Parcel Post Regulations.

In the case of damage the parcel must be retained for the purpose of enquiry, as nearly as possible in the state in which it was delivered. If complaint is made that the contents of a parcel have been lost or abstracted, the cover must be produced.

Indemnity for damage to articles of a fragile nature, will be given only in those cases in which the parcel is conspicuously marked with the words "Fragile with care."

Parcels containing eggs, fish, meat, fruit, vegetables, glass, crockery, greases, semi-liquids, liquids or any articles of an exceptionally fragile nature cannot be insured.

Indemnity will not be given for loss of coin or bank notes.

Indemnity will not be given for injury or damage consequential upon *i.e.* INDIRECTLY arising from the loss, damage, delay, non-delivery or mis-delivery of any article sent by Parcel Post.

Indemnity will not be given in the case of a parcel on which the insurance fee has not been paid.

Indemnity may be refused for loss or damage, on any ground on which exemption from legal liability may be claimed by a common carrier.

An insured parcel that cannot be delivered within Canada will be sent to the Branch Dead Letter Office.

Parcel Post packets must not be registered.

5.—Parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined.

6.—It is desirable that the sender's address should appear either inside the parcel or on the cover. This must be kept distinct from the address proper.

7.—Parcels are, when re-directed, chargeable with additional postage at the rate which would have been chargeable had they been originally mailed from the office of re-direction to the new address except in cases where the original and the re-directed addresses are both within the delivery of the same Post Office.

8.—The limit of weight for a Parcel Post packet is eleven pounds, and the general limit of size is thirty inches in length by one foot in width or depth, but parcels will be accepted up to 3 ft. 6 in., in length, provided that the combined length and girth do not exceed six feet. For example—a parcel measuring 3 ft. 6 in., in its longest dimensions may measure as much as 2 ft. 6 in., in girth (i.e., round its thickest part); or a short parcel may be thicker; thus if the length is not more than 3 ft. the girth of the parcel may be 3 ft.

9.—When practicable Parcel Post packets must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such manner as to be easy of examination. But flour, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind—but such articles only—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or in bags of linen or other strong material, fastened in such a manner that they may be easily opened, so as to enable the officers of the post office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. If paper bags or covers are used for enclosing flour or other similar matter, they must be of extra quality and strength to resist friction and pressure in the mails, and prevent the escape of the contents.

10.—Any staple article of use or consumption, properly transmissible by post, contained in the original unbroken package and with proper descriptive label, may be forwarded by Parcel Post, though the tin or case in which it is enclosed may not admit of being opened in course of post, if posted by parties known to be engaged in the manufacture or sale of the article in question and who vouch that the contents are precisely as described on the label.

11.—A parcel may contain invoices and accounts provided they relate exclusively to the contents of such parcel; it is also permitted to enclose a card or slip of paper giving in a brief manner necessary directions for the identification or treatment of the article or articles contained in the parcel. Care must be taken not to abuse this privilege by converting such notes or marks, designed solely for the facilitation of business between the sender and addressee, into what might properly be called correspondence. A parcel containing a letter or any writing intended to serve the purpose of a letter in the ordinary sense will become liable to letter postage.

12.—When several separate articles are enclosed in a Parcel Post packet there is no objection to each bearing a distinguishing number, so as to enable the sender to give directions by letter (sent of course separately and duly prepaid) respecting the several articles which the parcel contains.

13.—Any person who wishes to mail a large number of parcels, whether on a particular day or at regular or irregular intervals, will facilitate the work of dispatch if he will give the office where they will be posted early information of the number of the parcels, their average weight and the dates and times at which he proposes to send them. He will also consult the convenience of the Post Office by sending the parcels to the post in batches, beginning as early in the day as possible.