Load

LOUISIANA.

Established.
 45289 Bueche... 2487..... West Baton Rouge
 46474 Dehlcoburg... 2534..... Richland
 46422 ✓ Golden Meadow... 2390... La Fourche
 46258 ✓ Theal... 2589... Vermilion
Discontinued. Mail to
 45207 ✓ Belair*, Plaquemines..... Wills Point
 45478 Egg Bend, Avoyelles..... Echo

MAINE.

Discontinued. Mail to
 94024 Asticou*, Hancock..... Northeast Harbor
 94631 ✓ Griswold*, Arrostook... Masardis
 94693 ✓ Katahdin Iron Works*, Piscataquis..... Brownsville Junction
 94814 Montville*, Waldo..... Freedom
 94975 Pokey, Washington..... Crawford

Station, Auburn.
95286 No. 4.
95289 No. 5.

MARYLAND.

Established.
56103 Brookview* 921.....
Dorchester
56206 Damascus* 1070.....
Montgomery
56392 Jarboesville 972.....
Saint Marys
56473 Maddox 1022.....
Saint Marys

Station, Annapolis.
56324 Sherwood Forest (Rural)

Discontinued. Mail to
56119 Bynum*, Harford.....
Forest Hill
56171 Colesville*, Montgomery.
Silver Spring

MASSACHUSETTS.

Established
Station, Boston.
60397 Burlington Avenue

Station, Lowell.
60992 Centralville.

Discontinued.
Station, Fall River.
60909 No. 9†.

MICHIGAN.

Established and name changed.
09122 Harrietta* (N) 1910.....
Wexford
09618 Pilgrim 1959..... Benzle
08285 Rock Harbor 2125.....
Keweenaw

Branch office, Harbor Springs.
09119 Harbor Point.
Name changed.

09122 Harriette* to Harrietta.
Number changed.

08272 Oak Ridge Park, not 09272

Discontinued. Mail to
08770 Charles*, Mackinac.....
Saint Ignace.

09066 Goodison*, Oakland.....
Rochester

09119 Harbor Point‡, Emmet..
Harbor Point Branch,
Harbor Springs.

09440 Moorland*, Muskegon..
Ravenna

09619 Pinnebog*, Huron.....
Kinde

09869 Thomaston*, Gogebic...
Wakefield

09995 Winters*, Alger.....
Trenary

Station, Detroit.
08187 Hendrie.

MINNESOTA.

Established.
27548 Bungo 2805..... Cass

Number changed.
27455 Averill not 27445.

Discontinued. Mail to
28286 Noble*, Polk..... Angus
28403 Ramsey*, Morrison.....
Foley

Correction.
Bock, Mille Lacs insert †, S.
list.

MISSISSIPPI.

Established.
96973 Narkeeta 2183... Kemper
97319 Tandy 2381.....
Tallahatchie

Station, Jackson.
96103 C. O. D.

Station, Vicksburg.
96003 C. O. D.

Discontinued. Mail to
96424 Delta*, Panola.....
Pleasantgrove.

96655 Hesterville*, Attala, West
97559 Hovey, Harrison.....
Saucier

96717 Ireland*, Wilkinson.....
Natchez

97089 Plattsburg*, Winston...
Stallo

97455 Whitesand*, Jefferson
Davis..... Prentiss.

MISSOURI.

Established.
16481 Vibbard 2770..... Ray
Station, Joplin.

14480 C. O. D.
Name changed.

Dekalb Co., to De Kalb.

Numbers changed.
Flemington, unit 2673 not 2723.
Nelson, unit 2670 not 2671.

Discontinued. Mail to
15616 Light*, Maries.....
Saint James.

Branch office, Saint Louis.
14225 Elliot.

MONTANA.

Discontinued. Mail to
X8058 Flat, Musselshell.....
Wheaton

49483 Lonesome, Phillips.....
Midale

49828 Piedmont*, Jefferson...
Whitehall

49678 Sykes, Carter. Belltower

NEBRASKA.

