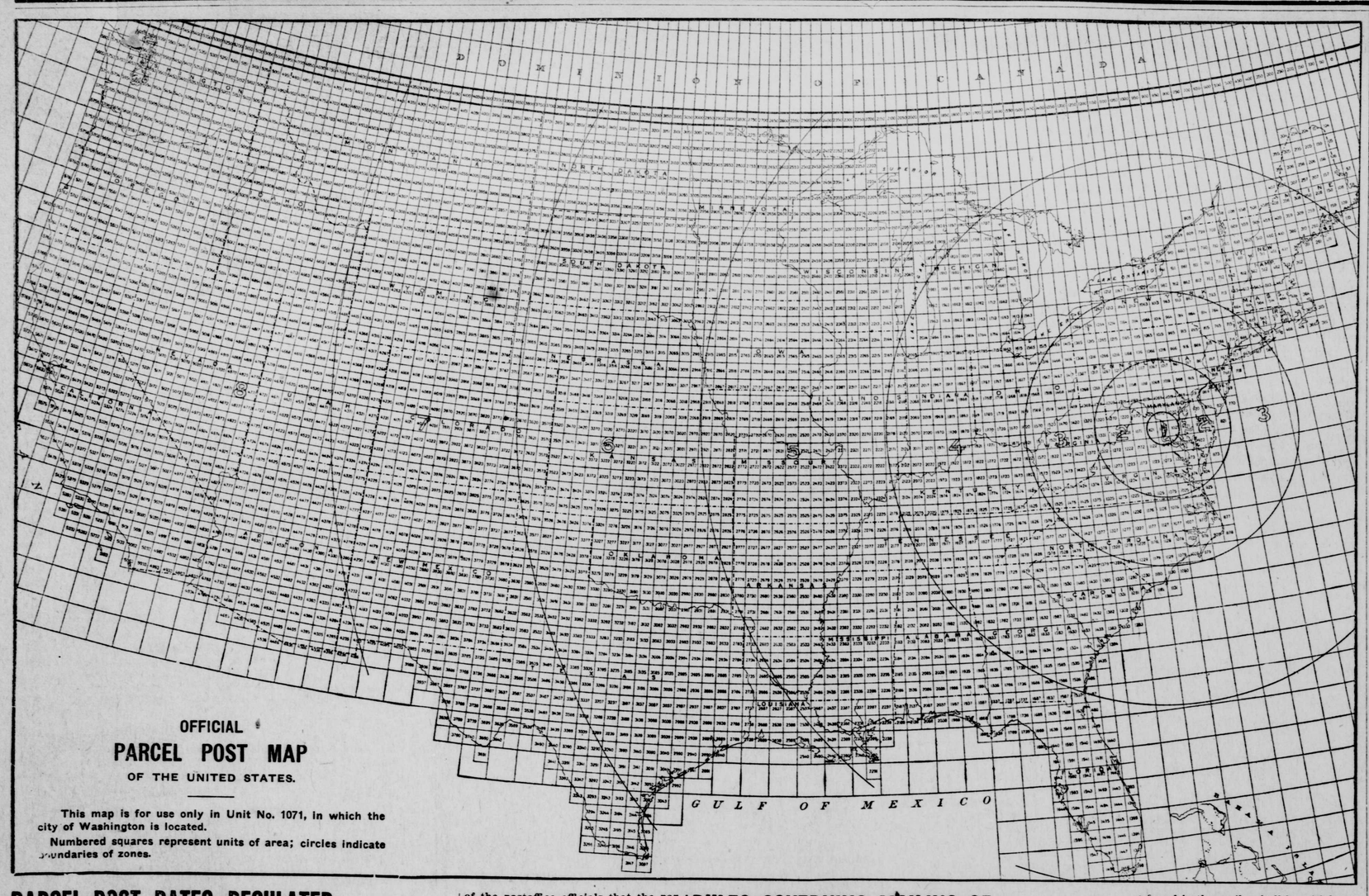


OFFICIAL

PARCEL POST MAP

OF THE UNITED STATES.

This map is for use only in Unit No. 1071, in which the city of Washington is located.

Numbered squares represent units of area; circles indicate boundaries of zones.

PARCEL POST RATES REGULATED THROUGH SYSTEM OF ZONES

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

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

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

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

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

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

How Rates Are Fixed.

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

It will be seen by reference to the table of rates of postage that it will cost more per pound to send a package a long distance than it does to send it a short distance. The rate increases for a package weighing one pound at the rate of one cent for each zone. No package weighing more than 11 pounds can be sent under the new parcel post law. It should be said right here that on the long hauls the parcel post may not be able to compete with the express companies, but that on shorter hauls it can so compete. It was the expressed desire of the legislators and of the postoffice officials that the parcel post system should be made of particular use to persons having farm and factory products to transmit to customers. It can be said in a general way that anything can be sent which is properly wrapped and which will not injure other mail matter with which it may come in contact.

Copy Foreign Countries.

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

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

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

Rate on Seeds Not Affected.

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

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

RATES OF POSTAGE

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

Wt. Lbs.	*1st zone Local rate.	2nd zone rate.	3d zone rate.	4th zone rate.	5th zone rate.	6th zone rate.	7th zone rate.	8th zone rate.
1	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.10	$0.11	$0.12
2	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.19	.21	.24
3	.07	.11	.14	.17	.20	.23	.28	.31	.36
4	.08	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.37	.41	.48
5	.09	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.46	.51	.60
6	.10	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.55	.61	.72
7	.11	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.64	.71	.84
8	.12	.26	.34	.42	.50	.58	.73	.81	.96
9	.13	.29	.38	.47	.56	.65	.82	.91	1.08
10	.14	.32	.42	.52	.62	.72	.91	1.01	1.20
11	.15	.35	.46	.57	.68	.79	1.00	1.11	1.32

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

RULES GOVERNING MAILING OF PACKAGES UNDER NEW SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

Mailable Perishable Articles.

