

SUPPLEMENT
 TO THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF
 THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1905.

Postal Regulations and Rates of Postage.

PLUNKET, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this first day of July, 1905.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Orders in Council dated respectively the tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and three, the third day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four, and the seventeenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and three, the tenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four, and the thirtieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, respectively, regulations were made and rates of postage fixed under the authority of "The Post Office Act, 1900" (hereinafter termed "the said Act"), for the transmission of letters, books, packets, and newspapers through the post for places within or beyond New Zealand; and it is expedient to revoke the aforesaid Orders in Council, and in lieu thereof to make the regulations and fix the rates of postage hereinafter mentioned:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by the said Act, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, doth hereby revoke the aforesaid Orders in Council, and the regulations and rates of postage thereby prescribed respectively, and in lieu thereof doth hereby make the regulations and fix the rates of postage specified in the Schedule hereto; and doth further order that this Order in Council shall take effect on and after the date of its first publication in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

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SCHEDULE.**RATES OF POSTAGE.****Letters and Letter-cards.**

Inland, the United Kingdom, British possessions, and countries enumerated in list on next page } 1d. for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof.

NOTE.—“Inland” includes the **Cook Islands**—namely, Rarotonga, Mangaia, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mitiaro, Mauke (Parry), and Hervey (Manuae); also **Palmerston** (Avarua), **Niue** (Savage), **Pukapuka** (Danger), **Rakaanga**, **Manahiki**, **Penrhyn** (Tongareva), and **Suwarrow** Islands.

British New Guinea 2d. for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof.
All other places (Postal Union rates) .. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof.

Post-cards.

All places (Postal Union rates) Single, 1d.; reply, 2d.

Commercial Papers.

Town (for accounts, &c., only) $\frac{1}{2}$ d. if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or 1d. for the first 4oz. or fraction thereof, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each succeeding 2oz. or fraction thereof.
Inland 1d. for the first 4oz. or fraction thereof, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each succeeding 2oz. or fraction thereof.
All other places (Postal Union rates) .. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first 10oz., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each succeeding 2oz. or fraction thereof.

Books and Printed Papers.

All places (Postal Union rates) $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2oz. or fraction thereof.

Pattern and Sample Packets.

Inland (Not exceeding 2oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; over 2oz., as for “All other places.”)
All other places (Not exceeding 4oz., 1d.; every additional 2oz. or fraction thereof, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.)

Magazines (not registered).

All places $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2oz. or fraction thereof.

Magazines (registered).

New Zealand and Australia (except Queensland and Western Australia) } Each copy, not exceeding 2oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; if over 2oz. to 8oz., 1d.; every additional 4oz. or fraction thereof, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Queensland, Western Australia, and all other places } $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2oz. or fraction thereof.

Newspapers.

Town and Inland $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.
Australia,* British New Guinea,* South Sea Islands, and Canada } 1d. each.
United Kingdom † 1d. each.
All other places.. .. 1d. each if not exceeding 4oz., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. additional for every succeeding 2oz. or fraction thereof.

Registration.

3d. for all places.

* The weight of newspapers for transmission to Australia and British New Guinea at the 1d. rate is restricted to 20oz. for each copy. Every additional 10oz. or fraction thereof must be prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ d. additional.

† See conditions under “Rates of Postage,” page 13.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS AND LETTER-CARDS.

1. The prepaid rates of postage on letters and letter-cards posted in New Zealand are—

Inland, and to the following places .. 1d. for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof.

Aden	Forcados or Warree (Niger Coast Protectorate)	Ningpo (British Postal Agency)
Akassa (Niger Coast Protec.)		Norfolk Island
Amoy (British Postal Agency)	Gambia	
Antigua (Leeward Islands)	Gibraltar	Onitsha (Niger Coast Protec.)
Asaba (Niger Coast Protec.)	Gold Coast	Opobo (Niger Coast Protec.)
Ascension	Grenada (Windward Islands)	Orange River Colony
Australia	Grenadines (Windward Islds.)	
	Hankow (British Postal Agency)	Pahang (Malay States)
Bahama Islands	Hohnow (British Postal Agency)	Paraguay
Barbados	Hongkong	Perak (Malay States)
Benin (Niger Coast Protec.)	Idda (Niger Territory)	Peru
Bermudas	India	Pitcairn Island
Bonny (Niger Coast Protec.)	Italy	Portugal
Borgu (Niger Territory)	Jamaica	Portuguese Colonies
Brass (Niger Coast Protec.)	Johore	St. Helena
British Central Africa Protectorate	Labuan	St. Kitt's (Leeward Islands)
British East Africa Protectorate	Lagos	St. Lucia (Windward Islands)
British Guiana	Lakoja (Niger Territory)	St. Vincent (Windward Islands)
British Honduras	Leeward Islands—	Sarawak
British North Borneo	Antigua	Selangor (Malay States)
British Postal Agencies in China—	Dominica	Servia
Amoy	Montserrat	Seychelles
Canton	Nevis	Shanghai (British Postal Agency)
Foochow	St. Kitt's	Sierra Leone
Hankow	Virgin Islands	Siam
Hohnow	Liberia	Solomon Islands
Liu Kung Tau	Liu Kung Tau (British Postal Agency)	Straits Settlements
Ningpo		Swatow (British Postal Agency)
Shanghai		
Swatow	Malay States (Protected)—	
Burutu (Niger Coast Protec.)	Negri-Sembilan	Tobago
	Pahang	Tonga
Calabar (New and Old) (Niger Coast Protectorate)	Perak	Transvaal
Canada	Selangor	Trinidad
Canton (British Postal Agency)	Malta	Turks Islands
Cape Colony	Mauritius	
Ceylon	Mexico	Uganda
Chili	Montserrat (Leeward Islands)	United Kingdom
Costa Rica	Natal [States]	
Cyprus	Negri-Sembilan (Malay)	Virgin Islands (Leeward Islands)
	Nevis (Leeward Islands)	
	Newfoundland	Warree or Forcados (Niger Coast Protectorate)
Dominica (Leeward Islands)	New Hebrides	Windward Islands—
Ducie Island	Nicaragua	Grenada
Easter Island	Niger Territory (including Borgu, Idda, and Lakoja)	Grenadines
Egypt	Niger Coast Protectorate (including Akassa, Asaba, Benin, Bonny, Brass, Burutu, Calabar (New and Old), Onitsha, Opobo, and Warree or Forcados)	St. Lucia
Falkland Islands		St. Vincent
Fanning Island		Zanzibar
Fiji		
Foochow (British Postal Agency)		

For definition of "Inland," see previous page, "Rates of Postage: Letters and Letter-cards."

British New Guinea 2d. for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof.
All other places 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof.

2. Letters not fully prepaid or posted wholly unpaid are charged double the deficiency at the prepaid rate on delivery.

3. No letter should exceed 2ft. in length or 1ft. in width or depth.

4. **Coin, bank-notes or other paper money, cheques, &c., can be sent by letter-post only. All letters containing coin, bank-notes, or jewellery above 10s. in value must be registered.**

Late-fee Letters, &c.

5. Late-fee letters must be paid 1d. in addition to the ordinary postage. Such letters may, as a general rule, be posted at the post-office up to twenty minutes of the time the mail leaves the office, and in the railway travelling post-offices, guards' vans, and on board steamers up to the time of departure of train or steamer. Late-fee letters or commercial papers posted on board trains and steamers without the fee will be charged the late fee on delivery. A concession is, however, made in respect of letters, &c., posted on trains while at a flag-station or railway-siding at a place where there is no post-office. On letters, &c., so posted, no late fee is charged if the words "Posted at [*Name of flag-station or siding*]" are written or printed on the address side of the letter.

Consignees' Letters and Loose Letters.

6. Consignees' letters are *letters* in closed covers concerning goods, and sent at the same time as the goods. They must be marked "Consignee's Letter." They are not liable to the late fee if for delivery within the colony. "Loose" letters are letters other than consignees' letters which make part or the whole of their journey before being handed to the post-office. They are liable to the late fee.

7. Letters sent loose to the United Kingdom are treated on arrival as wholly unpaid letters. Loose letters for Australia must bear a late fee or they will be surcharged on arrival.

POST-CARDS.

Rates of Postage.

1. The rates of postage are—

All places	...	...	...	...	...	{ Each single post-card, 1d.
						{ Each reply-paid post-card, 2d.

How treated.

2. The face is reserved for the postage-stamp, for date-stamp impressions, for inscriptions relating to the Postal Service—such as "Registered," "Acknowledgment of Delivery," &c.—and for the address, which may be written or shown on a gummed label not exceeding 2in. in length by 1 in. in width.

3. Engravings or advertisements may be *printed* on the face as well as on the back of cards, provided sufficient space is left for a clear address and for date-stamping. The name and address of the sender may also be written, printed, or stamped on the face or back.

4. For transmission within New Zealand and to Australia a communication may be written on the left-hand half of the address side of a card so long as the address itself is not interfered with. This is intended to apply principally to pictorial cards.

5. On the reverse side any letter or other matter may be written, printed, engraved, or designed. Excepting stamps for prepayment and the address-labels above mentioned, nothing whatever may be joined or attached to a post-card for a place beyond New Zealand. For delivery within New Zealand receipt-stamps or slips of paper may be attached to post-cards, provided the total weight does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Stamps cut from post-cards or newspaper-wrappers cannot be used for postage on letters, packets, or newspapers, or for payment of telegrams.

6. Cards, pictorial or plain, may be sent as printed matter provided the word "Post-card," if it appear, be clearly struck out, and the words "Printed matter" substituted, and the card be not used to make any communication of the nature of a letter.

Reply-cards.

7. The reply half of a reply-card must not merely be addressed to the country of origin, but must have been received attached to the corresponding half, otherwise double post-card rate will be charged. Each of the two halves must fulfil the conditions laid down for single post-cards. One half must be doubled over the other, and the cards must not be closed up in any manner whatsoever. If the conditions applying to single post-cards are infringed, reply-cards are treated as letters. The sender of a post-card with a reply half may indicate his name and address on the reply-half either in writing or by attaching a gummed label.

Irregular or Unpaid.

8. Any post-card exhibiting anything of an obscene, libellous, or obviously objectionable character will be detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office.

9. Post-cards infringing any of the above rules, except the last, are treated as unpaid letters.

10. Post-cards posted insufficiently prepaid or unpaid (such as private cards or post-cards not issued by New Zealand, or cards which have already been used for transmission) will be charged double deficiency at post-card rates.

Private Cards.

11. Private cards, including pictorial cards, bearing adhesive stamps may also be used as post-cards. They must be composed of ordinary cardboard not thicker than that used for post-cards of the post-card pattern. The size must not be more than 5½in. by 3½in., and not less than 3½in. by 2½in. For inland transmission the cards may be entirely plain; but for transmission to places beyond New Zealand single cards must bear the words, printed or written, "Post-card," and reply-cards the words "Post-card Reply." To other than English-speaking countries these words must appear in French, "Carte Postale," "Carte Postale—Réponse." They are otherwise treated like officially issued post-cards. Private cards will be received from the public, and impressed with the penny postage-stamp. The rates for such impressing are the same as for embossing envelopes, which see under "Postage and Revenue Stamps, &c." (page 20).