Discontinued. Mail to
25786 Dye, Kimball..... Potter
25827 Erik*, Cherry..... Mullen

NEVADA.

Discontinued. Mail to
47655 Olinghouse*, Washoe....
Wadsworth

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Established.
01584 Springfield* 561.....
Sullivan

Station, Hampton.
01371 Hampton Beach.

Station, Nashua.
01310 C. O. D.

Discontinued.
Station, Hampton.
01371 Hampton Beach (Rural)

NEW JERSEY.

Established.
Station, Gloucester City.
90324 No. 2.

Station, Hackensack.
90629 C. O. D.

Station, Passaic.
91411 No. 9.

Branch Office Ridgewood.
90797 Glen Rock.

Number changed.
91295 Station No. 7, Arlington
not 91297

Discontinued.
Station, Hackensack.
91268 Bogota (Rural).

NEW MEXICO.

Established and name changed.
04020 Ave Maria* (N) 4025...
Rio Arriba

Name changed.
04020 Amargo* to Ave Maria.

Discontinued. Mail to
04271 Ingleville*, DeBaca.....
Dunlap

04767 Kephart, Union.....
Gladstone

04570 Stelworth*, Otero.....
Mayhill

04668 Volcano*, Taos... Skarda
04687 Warren*, Lea..... Tatum

NEW YORK.

Established.
Station, Buffalo.
21341 No. 35.

Station, Cortland.
21662 C. O. D.

Station, Endicott.
22672 Union.†

Station, Flushing.
21709 Jackson Heights.†

Station, Ithaca.
21718 C. O. D.

Station, Mount Vernon.
21806 No. 6.

Station, Schenectady.
21911 C. O. D.

Station, White Plains.
22106 C. O. D.

Site changed.
Station, New York.
20143 U† to 228-230 East 106th
St.

Discontinued. Mail to
 22116 Black Brook*, Clinton
 Au Sable Forks
 22690 Farmers Mills*, Putnam
 Carmel
 22929 Hardenburg*, Ulster
 Turawood
 23489 Mount Prosper*, Sullivan
 Wurtsboro
 23682 Otisco*, Onondaga Tully
 24074 Sheldrake Springs*, Seneca
 Ovid
 24240 Stockbridge*, Madison
 Munnsville
 24354 Union†, Broome
 Endicott

NORTH CAROLINA.*Established.*

77361 Centerville 1176 Franklin
 76281 James City 1078 Craven
 76758 Ponzer 977 Hyde

Site changed.

Thurmond, Surry into
 Wilkes County.

Discontinued. Mail to

76185 Harvard*, Yancey Celo
 76379 Lena, Cumberland
 Cedar Creek
 76644 Ocona Luffy*, Swain
 Cherokee
 76659 Saconon*, Henderson
 Hendersonville
 77002 Spout Springs*, Harnett
 Overhills
 77006 Springdale*, Haywood
 Cruso
 77191 Wacheesa, Cherokee
 Farner, Tenn.

NORTH DAKOTA.*Established.*

98963 Coldwater 3256
 McIntosh

Discontinued. Mail to

98874 Quinion* Billings
 Fairfield

OHIO.*Established.**Stations, Columbus.*

17340 C. O. D.
 17341 Night.

*Name changed.**Branch office, Cleveland.*

17380 West Park† (Ind.) to
 West Park Station.

Discontinued. Mail to

18248 Demos*, Belmont
 Warnock
 18470 Glenrose*, Clermont
 Newtown
 18618 Her*, Seneca
 Amsden

OKLAHOMA.*Established and name changed.*

62971 Lyle 3129 Grady
 63076 Mudsand 2930 Choctaw
 62200 Oklahoma City† (N) 3128
 Oklahoma
 62432 Three Sands* 3075 Kay

Name changed.

62200 Oklahoma† to Okla-
 homa City.

Discontinued. Mail to

63819 Huskey, Choctaw
 Fort Towson

Station, Lawton.

63843 No. 1.

OREGON.*Established.*

51014 Kilts 5409 Jefferson
 51079 McGlynn 5710 Lane
 50953 West Side 5364 Lake

Station, Klamath Falls.