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

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

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

Manufactured Articles.

Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles in considerable quantities are asked to submit to the postmaster for approval a specimen parcel showing the manner of packing.

Queen Bees and Nursery Stock.

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

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

Confectionery and Soap.

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

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

Millinery.

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

Unmailable Matter.

The following matter is declared unmailable by law:

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

Intoxicants, Poisons and Inflammable Materials.

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

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

Pistols, Animals and Birds.

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

Insurance on Parcels.

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

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

Maps and Guides.

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

FACTS ABOUT THE NEW PARCEL POST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The weight limit will be eleven pounds.

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

Regular carriers will deliver parcels wherever possible.

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

Even Exchange.

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

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

Look That Gives Joy.

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

Paradoxical.

"You meet some oddities in business."

"Give me an instance of what you mean."

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

The Sabbath.

A world without a Sabbath would be like a man without a smile, like a summer without flowers and like a homestead without a garden.—Beecher.

His Method.

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

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

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

Pomp in the East.

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

Fixed Habit.

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

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

Success and Failure.

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

Often Something Bad.

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

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

Force of Habit.

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

In the Balkans.

"I call for volunteers!"

"For what, general?"

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

Children Feel Inquisitive.

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

The KITCHEN CABINET



A WOMAN too busy to take care of her health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.

SOMETHING ABOUT FATS.

The difference between fats and oils is that oil is liquid at ordinary temperature. Olive oil is our choicest oil, but too expensive to use in cookery in this country. When unadulterated, it has a sweet, nutty, pleasant flavor, which is so well liked by those who get good oil. The greatest reason for the dislike of olive oil which so many people express, is the inferior stuff with which they have been served.

Cotton seed oil is one of our great exports to the southern countries of Europe, and returns to us at many times its original value as "pure olive oil."

Cotton seed oil is excellent for many uses, and when it is mixed with suet is called cottolene or cottosuet.

Butterine or oleomargarine is made from the oily part of beef and pork fat churned with milk, mixed with butter to give it flavor, salted and colored.

Good butterine is clean, wholesome and nutritious, and so like good butter that it is not easy to tell the difference. Being cheap, it should be sold cheap, but poor butter still leads it in price.

Fat being a heat giver, we know why we enjoy fats in meat, and more fatty foods during the cold months, although even in the tropics fat is used largely on rice. So we find that in all climates it is necessary for the maintenance of the bodily functions.

It is a noticeable fact that thin, delicate girls and women have an antipathy for fat meat, and often any kind of fat. They are the ones who especially need it, and it should be given them in such a form that it will be tempting and digestible.

Fats undergo less change in the alimentary canal than other foods. By various processes the fat is so finely divided that it is taken up by the blood and the lacteals.

Fried foods and pastry are hard to digest because the particles of fat cover the starch and proteid so that such foods are not exposed to the action of the digestive juices, causing indigestion and more serious disturbances. Slow and careful mastication with in salivation is a great help.



MA'S a graduate of college, and she reads most everything;
She can talk in French and German, she can paint and she can sing.
Beautiful? She's like a picture!
When she talks she makes you think
Of the sweetest kind of music, and she doesn't smoke or drink;
Oh! I can't begin to tell you of the poems she can quote;
She knows more than half the lawyers do—but ma can't vote.

SANDWICHES FOR COMPANY.

Sandwiches are so acceptable and furnish a great variety. With the accompaniment of a salad and a cup of cocoa or tea, one is always ready for a guest.

Lobster Sandwiches.—Mix an equal quantity of finely chopped lobster meat and yolks of hard cooked eggs forced through a sieve. Moisten with melted butter and season with mustard, beef extract diluted with a little boiling water and salt. Spread the mixture on thin slices of buttered bread, cut in fancy shapes.

Nut and Cheese Sandwiches.—Mix equal parts of grated cheese and chopped walnut meats; season with salt and cayenne and prepare as other sandwiches.

Windsor Sandwiches. — Cream a third of a cup of butter and add a half cup each of finely chopped cold boiled ham and cold boiled chicken. Season with salt and paprika and spread on thin slices of bread.

Sardine Sandwiches.—Remove the skin from sardines and mash to a paste. Add an equal quantity of hard cooked eggs rubbed through a sieve. Season with salt, cayenne and a few drops of lemon juice; moisten with olive oil or melted butter and spread on thin slices of buttered bread.

Oyster Sandwiches.—Arrange fried oyster on crisp lettuce leaves, allowing two oysters to each leaf for a sandwich. Prepare as other sandwiches.

Green peppers chopped and added to mayonnaise makes a very appetizing filling for sandwiches.

Nellie Maxwell.

His Latest Atrocity.

The Doctor—That little dog of yours, that barks and snarls whenever I come over here, appears to be quiescent today.

The Professor — Yes — —obsequiescent; I buried him yesterday.

Progress.

"Now, young man," said Willie's father, "I am going to lay down the law to you."

"All right, pa, but don't forget that if I don't like it I may get ma to recall your decision."

Condemned by Progress.

A palm tree on Temple street, Los Angeles, over one hundred years old, has been cut down to make way for a business structure.

Wireless Telephones Reach Far.

Auto wireless telephones have proved successful for a distance of 35 miles.

College Wisdom.

The big responsibilities of marriage are the little ones.—Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.

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