BOOK-POST.

1. The book-post is divided into two classes: (a) Commercial Papers, and (b) Printed Papers. For transmission by book-post as a "commercial paper" or "printed paper" an article must be posted either without a cover or in a cover *entirely open at one or both ends, or in an open envelope with the flap turned inside.*

NOTE.—Letters will not pass as commercial papers even if they are sent in open covers. The only way to send a letter is by letter-post, or by writing it on the back of a post-card or on a letter-card. Writing in commonly unknown characters such as Chinese, &c., will render the packet liable to letter rates of postage.

(A.) COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

Rates of Postage.

2. For delivery from the office at which posted (town deliveries) the following documents, if not exceeding ½oz., may be sent for ¼d. :—

Accounts (receipted or unreceipted), formal receipts, invoices, premium renewal notices, demands for rates or calls. (See conditions below.)

With the foregoing exceptions, the postage for commercial papers is—

(a.) Within New Zealand,—		{ Not exceeding 4oz. ... 1d. For every additional 2oz. or fraction thereof ... ¼d. For any weight not exceeding 10oz. ... 2¼d. For every additional 2oz. or fraction thereof ... ¼d.
For delivery from any other office than that at which posted, and for town papers exceeding ½oz.		
(b.) To all other places...	... ..

Definition.

3. Commercial papers include all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications of the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence). Any expression in the following table referring to print or printing shall be held to include type-printing, engraving, lithography, or autography, &c., easy to recognise. The expression "writing" shall be held to include type-writing as well as ordinary script.

4. The following documents, provided they conform to the conditions, are regarded as commercial papers :—

Description of Document.	Conditions.
<p>Acceptances, bills of exchange, invoices, bills of lading (separately or enclosed with invoices),^a consignees' advice-notes (marked "Consignee"),^a drafts, promissory notes, orders for goods (sent by commercial travellers), pay-sheets, ships' manifests, way-bills Accounts (received or unreceipted), formal receipts, invoices, premium renewal notices</p>	<p>Nothing may appear in writing in the documents save dates, the names and addresses of the parties, the particulars and prices of any goods, or the particulars of any sums of money to which the document relates, and the mode of consignment of any such goods or money. Any other matter shall be wholly in print, and shall relate exclusively to the subject-matter of the document, or the terms on which business is transacted by the person or firm issuing the document. Only accounts, &c., with printed envelopes for replies if desired, may be enclosed in the same envelope. The words "With thanks" may be added to receipted accounts, but anything, printed or written, in the nature of a request for payment will subject the account to letter rates of postage. For delivery from the office of posting, and if weighing together not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., accounts and printed papers may be posted in the same envelope at the commercial-paper rate.</p>
<p>Affidavits, briefs, deeds, depositions, powers of attorney, recognisances, scrip</p>	<p>Nothing to appear in writing or print which does not form part of the document as a legal instrument.</p>
<p>Demands for rates or calls</p>	<p>Nothing to appear beyond the name of the local body or the company issuing the notice and a demand for the amount due, together with extracts from any Act or Articles of Association fixing penalties for non-payment, &c.</p>
<p>Manuscript for press, manuscript sermons</p>	<p>Any written or printed matter not forming part of the document must refer solely to the arrangement of the type. The covers must be marked "Manuscript for press," &c.</p>
<p>Old or spent letters (packets of) within New Zealand and the Australian States. To other countries they may be posted at letter rates only</p>	<p>The letters must clearly have served their original purpose, and must be at least two months old. Diaries are not accepted as commercial papers.</p>
<p>Proposals and policies of insurance and proof of loss, private friends' and medical reports concerning proposals for insurance, returns of banks, public companies, &c., proxy forms, pass-books,^b cheque-books, stock-sheets, balance-sheets. (Cheque-books for the United Kingdom must be prepaid at letter rates of postage.)</p>	<p>The document, as a rule, to consist of a printed form. Any written matter on such document to consist merely of information or statements appropriate to the form and necessary to the completion of the document.</p>
<p>Specifications (with and without plans), examination papers, pupils' exercises with corrections but without comment thereon, written music</p>	<p>Any written or printed matter not forming part of the document itself must relate exclusively to its subject-matter.</p>

^a See page 4 for special regulations affecting bills of lading and consignees' advice-notes when posted loose on trains and steamers. ^b For postage on bank pass-books open to inspection see section 16, page 9.

(B.) PRINTED PAPERS (INCLUDING BOOKS).

5. The postage for printed papers, except newspapers, is—
 To any place within or beyond New Zealand ... } ½d. per 2oz or frac-
 ... } tion thereof.

6. Copies of *Hansard*, if enclosed in the authorised wrapper, will be sent free of charge to any place within New Zealand.

Definition.

7. Printed papers generally comprise all impressions or copies obtained on paper, parchment, or cardboard, by means of printing, engraving, lithography, autography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying-press or type-writer; anything, not of glass, usually attached or appurtenant to any of the undermentioned articles in the way of binding, mounting, or otherwise; and anything convenient for their safe transmission by post. No writing whatever is allowed on printed papers, except as specified hereafter.

8. Cards bearing the inscription "Post-card" are not accepted at the rate for "printed papers." (See **section 10** below.)

9. For places within New Zealand and Australia *obliterated* postage-stamps, if registered, may be sent at printed-paper rates of postage, but, with the one exception that stamped and addressed single envelopes or single post or letter cards to be used for replies may be enclosed with circulars, &c., packets of *uncancelled* stamps must be paid for at registered-letter or parcel rates. For all other countries postage-stamps, whether obliterated or not, and all printed articles or stamps constituting the sign of a monetary value, are excluded from transmission as printed papers, and must bear letter or parcel rates of postage.

10. The following is a list of the more prominent articles accepted as "Printed Papers":—

Description of Article.	Remarks.
Books, magazines, &c. (stitched or bound), drawings, engravings, fashion-plates, maps, printed music, notices of all kinds entirely printed, paintings, papers impressed for the use of the blind or cardboard drawing-models stamped in relief, photographs and albums containing photographs, pictures, plans, valentines	A dedication may be written on books, sheets of music, photographs, and engravings, and the invoice relating to any such work enclosed.
Christmas or other seasonable or complimentary cards	A complimentary or conventional remark, and the names and addresses of the sender and addressee may be written. (For example: "To John Smith, with best wishes from Mary Smith, Christmas 1904.") Cards bearing communications such as "Write soon," "Hoping to see you shortly," &c., must be paid for at letter rates.
Cards of invitation, notices of meetings ...	The name of the person invited, and the date, object, and place of the gathering, may be added in manuscript. In notices of meeting of Friendly and other Societies the amount of any subscription due may also appear in writing.
Cards, pictorial or plain ...	May not bear the word "Post-card" unless it be plainly struck out, and may not be used to make any communication of the nature of a letter. Must bear the words "Printed matter."
Labels, blank or printed ...	In packets.
Visiting-cards ...	The address and title of the sender, as well as good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulæ of courtesy, expressed in five words at most, may be added in writing.

Description of Article.	Remarks.
Travellers' cards	Cards to be not larger in size than 5½in. x 3½in., and not less than 3½in. x 2½in., merely advising customers of the intended visit of the traveller. The name of the traveller, the place and the date of his visit, may be inserted in writing, and a list of prices current printed on the back of the card. The list of prices may be in writing, but no other matter, except as stated below, whether printed or written, will be permitted. If the card is not enclosed in an envelope, the whole of one side must be reserved for the postage-stamps and the address, and, if required, the words "With compliments." Cards may be folded, and when folded must conform with the above measurement.
Ships' advices	The date of departure may be added in writing.
Catalogues, prices-current, stock and share lists, tenders for advertisements	The prices and figures may be inserted or altered in manuscript.
Circulars, i.e., printed letters posted in quantity and bearing internal evidence that they are intended for transmission in identical terms to the several addressees	Circulars may be corrected in writing, and the date of despatch and the name and address and description of the sender and addressee may be inserted in writing.
<p>NOTE.—Printed letters posted singly, and which are of the nature of an actual and personal correspondence, must be paid for as letters. For example, printed letters or slips, such as "You are requested to call at this office without delay," "Your account is very much overdue, and must be settled forthwith," cannot be accepted as circulars unless at least twenty copies in identical terms are posted at one time.</p>	If produced by any other mechanical process than printing, at least twenty copies must be submitted to the post-office simultaneously for posting, and special attention called to their nature. The word "Circular" must be written or printed on the circular and on the envelope containing it. Inland circulars may, when posted in quantities of not less than 1,000 at one time, be prepaid in cash instead of stamps. A few hours' notice should in such case be given to the Postmaster.
Newspaper cuttings	The title, [date, number, and address of the publication from which the clipping is made may be added.
Newspapers sent as proofs of printing ...	Must be addressed to advertising agents and superscribed "Proofs of printing." If registered.
Obliterated postage-stamps addressed to places within New Zealand and Australia. For other places see paragraph 9	If registered.
Proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto	Manuscript additions and alterations relating to the subject-matter or the arrangement or correction of the type may be inserted.
Prospectuses	Wholly printed and without note or comment.

11. The expressions referring to printing include any species of type-printing, engraving, lithography, autography, &c., easy to recognise.

12. The Department is prepared to deliver circulars or other printed matter, prepaid in cash and addressed merely "The Householder" (with or without place of delivery; if no place is mentioned, the town of posting is to be understood as the place of delivery). Delivery of such matter will be made by letter-carrier to every householder within the letter-carriers' respective deliveries so far as the supply goes. A supply of circulars, &c., for such distribution, to the number of not less than 1,000, may be prepaid in cash at the ordinary rates of postage. Any circulars posted under this rule but not delivered may be claimed by the person or firm posting them.

When Writing is permitted.

13. Printed papers, of which the text has been modified after printing, either by hand or by means of a mechanical process, except as specified herein, or which bear any mark whatever of such a kind as to constitute a conventional language, cannot be sent at printed-paper rates.

14. As exceptions to the above rule, it is permitted—

- (a.) To indicate *on the outside* of the paper the name, commercial standing, and address of the sender;
- (b.) To indicate or alter in a printed paper, in manuscript or by a mechanical process, the date of despatch, the signature, and the commercial standing or profession, as well as the address, of the sender;
- (c.) To correct errors in printing in printed documents;
- (d.) To mark through certain parts of a printed text, in order to render them illegible;
- (e.) To make prominent, by means of marks, passages of the text to which it is desired to draw attention;
- (f.) In forms of order or subscription for books, newspapers, engravings, pieces of music, to indicate in manuscript the works required or offered, and to erase or underline the whole or part of the printed communications;
- (g.) To paint fashion-plates, maps, &c.