51103 No. 1.

Stations, Portland.

50156 No. 39.
 50159 No. 41.

Discontinued. Mail to

50276 De Moss Springs*,
 Sherman Moro
 50878 Tailman*, Linn Albany
 50976 Wroe, Douglas Ada

PENNSYLVANIA.*Established and name changed.*

41899 Folsom 869 Delaware
 42211 Helfenstein 967
 Schuylkill
 42453 Keisterville 1319
 Fayette
 42492 Krayn 1218 Cambria
 42520 Lake Harmony 916
 Carbon
 43529 Reinholds*, (N) 968
 Lancaster

Branch office, Carapolis.

41468 Groveton†

Station, Johnstown

40912 C. O. D.

Station, Williamsport.

40823 C. O. D.

Name changed.

43529 Reinholds Station* to
 Reinholds.

Number changed.

Bedford unit 1218 not
 1168.

Discontinued. Mail to

40043 Alinda, Perry
 Landsburg
 44498 Bells Camp* McKean
 Derrick City
 44512 Greenwald, Westmore-
 land Crabtree
 43726 Schuyler* Northumber-
 land Turbotville
 44152 Union Furnace*, Hunt-
 ington Tyrone

Station, Philadelphia.

40105 Fairhill.†

Station, Wilkes-Barre.

40808 Lane (Rural).

PORTO RICO.*Discontinued.**Stations, San Juan.*

X2002 No. 1.
 X2004 No. 2.

RHODE ISLAND.*Established.**Station, Warren.*

47445 No. 2.

SOUTH CAROLINA.*Established and name changed.*

59275 Folly Beach 1333
 Charleston
 59465 Lowrys* (N) 1479
 Chester

Name changed.

59465 Lowryville* to Lowrys.

Discontinued. Mail to

59647 Rose Lake*, Horry
 Conway

SOUTH DAKOTA.*Established.*

29040 Batesland 3562 Shannon
 29510 Parade 2458 Dewey
 29620 Stevens 2963 Union

Number changed.

Bend, unit 3660 not 3610

Discontinued. Mail to

29830 Arpan*, Butte Nisland
 29239 Fort Bennett*, Stanley
 Binder
 29275 Hanna*, Lawrence
 Englewood

TENNESSEE.*Established and name changed.*

57094 Blanche 2028 Lincoln
 57625 Brookside 1776
 Campbell

Names changed.

Dekalb Co. to De Kalb

Stations, Nashville.

57522 South Nashville to South
 Station.
 57507 West Nashville to West
 Station.

Discontinued. Mail to

57825 Dogwood*, Montgomery
 Slayden
 58014 Hartranft*, Claiborne
 Fork Ridge

Correction.

Shea, Campbell not An-
 derson Co., C. list.

TEXAS.*Established and name changed.*

53143 Genevieve 3382 Stonewall
 53366 Iber 3283 Shackelford
 53437 Karon 3142 Live Oak
 53714 McFaddin* (N) 3091
 Victoria
 54284 Rossville 3240 Atascosa

AMENDMENTS TO THE POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

[Arranged chronologically.]

The supplement succeeding the date of the order publishes the order in full.
The yearly tabulation of amendments issued since the publication of the Postal Laws and Regulations in 1913 appear in the respective JUNE supplements as follows:

Year.	Page.	Inserts.	Year.	Page.	Inserts.
1914.....	53	1- 50	1919.....	61	416-478
1915.....	46	51-152	1920.....	60	479-555
1916.....	49	133-212	1921.....	60	556-644
1917.....	53	213-347	1922.....	63	645-775
1918.....	48	348-415	1923.....	63	776-820

AMENDMENTS SINCE THE JUNE, 1923, SUPPLEMENT.