15. Additions made in manuscript, or by means of a mechanical process, which would deprive a printed paper of its general character and give it that of individual correspondence or communication, are forbidden.

GENERAL BOOK-POST REGULATIONS.

APPLYING TO BOTH "PRINTED PAPERS" AND "COMMERCIAL PAPERS."

How to Pack.

16. A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened in any way) or in a cover entirely open at one or both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. **If an envelope be used, it must be entirely open at one end, or the flap turned inside. Small slits cut in the ends of closed envelopes are not regarded as leaving a packet open for inspection.** For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string, but the string must be easy to unfasten. **Packets containing pass-books of banks (including savings-banks) and building and friendly societies are allowed to pass at printed-paper rates if the covers are sufficiently open at the ends to enable the pass-books to be identified as such.**

17. Address-cards and all printed matter of the form and substance of an unfolded card may be forwarded without wrapper, envelope, fastening, or fold. The face is reserved for the postage-stamps, indications relative to the Postal Service, and the address. The sender is permitted to indicate there his name, profession, and address, by means of a stamp, autograph stamp, or any other typographical process. Requisitions to libraries may bear the printed words "Library Order" or "Library Requisition."

Limits of Size and Weight.

18. The limits of size for book-packets are 18in. in any direction. If made up in the form of a roll, a packet may measure up to 2ft. 6in. in length and 4in. in diameter. Packets exceeding these limits will be detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office. The weight must not exceed 4lb.

Short Paid or Irregularly Posted.

19. Book-packets posted wholly unpaid, if addressed to countries beyond New Zealand, are detained, advertised for one month on a list exhibited at the office of posting, and, if not paid for in the meantime, sent to the Dead Letter Office. Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid packets addressed to any place within New Zealand, and insufficiently prepaid packets for places beyond New Zealand, are sent to destination, charged with double the deficiency, at prepaid rate, on delivery.

20. If "commercial papers" or "samples" are enclosed with "printed papers" the rates for "commercial papers" or "samples" respectively must be paid.

21. "Commercial papers" and "printed papers," photographs, cards, &c., marked on the outside as such, bearing or containing writing other than that authorised, or closed against inspection, or containing enclosures not authorised by the foregoing regulations, or any enclosure addressed to a name which differs from that on the cover, if addressed for any place within New Zealand, are sent to destination surcharged simple letter rate, *minus* the postage already prepaid. (The fine on open packets is not to exceed 6d., unless the written matter enclosed represents more than a foolscap sheet of writing.) If addressed to any place beyond New Zealand the packets are detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES.

Rates of Posta e.

1. The rates of postage for patterns and samples are—

Inland	...	...	...	{ For each packet not exceeding 2oz., ½d.; over
				{ 2oz., as for "All other places."
All other places	...	...	...	{ For each packet not exceeding 4oz.... 1d.
				{ For each additional 2oz. or fraction
				thereof ½d.

2. Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid pattern or sample packets are treated in the same manner as unpaid or insufficiently prepaid "printed papers."

3. If "commercial papers" are included in a pattern or sample packet, then the rates applicable to "commercial papers" must be paid on such packets. "Printed papers" may be enclosed with pattern and sample packets. A stamped envelope for reply may be enclosed with a sample at sample-post rates of postage.

4. Pattern and sample packets (except such as are absolutely prohibited) bearing or containing writing beyond that authorised in **section 10**, or such as may be closed against inspection, or contain enclosures not authorised by these rules, if posted for any place within New Zealand, are sent to destination surcharged simple letter rate, less the postage already affixed. (The fine on open packets will not exceed 6d. if the written matter does not represent more than a foolscap sheet of writing.) If addressed to any place beyond New Zealand the packets will be detained, and sent to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

Definitions.

5. The pattern and sample post for places beyond New Zealand is restricted to *bonâ fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise, and natural-history specimens not forwarded for commercial purposes. Patterns or samples must possess no saleable value, or they will be detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office. Packets containing articles of saleable value may be sent at sample rates to any place within New Zealand. Packets containing watches, jewellery, &c., may be sent under this regulation, but must, if the value exceeds ten shillings, be registered. See "Bullion and Jewellery" Parcel Post regulations.

6. Samples of eider-down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, or isinglass are inadmissible if they weigh more than 3oz.

7. Wedding cake may be forwarded by sample-post to places within New Zealand and Australia if **securely packed in tin boxes** and marked "Packet Post." For other places beyond New Zealand wedding-cake must be paid for at letter rates of postage or sent by parcel-post, and **must be enclosed in tin boxes**. Such packets, unless fully prepaid at letter or parcel rates, will be detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office.

8. Packets not *bonâ fide* samples or patterns may be sent by parcel-post to any of the countries with which parcel-post exchanges exist.

How to Pack.

9. Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the end, and packed in such manner as to be easy of examination; but samples of seeds, drugs, and such-like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, may be posted enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened. (See "Dangerous Articles.")

11

No Writing allowed.

10. Patterns and samples must not bear any writing except the name and address of the sender, the address, a manufacturer's trade-mark, numbers, prices, and indications relative to weight or size, or to the quantity to be disposed of.

11. Writing in characters such as Chinese, &c., will render the packet liable to letter rates of postage.

Dangerous Articles.

12. Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch-machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail-bags and to the officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be forwarded as samples.

13. *Articles of glass* must be securely packed in boxes of metal, wood, leather, or cardboard, so as to prevent all danger to correspondence or postal officers. Samples of glass posted in covers of corrugated cardboard fastened at the ends with staples which may be pulled apart to allow of examination of the contents are not regarded as being closed against inspection.

14. *Liquids, oils, and fatty substances* which are easily liquefied must be enclosed in glass bottles hermetically sealed. Each bottle must be placed in a wooden box furnished with sawdust, cotton-wool, or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in case the bottle be broken. Finally the box itself must be enclosed either in a case of metal or of wood, with a screw top, or of strong and thick leather. When hollow wooden blocks, with minimum thickness of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres (about $\frac{1}{4}$ in.), are used with sufficient quantity of absorbent material inside, and provided with a lid, the blocks need not be enclosed in a second case.

15. *Fatty substances* which are not easily liquefied, such as ointments, soft-soap, resin, &c., the transmission of which offers less inconvenience, must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen, parchment, &c.), which must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or strong and thick leather.

16. *Dry powders*, whether dyes or not, must be placed in cardboard boxes which themselves are enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment.

Live Bees, Natural-history Specimens, &c.

17. Live bees and harmless entomological specimens may be forwarded at sample-post rates to any place within New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom, and to the United States, provided they are enclosed in covers so constructed as to avoid all danger and to allow the contents to be ascertained. Live bees similarly packed may also be sent to all other places. Natural-history specimens, such as dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens, &c., when not sent for commercial purposes, are admitted to transmission as samples.

Limits of Size and Weight.

18. Packets addressed to places within New Zealand, Australia, or the United Kingdom must not exceed 2ft. in length, or 1ft. in width and depth. The maximum weight admissible to places within the colony and the United Kingdom is 5lb., and Australia 1lb. (See under "PROHIBITED ARTICLES.")

19. Pattern and sample packets sent to any other place must not exceed 1ft. in length, 8in. in width, 4in. in depth, and 12oz. in weight, unless they be in the form of a roll, for which the maximum dimensions are limited to 1ft. in length and 6in. in diameter.

MAGAZINES.

1. The rates of postage for registered magazines are—

(a.) For New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia (except Queensland and Western Australia)—Each copy, not exceeding 2oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; if over 2oz. and up to 8oz., 1d.; each additional 4oz. or fraction, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(b.) For Queensland, Western Australia, and all other places, as for printed papers.

2. Magazines are registered on application to the Secretary, General Post Office. Unregistered magazines are charged for at printed-paper rates.

The following is a list of magazines registered at the General Post Office up to the **31st December, 1904** :—

Adastrian.	Good Words.	Physical Culture.
All the World.	Harmsworth's Magazine.	Practical Photographer.
Argosy.	Harper's Magazine.	Prince Albert College
Artist.	High School Reporter.	Magazine.
Art Journal.	Home Life.	Quiver.
Atlantic Monthly.	Home Magazine.	Railway Magazine.
Auckland Collegian.	Home Notes.	Rapid Review.
Australasian Accountant and	Hospital.	Register.
Business Man's Journal.	Idler.	Royal Magazine.
Badminton Magazine.	Journal of the Bankers'	St. John's Collegian.
Banner of Israel.	Club and Institute.	St. Nicholas.
Belgravia.	Journal of the Polynesian	Schild's Ladies' Fashions.
Blackwood's Magazine.	Society.	" Monthly Journal.
Bookman.	Junior Photographer.	" Mothers' Help.
Boys' High School Magazine.	King's Collegian.	Schoolmates*
Boys' Own Paper.	Knowledge.	Scindian.
Building World.	Ladies' Magazine.	Scribner.
Canterbury Agricultural and	Ladies' Realm.	Something to Read.
Pastoral Association's	Ladies' World.	Southern Cross.
Journal.	Leach's Dressmaker.	Southland High School
Canterbury College Review.	Leisure Hour.	Magazine.
Cassell's Magazine.	London Journal.	Spike.
" Penny Magazine.	Longman's Magazine.	Strand Magazine.
" Saturday Journal.	McClure's Magazine.	Strand Musical Magazine.
Catholic Magazine.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Studio.
Century.	Magazine of Art.	Sunday at Home.
Chambers's Journal.	Mahin's Magazine.	Sunday Chimes.
Chapman's Magazine.	Message of Life.	Sunday Strand.
Christian Herald.	Munsey.	Tailor and Cutter.
Chums.	Napier Girls' High School	Teachers' World.
Contemporary Review.	Magazine.	Temple Bar.
Cornhill.	National Review.	Temple Magazine. [azine.
Cosmopolitan.	Nature.	Universal and Ludgate Mag-
Covenant People.	Nautical Magazine.	Wanganui Collegian.
Current Literature.	Nelsonian.	Weldon's Bazaar.
Delineator.	New Review.	" Illustrated Dress.
Dominican Star.	New Zealand Law Reports.	" Journal of Cos-
Empire Review.	New Zealand Medical	tume.
English Illustrated Magazine.	Journal.	Weldon's Ladies' Journal.
Family Herald.	N.G.C.	Wellingtonian.
Family Reader.	Nineteenth Century.	Wide World Magazine.
Figaro Illustrée.	Otago High School Magazine.	Windsor Magazine.
Fortnightly Review.	Otago University Review.	Woman at Home.
Fulcrum.	Our Home.	Womanhood.
Garden.	Pall Mall Magazine.	Woman's Life.
Gardening.	Pearson's Magazine.	Work.
Girls' High School Magazine.	Phonetic Journal.	Young Ladies' Journal.
Girls' Own Paper.	Photogram.	Young Man's Magazine.
Girls' Realm.	Photographic Art Journal.	Zealandia School Paper.*

* Schoolmates and the Zealandia School Paper being recognised by the Department of Education as school journals pass free through the post.

NEWSPAPERS.

Rates of Postage.

1. The postage for the transmission of newspapers is—

- (a.) For places within New Zealand—For each newspaper, ½d.
- (b.) For the United Kingdom—Each newspaper 1d., irrespective of weight, but subject to the following conditions as to despatch :—
 - If under 8 oz., prepaid 1d. Sent by first available route.
 - If over 8 oz., prepaid 1d. Sent by direct steamer only.
 - If short paid Surcharged at printed-paper rates and sent by direct steamer only.
 - If wholly unpaid Detained and sent to Dead Letter Office.

Newspapers over 8 oz. which it is desired may be sent by San Francisco or Federal route must be specially superscribed and prepaid at the rate of 1d. for the first 4 oz. and ½d. for each succeeding 2 oz or fraction thereof.

(c.) For*—

Ascension	Federated Malay States	Newfoundland
Australia	Gambia	Orange River Colony
Bahamas	Gibraltar	St. Helena
Barbados	Hong Kong	Sarawak
Bermuda	Jamaica	Sierra Leone
British Honduras	Johore	South Sea Islands
British North Borneo	Labuan	Southern Nigeria
Caiicos Islands	Leeward Islands	Straits Settlements
Canada	Malta	Transvaal
Ceylon	Mauritius	Trinidad
Egypt	Natal	Turks Islands
Falkland Islands		

For each newspaper, 1d.; but Australian papers may not exceed 20oz. in weight for each copy. For each 10oz. or fraction thereof additional, ½d; but

(d.) For other countries—Each newspaper, 1d. for the first 4oz., and ½d. for each additional 2oz. or fraction thereof.

2. If more than one newspaper be enclosed in a packet the number of newspapers enclosed must be clearly stated on the cover and the proper postage be affixed, or the package will be surcharged at printed-paper rates.

3. Newspapers addressed to advertising agents within or beyond New Zealand, and forwarded as "proofs of printing," will be passed at printed-paper rates.

4. Newspapers, if addressed to places beyond New Zealand and posted unpaid, are detained and advertised as in the case of "printed papers." Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid newspapers intended for delivery within New Zealand, and insufficiently prepaid newspapers for places beyond New Zealand, are forwarded to destination charged double the deficiency at the prepaid rate.

Conditions of Transmission.

5. The proprietor or printer of a newspaper as defined in section 2 of "The Post Office Act, 1900," desiring to register the same under the said Act, shall forward an application for such registration to the Secretary of the General Post Office, Wellington. The application shall be accompanied by a copy of the newspaper, and by the registration fee of 5s. Such newspaper shall be registered in a register to be kept for the purpose, and thereupon the newspaper will be entitled to pass through the post at the rates of postage fixed for registered newspapers. Any publication purporting to be a newspaper, but not registered as aforesaid, is liable to the rates of postage chargeable on printed papers

6. A newspaper is a publication consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto or to other current topics, with or without advertisements. It may be printed and published in New Zealand or elsewhere, but shall be published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty days. The full title and date of publication shall be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page.

7. A supplement to a newspaper shall be deemed to be part of such newspaper for the purposes of the regulations, and shall consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets or on a piece or pieces of paper, or consisting wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement shall in every case be published with the newspaper, and shall have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page, or, if it consist of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side. Insets, advertising-sheets, or handbills are not allowed to pass as supplements.

* It is expected that this list will be extended.

Exemptions from Postage.

8. Single copies of newspapers addressed to the Manager, Librarian, or other person having the charge of any New Zealand Athenæum, Mechanics' Institute, Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Public Library, Young Men's Christian Association, or Free Reading-room, which shall have been authorised to receive newspapers free of postage; to the Veterans' Home, Auckland; to the Catholic Reading-room, Wellington; Sailors' Rests, Dunedin and Port Chalmers; Chambers of Commerce, Auckland and Dunedin; certain Charitable Institutions in the Christchurch Postal District; or to the Royal Colonial Institute, London, are permitted to pass through the post free. If directed to the care of the officer or to a name at the institution they will be treated as ordinary newspapers.

9. "Newspaper exchanges" (*i.e.*, single copies of newspapers exchanged between newspaper offices in New Zealand, and addressed to the Editor, Proprietor, Publisher, or Manager) are permitted to pass through the post free of postage. The title of the newspaper and the words "Newspaper Exchange only" must be written or printed on each cover above the address. Newspaper exchanges not complying with these rules will be charged as ordinary newspapers.

10. Not more than one copy of any issue of a newspaper intended for free transmission under the two preceding paragraphs will be forwarded free of charge. If more than one be posted not prepaid with postage a charge of 1d. will be made for each extra newspaper enclosed.

Must not contain Enclosure or Writing.

11. A newspaper for any place within New Zealand must not contain any enclosure other than the supplement or supplements proper to the newspaper. Any other printed enclosure contained therein will render the addressee liable to double the charge for "printed papers," less the postage affixed.

12. If a "commercial paper," "pattern," or "sample" be enclosed in a newspaper for any place within New Zealand, double the postage for "commercial papers" and "patterns and samples" respectively, less the postage affixed, will be charged.

13. A newspaper must not contain any writing beyond the name and address of the addressee, the initials or name and address of the sender, and any marks or signs simply intended to call attention to passages in a text.

14. Newspapers intended for delivery within New Zealand which infringe the preceding rule, or are fastened in their covers by means of gum, sealing-wax, postage-stamps, or otherwise, are sent to destination surcharged at the letter rate *minus* the postage affixed. The fine so imposed will, however, not exceed 6d. unless the writing enclosed represents more than one sheet of foolscap. Such newspapers, if addressed to any place beyond New Zealand, are detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office.

How to Pack.

15. A newspaper must be posted either without a cover or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of its easy removal for examination.

16. Newspapers addressed to places beyond New Zealand are subject to the same conditions respecting dimensions and weight as "printed papers." Packages of newspapers from New Zealand addressed to Australia must not exceed 20 lb. in weight.

Posted in Quantity Unstamped.

17. Newspapers may be posted by newspaper-proprietors or distributing agents unstamped, subject to the observance of the following conditions, *viz.* :—

18. Application addressed to the Accountant, G.P.O., for authority to post newspapers unstamped must be forwarded through the Chief Postmaster of the district by the publisher or distributing agent of the newspaper in respect of which the concession is applied for. Such authority will apply to newspapers addressed to places within New Zealand only. The postage on newspapers for places beyond New Zealand must be affixed in stamps prior to their being posted. The minimum period for which an authority will be issued is six calendar months. The minimum number of newspapers that will be received at any one posting is 100.

19. Newspapers subject to this arrangement must be presented at the post-office from which they are to be despatched, accompanied by a certificate in the prescribed form. They must be tied in bundles or enclosed in a bag or other receptacle, the number of papers contained therein being clearly indicated in each case, so that they may be readily counted before distribution. Any misstatement, whether intentional or otherwise, may lead to withdrawal of the privilege.

20. An account will be rendered after the end of each accounting period—viz., on the 1st, 8th, 16th, and 24th days of each month, covering the postage due on papers posted during the periods ended the 7th, 15th, 23rd, and last days of each month. Settlement thereof must be effected within forty-eight hours, failing which the concession may be withdrawn.

REGISTERED ARTICLES.

Fees in addition to Postage.

1. The fee for registration is 3d., in addition to the ordinary postage, and must be prepaid.
2. The sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of its due receipt by the addressee on payment, at the time of posting of the article, of an "acknowledgment fee" of 2½d., in addition to the ordinary registration fee. No inquiry as to the delivery of a registered letter will be made except by means of an Acknowledgment of Delivery form, to which must be attached the fee of 2½d.

What may be Registered.

3. Any letter, letter-card, post-card, book or other packet, newspaper, or inland parcel will be accepted for registration. Parcels for places beyond New Zealand, except the United States of America, cannot be registered.

4. No article directed to initials, or to a fictitious name, can be registered.

How and when to Register Letters, &c.

5. Every letter, &c., to be registered should be presented at the counter, and a receipt obtained for it, and must on no account be dropped into the letter-box.

6. No letter-carrier, messenger, or other servant of the Post Office is allowed to carry a letter for any person to be registered.

7. Letters may be registered during ordinary office-hours, and for despatch by any mail, up to within one hour before the closing of such mail.

Advantages of Registration.

8. The registration of an article renders its transmission much more secure, and the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence.

Postmaster-General's Liability.

9. In the event of the loss of an inland registered letter or a registered letter from any country with which New Zealand has a reciprocal arrangement as to indemnities the Postmaster-General will be liable to pay a sum not exceeding £2, under the following conditions:—

1. The letter must be duly registered by the sender.
2. No compensation for loss will be given in respect of—
 - (1.) A letter containing any article which may not be lawfully sent by post.
 - (2.) Money, unless it be sent by letter-post, and then only on the following conditions being complied with:—
 - (a.) That any coins enclosed in the letter be packed in such a way as to move about as little as possible.
 - (b.) That the number, amount, bank of issue, and (where necessary) the date of any bank-note enclosed be supplied to the Postmaster-General when required.
 - (c.) That the amount and number of any postal note enclosed be supplied to the Postmaster-General when required.
 - (d.) That particulars sufficient to identify the document be supplied to the Postmaster-General in the case of any bill of exchange, bond, coupon, or other order or authority for the prepayment of money, or security for money, enclosed in the letter.
3. The compensation given in respect of loss shall not in the case of any letter exceed the sum of two pounds, whatever be the value of the contents, and shall in no case exceed the value of the article lost.
4. In every case it must appear that the loss did not arise wholly or in part by the fault of the sender, and that it occurred while the letter was in the post.

5. Evidence of the loss of a registered letter shall be given to the Postmaster-General by a statutory declaration made by or on behalf of the claimant, setting forth,—

- (a.) The date when, and the place where, such letter was posted, so far as the same can be reasonably ascertained.
- (b.) A description of the contents and value of such letter, so far as known to the claimant, and the fact of the loss.
- (c.) Any other particulars required by these regulations, or tending to establish the facts of the loss and verify the claim made.

But the Postmaster-General may require any further or additional reasonable evidence to satisfy him as to any such alleged loss or value; or, where he deems the loss proved by other means, may dispense with the whole or any of the requirements of this regulation.

6. The Postmaster-General may in every case, if he thinks fit, reinstate the article lost instead of giving pecuniary compensation.

7. Where compensation is given, the Postmaster-General reserves the right to retain and dispose as he thinks fit of the letter or its contents in case it should subsequently come into his hands.

8. In no case will the Postmaster-General give compensation for injury or damage consequent upon the loss, damage, or delay of a letter, or any article contained therein.

9. Without prejudice to any of the preceding regulations, the Postmaster-General may, if he thinks fit, refuse to give compensation for loss on any ground on which a common carrier might in like case claim exemption from legal liability. The decision of the Postmaster-General upon all questions of compensation is final.