Insert number.	Order number.	Date of order.	Sections amended.	Insert number.	Order number.	Date of order.	Sections amended.
		1923.				1923.	
821.....	9183	June 2	523	827.....	9220	June 13	1096
822.....	9220	June 13	855	828.....	9296	June 27	796
823.....	9220	..do....	859	829.....	9320	July 3	523
824.....	9220	..do....	869	830.....	9345	July 9	1272
825.....	9220	..do....	870	831.....	9345	..do....	1281
826.....	9220	..do....	871	832.....	9408	July 23	825

MODIFICATION OF THE "INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER LIST," PAMPHLET XIV.

MODIFICATION No. 23. ATTACH TO PAGE 15.

DIRECT EXCHANGE OF MONEY ORDERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND.

Beginning September 1, 1923, there will be a direct exchange of international postal money orders between the United States and the Republic of Poland.

Payment will not be made on the original orders but on orders of different form issued at the exchange office of the country of destination. The amount will be converted there into the foreign currency at the approximate rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the arrival of the list in which the orders are certified.

Postmasters in this country will, therefore, mark the original order "Canceled" and transmit it to the New York exchange office with the advice and coupon bearing corresponding number, as is now done in the case of orders payable in Italy. They will not attempt to designate the office of payment on the advice but will be careful to copy fully therein all details of the payee's address as furnished by the remitter in his application, explaining to him that he should write such address exactly as he would on an envelope intended for transmission through the regular mails.

Postmasters and money-order clerks at all international money-order offices, branches and stations will exercise special care to comply exactly and literally with these instructions, as failure to do so will result in delay and inconvenience to the public and consequent discredit to the money-order system. For fees consult Schedule No. 2, page 5, of this pamphlet. For model see page 24: "Model of international money order drawn for payment in Costa Rica."

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

WARNING NOTICE—STOLEN MONEY-ORDER FORMS.

Money-order forms printed for the offices named below have been reported stolen:

Office for which printed.	Money orders, numbers.	Date when stolen or of warning card.
Arkansas—Ben Lomond.....	19451 to 19454.....	Apr. 1, 1923
Arkansas—Clarkedale.....	30330 to 30400.....	Apr. 17, 1923
Arkansas—Quinn.....	5206 to 5400.....	Feb. 8, 1923
Arkansas—Rumley.....	2692 to 2800.....	Dec. 25, 1922
California—Bloomfield.....	11837 to 12000.....	Aug. 1, 1923
California—Waddington.....	8870 to 9000.....	Mar. 16, 1923
Colorado—Eckley.....	29401 to 30000.....	Feb. 18, 1923
Colorado—Tollerburg.....	14001 to 16000.....	Dec. 1, 1922
Connecticut—Baltic.....	70601 to 70604.....	Jan. 1, 1923
Connecticut—Hartford, Sta. 11.....	27944, to 27948, and 27985 to 27987.....	June 25, 1923
Delaware—Hockessin.....	21001 to 23000.....	Jan. 21, 1923
Florida—Hollywood.....	59 to 200.....	Mar. 15, 1923
Florida—Naranja.....	12048 to 12200.....	Mar. 26, 1923
Illinois—Assumption.....	123626 to 124400.....	May 18, 1923
Illinois—Chicago, Sta. 67.....	26148 to 26200.....	June 7, 1923
Illinois—Chicago, Sta. 153.....	50918, to 51000.....	May 30, 1923
Illinois—Chicago, Sta. 192.....	45950 to 46000.....	May 19, 1923
Illinois—Chicago, Sta. 235.....	10677 to 10800.....	Mar. 25, 1923
Illinois—Chicago, Sta. 310.....	24114 to 24200.....	May 28, 1923
Illinois—East Alton.....	76146 to 76200.....	Apr. 23, 1923
Illinois—Hazel Dell.....	18547 and 18548.....	May 1, 1923
Illinois, Manville.....	10230 to 10400.....	Aug. 18, 1923
Indiana—Bruceville.....	50859 to 51000.....	Feb. 23, 1923
Indiana—Lincoln.....	18401 to 18600.....	Apr. 6, 1923
Iowa, Maple Hill.....	1340 to 1400.....	Aug. 10, 1923
Iowa—Orleans.....	2870 to 3000.....	May 8, 1923
Iowa, Ulmer.....	6671 to 7000.....	July 26, 1923
Kansas, Bavaria.....	10512 to 10600.....	Aug. 6, 1923
Kansas—Morrowville.....	36401 to 37000.....	Feb. 7, 1923
Kansas—Ransom.....	48901 to 49200, and 49401 to 51000.....	Apr. 20, 1923
Kansas—Redfield.....	29019 to 29200.....	July 19, 1923
Kentucky—Browder.....	11983 to 12000.....	Feb. 16, 1923
Kentucky—Horse Branch.....	22531 to 22600.....	Apr. 2, 1923
Kentucky—Mortons Gap.....	38951 to 38966.....	Mar. 24, 1923
Kentucky—Praise.....	22932 to 25000.....	Feb. 24, 1923
Kentucky—Strunk.....	17936 to 18000.....	May 25, 1923
Maine—Hinckley.....	11443 to 11600.....	May 24, 1923
Massachusetts—Elmwood.....	13667 to 13672.....	May 29, 1923
Massachusetts—Lynn, Sta. 8.....	157601 to 157800.....	Mar. 9, 1923
Michigan—Detroit, Sta. 81.....	43217 to 43400.....	Apr. 1, 1923
Mississippi—Toomsaba.....	35552 to 35600.....	Feb. 27, 1923
Missouri—Almartha.....	5171 to 5200.....	May 1, 1923
Missouri—Raymore.....	13801 to 14000.....	Mar. 14, 1923
Missouri, Vera.....	825 to 1000.....	July 10, 1923
New Mexico—Glencoe.....	7277, 7321 to 7327, 7357, and 7358.....	Feb. 1, 1923
New York—Brooklyn, Sta. 59.....	33452 to 33600.....	Jan. 13, 1923
New York, Brooklyn, Sta. 126.....	23255 to 23400.....	June 23, 1923
New York—New York, U. S. S. Rainbow.....	209 to 220, 340 to 344, 350 to 354, and 370.....	June 27, 1923
New York—New York, Sta. 169.....	146057 to 146200.....	June 11, 1923
New York—New York, Sta. 170.....	117036 to 117200.....	Mar. 3, 1923
New York—Southfields.....	19217 to 19400.....	Mar. 28, 1923
North Carolina, Salemburg.....	14590 to 14594.....	Aug. 1, 1923
Oklahoma—Boynton.....	80001 to 90000.....	Mar. 18, 1923
Oklahoma—Dacoma.....	26639 to 26800.....	July 8, 1923
Oklahoma, Mazie.....	7162 to 7200.....	Aug. 20, 1923
Pennsylvania—Berwich, Sta. A.....	21888 to 22000.....	July 2, 1923
Pennsylvania—Climax.....	10949 to 10200.....	May 31, 1923
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Sta. 16.....	34319 to 34400.....	June 28, 1923
Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Sta. 64.....	2948 to 2976, and 2982 to 3000.....	Aug. 11, 1923
Tennessee—Bogota.....	11001 to 12000.....	May 23, 1923
Texas—Goose Creek.....	88776 to 88800.....	June 6, 1923
Texas, Montalba.....	27764 to 29000.....	Aug. 2, 1923
Texas—Murchison.....	46243 to 46400.....	May 7, 1923
Texas—Schulenburg.....	201601 to 202000.....	Date unknown.
Washington—Olympia.....	337551 to 337600.....	Mar. 19, 1923
Wisconsin—Gays Mills.....	46601 to 46800.....	May 24, 1923

Should any be presented, refuse payment, wire the post-office inspector in charge of your division and also the Third Assistant. Similar action must be taken in case of the theft of forms.

When notice of the theft of money orders is received, immediately examine the coupons of paid orders to ascertain whether any orders bearing the numbers and name of the office advertised have already been presented and collected. If any are found, report the fact, without loss of time, to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, and await instructions. If the payment was recent, use the telegraph, stating the number of the order.

To provide against payment of stolen orders, postmasters should conspicuously post warning notices where they can be readily consulted by the paying clerks.