Compulsory Registration.

10. Valuable articles sent in *unregistered* letters are exposed to risk. All inland and Australian letters or packets, therefore, which unquestionably contain coin, bank-notes, or jewellery above ten shillings in value, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as "registered," and charged double the registration fee, in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters, &c., which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch.

Prohibitions.

11. It is prohibited to send to any of the countries mentioned in the "List of Countries to which Postal Union Rates are charged" (at pages 28 to 34) any registered article marked on the outside with the declared value of the contents; and Postmasters must refuse to receive articles which are so marked.

12. It is forbidden to send coin, jewellery, or precious articles by letter-post to any of the same countries which are not marked (b).

13. Jewellery, &c., if addressed to countries which do not admit of their transmission by letter-post, and with which New Zealand has parcel exchanges, may be sent by parcel-post, except in cases in which they are specially prohibited; see special tables under heading "British, Intercolonial, and Foreign Parcel Post."

14. The registration to some countries is incomplete. In such cases articles are as a rule registered to the port of arrival, and the continuation of the registration thence to destination is left at the discretion of the country of arrival.

Redirection.

15. Registered articles are redirected free of charge on the same conditions as ordinary letters.

REDIRECTION.

Conditions of Free Redirection.

1. Redirected letters, post and letter cards, commercial papers, printed papers, newspapers, and sample-packets are treated as if they were addressed direct from the first office of posting to their ultimate destination, no charge whatever being made for intermediate redirections. When letters are fully prepaid for their first destination they are charged on delivery only the actual difference between the postage from the first office of posting to the ultimate place of destination and the postage originally affixed to the letters. Thus, a ½oz. letter prepaid 1d. and posted at Wellington for Auckland would be redirected free of charge thence to Dunedin, or to any place named in the list on page 3. Telegrams readdressed for transmission by post are charged 1d.

Parcels treated differently.

2. Parcels are, when redirected, liable to an additional rate of postage for each redirection, except where the original and corrected addresses are both within a free delivery from the same post-office.

Redirection of Registered Letters.

3. Registered letters, &c., the redirection of which is desired after delivery, must not be dropped in the letter-box, but must be handed in at the office counter.

Notices of Removal.

4. Notices of removal and applications for the redirection of letters, &c., must in all cases be signed by the persons to whom the letters are addressed. The printed form of notice, which will be supplied on application at any post-office, should be used wherever practicable. Redirection orders by telegraph will be acted upon, but signatures thereto must be verified and must be full. Redirection orders cannot be allowed to remain in force longer than six months.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

1. On the first day of each month a list is exhibited at each post-office in New Zealand of the addresses of all letters received from places beyond New Zealand that have remained unclaimed at such post-office for periods varying according to the countries of origin or according to the address of the letters as in the following table, and such of these letters as remain unclaimed at the end of the specified further period are then forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, to be returned unopened to the countries where they originated.

LETTERS

	Remaining Unclaimed for a Period from Date of Receipt of	Are then advertised and returned to the Dead Letter Office after having been retained from Date of Receipt for
Addressed to the Post-office, or "To be called for," or to a person residing beyond the letter-carriers' deliveries:—		
From New Zealand	1 month .. ..	.. ..
From Australia	3 weeks	6 weeks.
From other countries beyond New Zealand	1 month	2 months.
Addressed to a specified house for a person who nevertheless cannot be found; or addressed to a person who has gone away without leaving an address:—		
From New Zealand	1 week .. ..	.. ..
From Australia	2 weeks	1 month.
From other places beyond New Zealand	3 weeks	6 weeks.

Unclaimed letters originating in New Zealand are not advertised, but at the end of the specified periods are forwarded (excepting special-request letters) to the Dead Letter Office, Wellington, there to be opened and returned to the writers.

2. Letters addressed to ships at seaports are kept three months.

3. Under section 22 of "The Post Office Act, 1900,"—

(1.) Every postal packet addressed to any person at any premises licensed under "The Licensing Act, 1881," or at any shipping office, or public or private lodginghouse, and delivered to or received by the licensee of such premises, or the person apparently in charge of such office or lodginghouse, or any one acting as the agent or servant of any such licensee or person, shall be deemed to be under the control of the Postmaster-General until delivered to the person to whom the same is addressed.

(2.) If the same is not so delivered within two months after the receipt thereof by or on behalf of such licensee or other person as aforesaid, and if instructions to the contrary are not received from the person to whom the same is addressed, the licensee or other person as aforesaid shall return the same to the nearest post-office, with the reasons therefor.

(3.) Every such postal packet shall be transmitted to the Dead Letter Office, and shall be there dealt with as undelivered.

(4.) If any such licensee or other person as aforesaid omits or fails to return any such postal packet as aforesaid he is liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(5.) The foregoing provision of this section shall extend and apply to telegrams transmitted by electric telegraph.

SPECIAL-REQUEST CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Letters and other articles posted in New Zealand, having the names and addresses of the senders written, printed, or embossed on the address side or on the fly of the envelopes, are returned unopened to the writers or senders by Chief Postmasters, when not claimed within thirty days; and all such articles which have, in addition, a request on the address side of the cover that the articles be returned if not claimed within a stated period, are also returned unopened by Chief Postmasters at the end of such period. No such articles, however, will be returned unless they have remained in the post-office to which addressed at least ten days. A special request that letters and other articles posted in New Zealand, if not delivered within a stated period, be redirected to an address outside New Zealand, and *vice versa*, will not be complied with. Such correspondence will be sent to the Dead Letter Office in the usual way. For the purposes of this regulation New Zealand includes the **Cook Islands**—namely, Rarotonga, Mangaia, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mitiaro, Mauke (Parry), and Hervev (Manuae); and also **Palmerston** (Avarua), **Niue** (Savage), **Pukapuka** (Danger), **Rakaanga**, **Manahiki**, **Penrhyn** (Tongareva), and **Suwarrow** Islands.

2. Letters and other articles originating outside New Zealand which bear a special request for return to the sender within a stated period are sent by Chief Postmasters at the end of such period to the Dead Letter Office, Wellington, for immediate return to the country of origin.

3. Letters and other articles of this class originating at hotels, clubs, or places of public resort are not returned unopened by Chief Postmasters unless, in addition to the printed or embossed address on the cover, the name of the actual sender also appears.

4. The above instructions do not apply to the following classes of correspondence, which, however, are sent at once to the Dead Letter Office after having been retained in accordance with **paragraphs 1 and 2**: Registered and surcharged articles, and letters containing coin.

5. Special-request articles are recommended to be marked as follows, near the left-hand upper corner: "If not claimed in ten days return to [name and address]." Unless the name of the sender as well as the address is given, the request for return will not be acceded to.

BUSINESS HOURS.

1. All post-offices are opened for delivery of letters, sale of stamps, receipt and delivery of parcels, and registration of letters, &c., from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (except as otherwise shown in the list of post-offices appearing in the Supplement to the Guide) on week-days only. A list of money-order offices and savings-banks is printed at **pages 47-86** in the Post and Telegraph Guide, and hours of business on week-days only are given under the heading "Money Orders" at **page 168**.

2. Certain post-offices specially authorised by the Postmaster-General may be closed during the periods of sorting and despatching mails.

3. *Post Office and Telegraph Holidays*.—The statutory post-office and telegraph holidays are New Year's Day, Easter Monday, the Prince of Wales' Birthday, the King's Birthday, and Boxing Day. When one of these days falls on a Sunday, the next day is observed as a holiday in lieu thereof. Partial holidays only are observed on Easter Monday and Boxing Day. Good Friday and Christmas Day are observed as Sundays.

DELIVERY.

1. To facilitate the delivery of letters a letter-box should be affixed to every house-door.

2. Deliveries from office counters, &c., are made from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week-days, but certain post-offices specially authorised by the Postmaster-General may be closed during the periods of sorting and despatching mails.

3. Letter-carriers and messengers are prohibited from distributing any letters, newspapers, &c., except such as have passed through a post-office. They are not allowed to deliver in the street or elsewhere except at houses or places of business, even to addressees; nor are they allowed to deliver under doors. They are not permitted to receive any payment beyond the postage for the delivery or collection of any letter or newspaper, or to deviate from the route laid down for them. The prohibition, however, from receiving payment in addition to the postage does not extend to Christmas gratuities. For delivery of

“Householder” circulars, see **section 12** of “Printed Papers” regulations. For delivery of parcel by parcel-post, see **regulations under “Parcel Post,” pages 111 to 115** in the Post and Telegraph Guide.

4. No person living within the town free delivery can claim to have his letters delivered at the office if a delivery by letter-carrier is about to take place; but letters which arrive by a mail, after which there is no immediate delivery by letter-carrier, may be obtained by any person on application at the office, so long as it is open for delivery of correspondence. In the evening offices are open for the despatch of telegraph business, but at those where letter-deliveries are made as well only letters are to be delivered which are addressed to the post-office or are intended for delivery over the counter. Letters for delivery by letter-carrier are not to be delivered at offices at such times.

5. Receipts must be given for all registered articles upon delivery thereof.

6. Letters addressed to the post-office, or to be kept till called for, may be obtained at the office, except where it is ascertained that it is the practice of persons living within the town delivery to have their letters so addressed, in which cases they will be sent out by letter-carrier. Letters for persons residing beyond any official delivery will be delivered on application at the office. It is not permitted to return any letter to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon (except under the provisions for special request, see “**Special-request Letters**”), as every letter must be delivered to the person to whom it is originally directed, and to him alone. **Information must not be given by a postal officer respecting letters, &c., which pass through a post-office, except to the persons to whom they are addressed.**

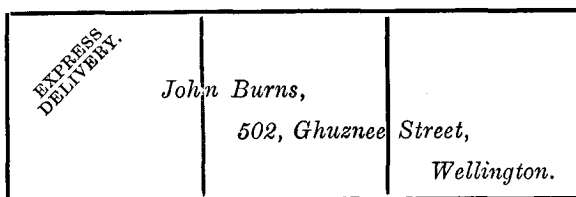
EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICES.

1. There are express delivery services at the following offices:—

Ashburton,	Hawera,	Palmerston North,
Auckland,	Hokitika,	Port Chalmers,
Blenheim,	Invercargill,	Thames,
Bluff,	Lyttelton,	Timaru,
Christchurch,	Masterton,	Wanganui,
Dunedin,	Napier,	Wellington,
Feilding,	Nelson,	Westport,
Gisborne,	New Plymouth,	Whangarei.
Gore,	Oamaru,	
Greymouth,	Onehunga,	

For special messenger service see page 201-2 of the Post and Telegraph Guide.

2. All letters and parcels not exceeding 3 lb. in weight, posted at any post-office, intended for express delivery, must be boldly and legibly marked on the left-hand side “Express Delivery,” and two parallel lines drawn across the front and back of the letter or parcel, thus:—



and the delivery fee affixed in stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage. “Expressed” articles will be received up to time for receiving late letters.

3. All articles not so marked, or not fully prepaid the postage and delivery fee, will be treated as a rule as ordinary correspondence, and delivered in the usual way. In certain cases, however, where the delivery fee has been paid and the distance apparently miscalculated, or the postage inadvertently omitted, the articles will be delivered and the deficiency collected from the addressee and affixed to the letter in postage-due stamps.

4. The delivery fee for each article is 6d. for the first mile, and 3d. for each additional mile up to two miles, or three miles in all, by the nearest practicable road. Any excess in charges required to be paid before delivery must be paid by the addressee.

5. Delivery will be made by telegraph message boy. The sender may, however, direct that delivery be made at the post-office, in which case the words “To be called for” must be written underneath the words “Express delivery.”

6. A receipt must be given by the recipient for each specially delivered article.
 7. "Expressed" letters, properly stamped for delivery from the post-office, also telegrams fully stamped for transmission, may be handed to any letter-carrier for delivery at the office. In no case, however, will the letter-carrier wait while the letter or telegram is being written. There is one denomination of express-delivery stamps, 6d., that being the minimum express-delivery fee. In posting letters intended to be delivered by express messenger, the public should use these stamps in place of the ordinary postage-stamp. Their use saves some trouble, as it obviates the necessity of writing the words "Express delivery" and drawing two parallel lines on the front and back of a parcel. These stamps may be purchased by the public. The postage fee must in all cases be prepaid, as well as the charge for express delivery; thus, the stamps to be affixed to a $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter to be delivered within a mile of the office of destination will be: Postage, 1d.; express delivery, 6d.
 8. The delivery of "expressed" letters and parcels will be made from the time the offices above named are opened until the last regular received mail of the day is sorted; but, except at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Wellington, no such delivery will be commenced later than 9 p.m.

TIMES FOR POSTING CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Seaborne mails, as a general rule, are closed for ordinary correspondence one hour previous to the despatch of the mails from the post-office, but by payment of a late fee (see page 4) letters may be posted until within twenty minutes of the time the mail leaves the office.
 2. Late letters may also be posted on board steamers, and in the travelling post-office: and guards' vans of the principal trains. The late fee in all cases is an extra 1d. to be affixed by means of a postage-stamp to the letter.

POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS, POST-CARDS, POSTAL-WRAPPERS, ETC.

1. Every Postmaster is required to keep for sale to the public a sufficient stock of the various postage and revenue stamps, post-cards, &c., in use in New Zealand, and to sell them at the following prices:—

Postage-stamps—				Registered-letter envelopes—		s. d.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	(No. 1) Small ($5\frac{1}{4}$ " x $3\frac{1}{4}$ ")	*	{ 3 3 doz.
0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	1 0			{ 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea.
0 1	0 3	0 8	2 0	(No. 2) Medium (6" x $3\frac{3}{4}$ ")	*	{ 3 3 doz.
0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4	0 9	5 0			{ 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea.
0 2	0 5			(No. 3) Large ($11\frac{1}{4}$ " x 6")	*	{ 4 0 doz.
						{ 0 4 ea.
Express-delivery Stamp—6d.				Stamp-booklets—		
Post-cards—Single, 1d.; reply-paid, 2d.				24 stamps at 1d., 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per booklet.		
Letter-card—1d.				These booklets fit the waistcoat-pocket, and the strips of stamps are separated by waxed paper.		
Postal-wrappers—				Embossed envelopes—		
Parcels of 4	...	...	s. d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. envelopes, un gummed ($3\frac{1}{8}$ " x $5\frac{3}{8}$ ")	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Parcels of 9	...	...	0 5	1d. " "	($3\frac{1}{8}$ " x $5\frac{3}{8}$ ")	1 2 "
Parcels of 18	...	...	0 10	1d. " "	($3\frac{1}{8}$ " x $4\frac{3}{4}$ ")	1 2 "
Parcels of 270	...	...	12 6			

Also stamps of such higher value as the work of any office may render necessary. Envelopes supplied by private persons are embossed with postage at the following charges:—

For the first 1,000 or less	8s.	} Of one value.
For any number over 1,000	: per 1,000 or fraction thereof	5s.			

Applications for embossing must be made to the Secretary, General Post Office, Wellington.

2. No person excepting a postal officer may, unless specially licensed by the Stamp Department, sell postage-stamps, post-cards, or postal-wrappers. The penalty for such illegal sale is ten pounds. Discount-stamps are not permitted to be used for postage, and are sold at money-order offices only.

3. To prevent the purloining of postage-stamps by the *employés* in large establishments, the stamps may be perforated with the initials of the firms, &c., so as to render the improper

* Including registration fee of 3d.

sale of such stamps a matter of difficulty. The perforation with initials of the stamps on post-cards and postal-wrappers is also allowed; but permission in all cases must first be obtained from the Postmaster-General.

4. Stamps should be placed on the front of the letter, and upon the right-hand corner of the upper side. On redirected letters care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

5. Stamps which have been torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, except by perforation, cannot be used.

6. Postage-due stamps, discount-stamps, or stamps cut from stamped paper (meaning thereby bill or note forms, share-transfer forms, or any other form on which a stamp is impressed for payment of stamp duties under "The Stamp Act, 1882") cannot be used for prepayment of postage or for payment of telegrams. Such stamps, when identified in the post-office, will not be postmarked. Stamps cut from letter-cards, post-cards, newspaper-wrappers, registered-letter envelopes, and embossed envelopes, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage. Imperfect, mutilated, or defaced stamps will not be accepted for payment of postage. A "registration-fee" stamp cut out of a registered-letter envelope may be used on any registered packet, but not on an unregistered packet. Stamps of Aitutaki, Niue, Penrhyn, or Rarotonga may not be used outside those Islands respectively for prepayment of postage.

7. English, Victorian, New South Wales, and Western Australian postage-stamps may be obtained by persons desirous of sending a stamp or stamped envelope to their relatives or friends in the United Kingdom, Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia, in order to relieve them of the cost of the postage when sending replies. *These stamps cannot be purchased in quantities of more than sixpence worth at one time, nor are they permitted to be used for the purpose of making remittances.*

REPURCHASE OF STAMPS.

1. Postmasters in office of money-order offices are permitted, though not compelled, to purchase from the public New Zealand postage-stamps of not less value than 10s. (provided the stamps be not soiled or otherwise damaged), at a discount of 5 per centum.

2. Discount-stamps are purchased at money-order offices if mounted on the special card provided for the purpose and presented in quantities of the value of 1s. or its multiple. They are not permitted to be used for postage.

3. To prevent the temptation to steal stamps attached to letters, which might be afforded by facilities for selling them, single stamps cannot be purchased. The stamps must in all cases be presented in strips of not less than two.

PRIVATE BOXES AND BAGS.

1. Private letter-boxes are provided for merchants and others upon payment, in advance, of the following fees and on the terms named:—

(a.) For a term exceeding six calendar months and not exceeding one year, one pound (£1).

(b.) For a term not exceeding six calendar months, ten shillings (10s.).

These fees cover the rent of boxes of the usual size.

(c.) For a box where provided double the usual size, as at (a.) and (b.), two pounds (£2) and one pound (£1) respectively.

(d.) For a box where provided treble the usual size, as at (a.) and (b.), three pounds (£3) and one pound ten shillings (£1 10s.) respectively.

2. Private boxes are let for periods ending on the 30th June or the 31st December, and for a term not less than six months, except in the case of first letting. A private box may be first let for a term less than six months, but not less than three months, to date from the day on which the same shall be let up to the 30th June or the 31st December next following. In cases in which the first period would be less than three months, the next period of six months must be added and paid for. Where there are two or more applicants for the same box at the same time, preference shall be given to the person desiring to have the same for the longest term.

3. No private box can be held in the joint names of a number of persons unless it be known that the applicants are in business partnership. Private persons are not permitted to join in renting a private box. Subject to the above restrictions, any person can have a private box who is willing to pay the appointed fee. No person can be permitted to engage a private box for Sunday or for a certain day or days only.

4. Letters directed to any person or firm renting a private box, and letters directed to the care of the box-holder, will be deposited in the box, unless written notice be given to the contrary. It must be understood, however, that outside the principals the Depart-

ment can only undertake to place letters for other persons in private boxes *when they are addressed to the care of the box-holders*; thus, Wm. Brown, usually having letters addressed to the care of Robert Jones, Box 700, Auckland, would not be entitled to have a letter addressed "Wm. Brown, Auckland," "Wm. Brown, Post-office, Auckland," or "Wm. Brown, Fort Street, Auckland," placed in private box No. 700. If the letter could not be delivered by letter-carrier, it would be kept with other letters until called for. The registered and unpaid correspondence addressed to a private box will be retained by the delivery-clerk, and the box-holder notified by means of cards placed in the box.

5. Each box is provided with a door, lock and key, which must be kept in repair at the holder's expense.

6. Private-box lobbies at chief post-offices are open as follows:—

	Week-days.		Sundays.	
Auckland	.. 6	a.m. to midnight	.. 8	a.m. to midnight.
Blenheim	.. 8	a.m. to 10 p.m.	.. 9.30	a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Christchurch	.. 7	a.m. to 1.30 a.m.	.. 7	a.m. to 1.30 a.m.
Dunedin	.. 6.30	a.m. to midnight	.. 8	a.m. to midnight.
Gisborne	.. 8	a.m. to 10 p.m.	.. 9.30	a.m. to 11 p.m.
Greymouth	.. 8	a.m. to 10 p.m.	.. 9	a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Hokitika	.. 8	a.m. to 10 p.m.	.. 9	a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Invercargill	.. 6	a.m. to midnight	.. 8	a.m. to 6 p.m.
Napier	.. 7.30	a.m. to midnight	.. 7.30	a.m. to midnight.
Nelson	.. 7	a.m. to 10 p.m.	.. 9.30	a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
New Plymouth	.. 6.30	a.m. to 11 p.m.	.. 9.30	a.m. to 9 p.m.
Oamaru	.. 8	a.m. to 10 p.m.	.. 8	a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Thames	.. 6	a.m. to midnight	.. 9.30	a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Timaru	.. 8	a.m. to 10 p.m.	.. 9.30	a.m. to 9 p.m.
Wanganui	.. 8	a.m. to midnight	.. 8	a.m. to midnight.
Wellington	.. 5	a.m. to 1.30 a.m. (mid- night on Saturdays)	.. 5	a.m. to midnight.
Westport	.. 9	a.m. to 10.30 p.m.	.. 9.30	a.m. to 6 p.m.

At all other offices the hours are irregular, and vary from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. or 11 p.m., and 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., according to local requirements and facilities. The lobbies are also open on Sundays and holidays, but at irregular hours.