Exercise unusual caution in paying orders issued at any of the offices named on this card, even though numbers differ from those printed hereon.

Business men should be cautioned not to accept money orders from strangers without satisfactory reference.

Notices not previously published in monthly supplement are shown in full faced type.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL AND PARCEL POST GUIDE

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY IN JULY

This Guide contains three complete lists of post offices, arranged one by States, one alphabetically, and one by States and counties; a list of post offices of the first, second, and third classes, with salaries of postmasters; list of post offices discontinued during the previous three years; and general postal information covering a wide range of topics of interest to the public, including rates and other data in regard to the parcel post. This Guide is bound in cloth. Price, \$0.75 per copy.

THE LIST OF POST OFFICES BY STATES IS ARRANGED AS A PARCEL POST GUIDE, THE UNIT NUMBER OF EACH OFFICE BEING GIVEN AND SPACE PROVIDED FOR THE INSERTION OF THE ZONE NUMBER. (See specimen, other side.) A ZONE KEY FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE POSTAL GUIDE IS FURNISHED TO EACH SUBSCRIBER. This is the only Parcel Post Guide published by the Government.

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTS TO THE POSTAL GUIDE

Eleven Issues, August to June, Inclusive

The supplements, which are sold only in complete sets of eleven issues, contain current orders, instructions, and information relating to the Postal Service, including changes in post offices, and keep the annual edition up to date. Price, \$0.25 per set.

Copies of the Annual Guide and Monthly Supplements may be examined at any post office.

REMITTANCES for subscriptions should be made by POSTAL MONEY ORDERS payable to the SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Currency is sent at sender's risk. Postage stamps, foreign money, defaced or smooth coin will not be accepted.