7. Persons residing upon mail-routes requiring the accommodation of private bags can obtain the same upon payment, in advance, of the undermentioned fees to the Chief Postmaster of the district, and subject to the following regulations:—

(a.) The fees payable for private mail-bags are—For a term exceeding six calendar months and not exceeding one year, two pounds (£2); for a term not exceeding six calendar months, one pound (£1). Provided that no private mail-bag shall be let for a term less than six months, to date from the 1st January or the 1st July, with the same qualification in respect of the first term as for private boxes set out in **section 2**. If the bag is taken delivery of at the office at which it is made up the fee is the same as for a private box.

(b.) The bag must be provided with a lock and two keys, and kept in repair at the cost of the person requiring it. When empty it must not exceed two pounds in weight. All private bags must be approved by the Postmaster.

(c.) The Postmaster must securely lock the bag before despatching it, and it must be returned to the Postmaster in the same manner.

(d.) The bag must only contain correspondence for persons connected with the establishment of the owner of the bag, or who may be in his employment; and it must be distinctly understood that such owner is responsible for the postage of all unpaid letters, and for returning receipts for all those which may be registered.

8. Mail contractors are bound to convey and deliver, free of charge to the holders, all private bags given to them by Postmasters or under their instructions, but are not required to deviate from the prescribed mail-route, and are on no account to be delayed. Should a return bag not be ready at the appointed time and place, the contractor is not required to wait for it.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Non-liability of the Post Office.

1. The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any unregistered letter, book, or other postal packet; nor is it responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission. See, however, regulations, on **pages 114 and 115** of the Post and Telegraph Guide, regarding insurance of parcels.

Secure Packing recommended.

2. To guard against their being injured, all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and it is recommended that such articles should be sent by parcel-post. Fragile articles should not be sent by post.

3. The main business of the Post Office being the transmission of *letters*, the forwarding of book-packets and newspapers (which no one is compelled to send through the Post Office), though an important, is only a secondary object, for which no arrangement can be made which would interfere with the quick and regular conveyance and delivery of letters. Books and packets, therefore, which would be injured by being thrust into a bag and hurriedly pressed down like a bundle of letters, should not be sent through the post.

4. In order that no failure may occur in the delivery of newspapers through the covers becoming detached, it is recommended that the addresses be written on exposed parts of the newspapers themselves, as well as on the covers.

Postmasters and the Public.

5. No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a post-office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has reason to believe that the person whose address it is would not disapprove of his doing so.

6. Except in the case of "special-request" letters, post-cards, or circulars which cannot be delivered, Postmasters are not allowed to return any article to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address.

7. Postmasters are not bound to weigh letters, books, packets, or newspapers for the public, but they *may* do so if their duty be not thereby impeded. This regulation does not apply to parcels, which are tested both as to weight and size before being accepted.

8. Postmasters are not bound to give change; and when money is paid at a post-office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

9. No postal officer is permitted to take money in prepayment of postage (except in the case of inland circulars posted in quantities of not less than one thousand at one time), or to affix postage-stamps on letters, &c., posted at any post-office. Postage-stamps should in all cases be affixed by the sender or person posting the correspondence.

All Articles should bear Sender's Address.

10. Every letter or other article should contain the full address of the sender, in order to insure its return if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always plainly written at the end of the letters or embossed on the envelopes.

Use of Sealing-wax discouraged.

11. The practice of sealing with wax (except such as is specially prepared) letters passing to and from countries with hot climates is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to to do the same.

"Cut-out" Envelopes Forbidden.

12. Covers known as "cut-out" envelopes—namely, covers having an aperture in the front to allow the address of the enclosure to be read—are prohibited transmission by post.

Money and Valuables should be Registered.

13. Neither money nor any other valuable article ought ever to be sent through the post, except by means of a money-order, postal note, or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewellery in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes.

Privilege of Postmaster-General.

14. Any person conveying (otherwise than by the post) a letter not exempted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General incurs, by law, a penalty of £20 for every letter so conveyed.

Addressing Correspondence.

15. Much difficulty is experienced in the delivery to their right owners of letters imperfectly addressed, and the Post Office has frequently incurred unjust censure either for unintentionally delivering such letters to wrong persons or for declining the responsibility of delivering them at all. The address of every letter ought to be full and distinct;

and, in the case of the larger towns, the name of the street and the number of the house should always form part of the address. The practice of addressing letters to a town only prevails to a large extent, and in such cases the letters are not only liable to suffer delay, but to be lost altogether through being delivered to wrong persons.

Examination of Packets.

16. It is the duty of Postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the conditions relating to commercial papers, pattern and sample packets, newspapers, and printed papers generally, and occasionally even where there is no ground for suspicion, to open and examine packets posted at or passing through their offices.

Exceptional Detention of Postal Packets other than Letters.

17. To prevent obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, a Postmaster may, when necessary, delay forwarding any book-packets or newspapers, samples, and parcels until the following despatch.

Circulars.

18. Circulars should be tied in bundles, with all the addresses in one direction, and should be posted early in the day.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

1. Any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, or any other indecent or obscene article, or any letter, newspaper, publication, packet, or card having thereon any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, libellous, grossly offensive, or objectionable character (including in the term "objectionable character" the word "Debt," or any other word or words indicating that the postal packet relates to a debt or liability for money, except the usual form of invoice or account); matches of any kind; also any explosive, dangerous or noxious substance, any living creature, excepting live bees and harmless entomological specimens for delivery in New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States (see **section 17, page 11**, "Patterns and Samples"), or anything likely to injure the contents of the mails or any officer of the Post Office, are detained and transmitted to the Dead Letter Office, to be there dealt with as undelivered. Bottles or packages of liquid as clinical specimens for examination or analysis cannot be admitted into the post for the United Kingdom. If any such are detected passing through the post they will not be sent on.

(Under the Inland Parcel-post, however, fish, meat, game, eggs, &c., razors, scissors, needles, knives, forks, or other sharp instruments, are permitted to be forwarded if so packed as to prevent all risk of injury to other parcels or to the officers of the Post Office. Liquids, or semi-liquids, such as paint, &c., or glass in any form, are also received if so packed as to be secure from breakage.)

Every person who posts fire, or a match, or light, or any explosive, dangerous, or destructive substance or fluid, or any matter or thing likely to injure any postal packet or any person, is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

2. The transmission by post of gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., is prohibited in all countries mentioned (at **pages 28 to 34**) in the "List of British and Foreign Countries," &c., following, which are not marked (b). Such articles may, however, be sent to such of the countries not so marked as have parcel-post exchanges with New Zealand, except in cases where the Parcel-post Regulations specially exclude their admission. Vine-cuttings, except such as are addressed to the care of the Agricultural Department, are not permitted to be imported into New Zealand; any received through the post, unless so addressed, will be delivered to the Customs.

3. To all countries except His Majesty's Dominions and Egypt, Guatemala, Italy, Nicaragua, and Salvador, Christmas cards, &c., must be prepaid letter rates if any complimentary remarks appear upon them in writing.

(For *Australian States* see **section 5**.)

4. In the undermentioned colonies, viz.—

<i>Bermuda,</i>	<i>Gibraltar,</i>	<i>Montserrat,</i>	<i>Sierra Leone,</i>
<i>Ceylon,</i>	<i>Labuan,</i>	<i>Newfoundland,</i>	<i>and</i>
<i>Falkland Islands,</i>	<i>Lagos,</i>	<i>St. Vincent,</i>	<i>Straits Settlements,</i>
<i>Gambia,</i>	<i>Malta,</i>		

articles of value are transmissible, and, with the exception of jewellery addressed to *Ceylon*, *Newfoundland*, and *St. Vincent*, are exempt from Customs duty. Their transmission is also permitted in *Cyprus*, *Grenada*, and *Jamaica*; but they are liable to Customs duty, with the exception of gold and specie in *Cyprus*, gold, silver, and diamonds in *Grenada*, and diamonds in *Jamaica*.

5. Special prohibitions in *Australian States, Cape Colony, Dutch East Indies, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Servia, Transvaal, and the United States of America*: Anything relating to lotteries.

6. *Brazil*.—Lithographs, engravings, &c., exceeding 100 grammes. Books (bound) exceeding 24 grammes. Labels showing national products as foreign products. Books (unbound), illustrated papers, periodical publications, &c., exceeding two kilogrammes. Packages exceeding these weights are seized and charged with Customs.

(For *Ceylon* see **section 4**.)

7. *Corea*.—Printed matter, labels, placards, photographs, &c., of a character contrary to good morals, offensive to the Sovereign, or dangerous to public safety, precious stones, red ginseng, opium, medicaments, arms and munitions of all kinds are prohibited.

(For *Cyprus* see **section 4**.)

8. In the *Dutch East Indies* articles of value are admissible, except wrought gold and silver, but the packets containing them must be registered. (See also **section 5**.)

9. *Egypt*.—Tobacco in every form (leaf, cut, cigars, cigarettes, &c.) cannot be forwarded by letter-post as samples without value but is liable to Customs Duty. (See also **Section 3**.)

(For *Falkland Islands* see **section 4**.)

10. In *France* engravings, prints, drawings, and chromo-lithographs are liable to Customs duty, and cannot be sent by post to that country in quantities sufficiently large to have a saleable value, but small quantities can be sent as *bona fide* specimens. (See also **section 5**.) Bundles of post-cards and similar articles are prohibited.

11. *French establishments of Oceania, French Guiana, Réunion, St. Pierre et Miquelon*.—Same as for France.

(For *French Guiana* see **section 11**.)

(For *Gambia* see **section 4**.)

12. *German East Africa*.—Cuttings or leaves of vines are prohibited.

(For *Gibraltar* see **section 4**.)

13. *Greece*.—Foreign copper or bronze coins are prohibited; also saccharine and its products, except by parcel-post under certain restrictions. (See **page 137** of the Post and Telegraph Guide.)

(For *Grenada* see **section 4**.)

(For *Guatemala* see **section 3**.)

14. To *Hongkong*, gold or silver coin, bullion, jewellery, &c., may no longer be posted.

15. For *India*, nearly all articles which may be forwarded by letter-post are liable to Customs duty. With the exception, therefore, of ordinary correspondence—that is to say, letters, post-cards, printed papers, commercial papers, papers representing value (such as bank notes, drafts, &c.), and samples of merchandise—nothing should be sent through the letter-post to British India. All other articles, being liable to Customs duty, should be sent by parcel-post. In respect of printed papers, works of art (including photographs) are liable to Customs duty unless they are sent in small quantities not intended for sale.

16. In *Italy* or other countries sent forward on Italy, letters, if containing gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, registered or otherwise, are opened, the articles confiscated, and the letters sent on to destination. Illustrated post-cards, lithographs, engravings, photographs, &c., are subject to Customs duty, and cannot be forwarded in quantities by letter or printed-paper post. Printed paper in detached leaves (notices, circulars, music, &c.) must not exceed 1000grs. (2lb. 3½oz.) in weight. Bound books must not exceed 1000grs. (2lb. 3½oz.) in weight. (See also **section 3** and **section 5**.)

(For *Jamaica* see **section 4**.)