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79135 °Stuart†, Palm Beach 1394	79181 Valkaria*, Brevard 1443	79233 White Springs†, Hamilton 1638
78905 (Sulphur Springs, R. Sta. Tampa) 1593	78295 Valparaiso†, Okaloosa 1987	79235 Whitney*, Lake. 1541
79137 Sumatra*, Liberty 1838	79325 Valrico*, Hillsborough 1593	79518 Wilbur-By-The-Sea†, Volusia 1440
79141 Sumica*, Polk... 1493	79446 Vandolah*, Hardee 1543	79237 Wilcox*, Alachua 1639
79138 Summerfield†, Marion 1590	79183 Venice*, Manatee 1594	79238 Wildwood†, Sumter 1591
79139 Summer Haven*, Saint Johns 1489	79184 Venus*, Highlands 1494	79279 Willeford*, Alachua 1639
79308 Sumner*, Levy.. 1640	79506 Verna*, Manatee 1594	79240 Williston†, Levy 1590
79140 Sumterville*, Sumter 1591	79186 Vernon*, Washington 1937	79241 Wilma*, Liberty 1838
79, 43 Sutherland†, Pinellas 1642	79187 Verot, Saint Lucie 1393	79453 Wilson*, Brevard 1441
79144 Suwanee Valley, Columbia 1638	79191 Vilas*, Liberty.. 1838	79243 Wimauma*, Hillsborough 1593
79147 Switzerland*, Saint Johns 1538	79192 Vista, Levy..... 1690	79327 Windermere*, Orange 1542
79149 Sydney*, Hillsborough 1593	79379 Volusia*, Volusia 1490	79214 Windsor*, Alachua 1589
79150 Taft*, Orange... 1492	79193 Wabasso*, Saint Lucie 1393	79245 Winfield*, Columbia 1638
79800 °Tallahassee†, Leon 1788	79194 Wacissa*, Jefferson 1738	79247 Winter Garden†, Orange 1541
79398 Tallevast, Manatee 1644	79195 Wade*, Alachua 1639	79248 Winterhaven†, Polk 1542
79900 °Tampa†, Hillsborough 1593	79332 Wagner*, Seminole 1491	79382 Winter Home, Orange 1492
79905 Sulphur Springs (Rural).	79197 Wakulla*, Wakulla 1788	79249 Winter Park†, Orange 1491
79901 °West Tampa	79198 Waldo†, Alachua 1589	79276 Woodrow*, Lee.. 1545
79902 °Ybor City†. (Ind.)	79203 Wall Springs*, Pinellas 1642	79356 Woods, Liberty. 1838
79903 No. 1. 79277 No.	79428 Walnut Hill*, Escambia 2137	79254 Woodville*, Leon 1788
7928 No. 3. 79372 No.	79204 Walton*, Saint Lucie 1394	79255 Worthington*, Bradford 1589
79381 No. 5. 79421 No.	79206 Ward*, Leon.... 1838	79256 Wulfert*, Lee... 1596
79904 No. 7.	79207 Warrington†, Escambia 2088	79257 Yalaha†, Lake.. 1541
79151 Tangerine*, Orange 1541	79208 Watertown†, Columbia 1638	79258 Yamato*, Palm Beach 1396
79153 Tarpon Springs†, Pinellas 1642	79209 Watson, Liberty 1837	79902 (Ybor City†, Ind., Sta. Tampa)..... 1593
79413 Tasmania*, Glades 1495	79210 °Wauchula†, Hardee 1543	79259 Yelvington*, Saint Johns 1539
79154 Tavares†, Lake. 1541	79211 Waukeelah*, Jefferson 1738	79260 York*, Marion.. 1590
79309 Tavernier, Monroe 1449	79212 Wausau*, Washington 1937	79263 Youngstown*, Bay 1888
79157 Telogia*, Liberty 1838	79399 Waverly*, Polk.. 1543	79264 Yulee, Nassau... 1537
79158 Terre Cella*, Manatee 1643	79214 Webster†, Sumter 1591	79265 Zellwood*, Orange 1541
79160 Thelma, Taylor 1739	79215 Weirsdale*, Marion 1541	78201 Zephyrhills†, Pasco 1592
79161 Theresa*, Bradford 1539	79217 Welaka*, Putnam 1540	79266 °Zolfo Springs†, Hardee 1544
79162 Thonotosassa*, Hillsborough 1592	79219 Wellborn†, Suwanee 1638	
79155 Tidewater, Levy 1640	79221 Westbay*, Bay. 1938	
79163 Tigerbay*, Polk. 1543	79224 °West Palm Beach†, Palm Beach 1395	
79164 Tillman*, Brevard 1442	79901 (West Tampa†, Sta. Tampa) 1598	
79166 °Titusville†, Brevard 1441	79226 West Toco†, Clay 1539	
79168 Trenton†, Alachua 1639	79227 Westville*, Holmes 1937	
79169 Trilby*, Pasco.. 1592	79228 Wetappo*, Bay. 1888	
79170 Tropic*, Brevard 1442	79230 Wewahitchka*, Calhoun 1888	
79171 Tucker*, Pasco. 1642	79231 White City*, Saint Lucie 1394	
79173 Turkey Creek*, Hillsborough 1593	79232 Whitehouse*, Duval 1583	
79177 Umatilla†, Lake. 1541		
79502 (University, Sta. Gainesville) 1589		
79429 Useppa Island†*, Lee 1595		
79180 Utopia*, Okeechobee 1444		
		FRANCE.
		x9000 U. S. Army Postal Service*.
		GEORGIA.
		06002 Abba*, Irwin... 1685
		06003 Abbeville†, Wilcox 1685
		06004 Abbottsford*, Troup 1882
		07721 Aberdeen, Fayette 1832
		06005 Acree*, Dougherty 1785
		06006 Acworth†, Cobb. 1830
		06008 Adairsville†, Bartow 1836

This is a sample of a page in the List of Post Offices by States as it appears in the Guide.



One Hundred Years is but the tenth of a thousand years and a thousand years but a short week in the history of the world, yet one hundred years was long enough to see a city of two million rise around the tiny frontier office pictured above. This Fort Dearborn post office was the nucleus of the great Chicago post office of to-day, the postal transportation center of United States. No one can suppress the feeling of exultation at the romance of it all, reading the story of this great post office in this issue of the Monthly Supplement

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