17. *Japan*.—Manufactured tobacco except by permission or order of the Government.

(For *Labuan* see **section 4**.)

(For *Lagos* see **section 4**.)

18. In *Luxemburg* the registration of packets containing gold, silver, jewellery, &c., is compulsory, and everything of value, except coin or bullion, is liable to duty. The importation is prohibited of meat in tins or similar packages to which one or more of the following constituents have been added: Boracic acid and its salts; aldehyde formic; hydrates and carbonates of alkalis and earthy alkalis; sulphurous acid and its salts, as well as the hypo-

sulphites; fluorhydric acid and its salts; salicylic acid and its combinations; chlorates. The introduction by letter-post of advertisements, prospectuses, or tickets of lotteries is prohibited.

(For *Malta* see **section 4.**)

19. *Montenegro*.—Prepared medicaments and cosmetics, unless addressed to chemists or the Sanitary Department are prohibited; also articles declared harmful by the sanitary authorities, and books and other printed matter prohibited by law.

(For *Montserrat* see **section 4.**)

20. *New Caledonia*.—Same as for France. Beans and plants of coffee are prohibited by a local law.

(For *Newfoundland* see **section 4.**)

21. Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or snuff cannot be sent to *New South Wales* or the *United Kingdom* by letter or sample post. The *United Kingdom*, however, admits samples of *unmanufactured* tobacco not exceeding 4oz. at a Customs duty of 8d. per package. The introduction into *New South Wales* of opium by post is prohibited.

(For *Nicaragua* see **section 3.**)

(For *Norway* see **section 5.**)

22. *Persia*.—Colours made with aniline.

23. For *Portugal* packets of bound books must be prominently marked on the outside, "To be submitted to Customs." Packets closed against inspection, if containing other than letter correspondence, are not admitted.

24. In *Queensland* advertising pamphlets are charged Customs duty at the rate of 25 per cent. on estimated bulk value of the pamphlets. Such duty must either be remitted with the goods or a local agent appointed who will pay the amount on demand. (See also **section 5.**)

(For *Réunion* see **section 11.**)

25. *Roumania*.—Stitched or bound books, being liable to Customs duty, cannot be sent at printed-paper rates. Printed articles drawn up in foreign countries, in Polish or in any mixed Polish language, are liable to Customs duty, and therefore prohibited from importation by letter-post. Articles containing such printed matter will be returned to the office of origin by the Russian authorities.

26. *Russia*.—Printed matter in the Russian language is prohibited; and even such trifling articles as photographs and Christmas cards are liable to duty, though a single photograph may be sent to Russia by post. All letters or packets containing prohibited or dutiable articles of any kind, however small the value, are confiscated in that country. Letters containing printed matter in the Russian language will, if discovered, be returned to countries of origin. Tickets concerning lotteries or loans at foreign premiums, issued by towns, societies, or private persons, or calls relating thereto, are prohibited. If the presence of these articles is indicated on the covers of postal packets containing them the packets will be returned to the country of origin, but if not so indicated the prohibited matter will be confiscated and the accompanying letters delivered to the addressees. Russian Government bonds cannot be enclosed in ordinary or registered letters to Russia, and if discovered in correspondence 25 per cent. will be deducted from their amount in Russia as a fine. Periodical editions of newspapers published in foreign countries in the Polish language are not liable to Customs duty. Explosive, inflammable, and generally dangerous articles, such as capsules and charged cartridges, are prohibited. Celluloid articles, if enclosed in wooden or metal boxes, may be forwarded by parcel-post. (See also **section 30.**)

(For *St. Pierre et Miquelon* see **section 11.**)

(For *St. Vincent* see **section 4.**)

(For *Salvador* see **section 3.**)

(For *Servia* see **section 5.**)

27. *Siam*.—Arms and opium by book-post are not permitted. Gold, silver, precious stones, and jewellery may be sent only at letter rates.

(For *Sierra Leone* see **section 4.**)

28. In *Spain* and *Victoria* jewellery is dutiable, and liable to confiscation. Samples of cloth, woven fabrics, felt, and paperhangings addressed to *Spain* by post must not exceed 40 centimetres in length or width, unless the latter be well defined by a border, when it may be the full width of the piece.

(For *Straits Settlements* see **section 4.**)

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29. *South Australia*.--Plants, or parts of plants, unless accompanied by a special declaration are prohibited. (See **page 158** of the the Post and Telegraph Guide.)

30. *Sweden and Russia*.--Papers impressed for the use of the blind cannot be sent at printed-paper rates.

31. In *Tasmania* obliterated stamps are subject to Customs duty.

(For *Transvaal* see **section 5**.)

32. *Turkey*.--Printing-type is prohibited.

33. Pure spirit, articles containing spirit or into the manufacture of which spirit has entered, saccharine, sucramine, and other similar substances, cannot be sent to the *United Kingdom* by sample-post. (See also **sections 1 and 21**.)

(For *United States of America* see **section 5**.)

34. In *Venezuela* printed papers other than books relating to science, art or industry catalogues and newspapers, are liable to Customs duty. They can therefore only be sent by letter or parcel post.

35. In *Victoria* advertising pamphlets, circulars, &c., sent through the post in large quantities, though not necessarily in bulk, are liable to Customs duty at 4d. per lb. (See also **section 28**.)

LIST OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH POSTAL UNION RATES OF POSTAGE ARE CHARGED;† ALSO THEIR ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION.

[Special attention is directed to annotations (a) and (b).]

(a) Denotes that the limit of weight of pattern and sample packets for these countries is 12oz. (The maximum dimensions and weight for patterns and samples for the United Kingdom, Australia, and other countries are stated at **sections 18 and 19, page 11**, "Limits of Size and Weight for Patterns and Samples.")

(b) Denotes that gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., may be sent to these countries by registered letter-post. (Such articles, however, if addressed to any of the other countries with which New Zealand has parcel-post exchanges can be sent by parcel-post, except in cases in which they are specially prohibited. See "**Parcel Post**" in the Post and Telegraph Guide.

For prohibited articles, see "**Prohibitions.**"

Shortest route in roman type; alternative routes in italics.

Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>	Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>
Abyssinia	Colombo.	ANTIGUA (Leeward Islands)	New York.
Accra	London.	Arabia	<i>Suez-London.</i>
ADEN	Colombo.	Argentine Republic	Colombo.
Addah	London.	ASABA (Niger Coast Protectorate)	Monte Video.
Afghanistan* ..	Tuticorin.	Ashantee	London.
Africa, East ..	Colombo.	Asia, Central ..	Tuticorin.
Africa, West ..	London.	ASCENSION <i>b</i> ..	London.
Ahgwey	London.	AUSTRALIA <i>b</i> ..	Direct.
AKASSA (Niger Coast Protectorate)	London.	Austria-Hungary ..	S. Frisco-London.
AJUDA (Portuguese Colony)	London.		<i>Brindisi or Naples.</i>
Albania	S. Frisco-London.	Azores	<i>Plymouth.</i>
Alexandretta ..	Colombo.		S. Frisco-London.
Algeria	<i>S. Frisco-London.</i>		<i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
Ambrizette ..	London.	Bagamoyo <i>b</i> ..	Colombo.
AMOY (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong.	Bagdad	Tuticorin.
Andorra	Colombo.	BAHAMAS	New York.
	S. Frisco-London.	Balearic Islands ..	<i>Suez-London.</i>
ANGOLA (Portuguese Colony)	<i>Brindisi or Naples.</i>		S. Frisco-London.
Annam	<i>Plymouth.</i>	BARBADOS	<i>Brindisi or Naples.</i>
	London.		<i>Plymouth.</i>
Annobon	Sydney.		New York.
Anguilla	Colombo.	Basutoland <i>b</i> ..	<i>Suez-London.</i>
	London.	Bechuanaland <i>b</i> (liable to additional charge on delivery)	Cape Colony.
	New York.		Cape Colony.
	<i>Suez-London.</i>		

* The Postal Union rates prepay letters as far as the Indian frontier only. Correspondence for Afghanistan intended for free delivery should therefore be addressed to the care of some agent at Peshawur, who should be instructed to pay the extra postage charged by the Ameer of Cabul on correspondence passing through his territory. Mail-matter addressed to Afghanistan direct will be charged on delivery double the Afghan postage—i.e., 5 annas per "miscal," or about 5d. for one-seventh of an ounce.

† To the United Kingdom and many other places named in a list on PAGE 3 the postage-rate on letters is 1d. for each half-ounce or fraction thereof; such places are indicated in this list by being printed in CAPITALS. In a few special cases where the rates of postage are not ordinary Postal Union rates the actual rates payable are indicated by a footnote.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH POSTAL UNION RATES ARE CHARGED—*continued.*

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route, via
Belgium <i>a</i> ..	S. Fr'isco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	Bulgaria	S. Fr'isco-London. <i>Colombo.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>
BELIZE (British Honduras)	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Burmah	Tuticorin.
BENGUELA ..	London.	BURUTU (Niger Coast Protectorate)	London.
BENIN (Niger Coast Protectorate)	London.	Busrah	Tuticorin.
BERMUDA <i>b</i> ..	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>		
Beyrout	Colombo. <i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i>	CABENDA (Portuguese Colony)	London.
Bolivia	Monte Video.	CALABAR (New and Old) (Niger Coast Protectorate)	London.
BONNY (Niger Coast Protectorate)	London.	Cambodia	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
Borneo, Dutch ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	Cameroons <i>b</i> ..	London.
BORGU (Niger Territory)	London.	CANADA	San Francisco. <i>Vancouver.</i>
Bosnia	S. Fr'isco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i>	Canary Islands ..	Teneriffe.
Bourbon	Colombo.	Candia	Colombo. <i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i>
BRASS (Niger Coast Protectorate)	London.	CANTON (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro.	Cape Coast Castle ..	London.
British Bechuanaland <i>b</i>	Cape Colony.	CAPE COLONY <i>b</i> ..	Melbourne.
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE	Colombo.	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (Portuguese Colonies)	S. Fr'isco-London. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
British Columbia ..	San Francisco. <i>Vancouver.</i>	Caroline Islands <i>b</i> ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE	Colombo.	Cayenne	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
BRITISH GUIANA	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>	CAYMAN ISLANDS	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
BRITISH HONDURAS	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Celebes	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
British New Guinea <i>b</i> *	Brisbane.	Central Asia	Tuticorin.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO <i>b</i>	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	CEYLON	Colombo.
BRITISH POSTAL AGENCIES IN CHINA—	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>	Chandernagore ..	Tuticorin.
Amoy.		CHILI	Monte Video.
Canton.		China	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>
Foochow.		Cochin China ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
Hankow.		Cocos Island ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
Hoihow.		Colombia <i>b</i> (Republic of or United States of)	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
Liu Kung Tau.		Comoro Islands ..	Colombo.
Ningpo.		Congo	London.
Shanghai.		Corea	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>
Swatow.		Corsica	S. Fr'isco-London. <i>France.</i>
Buen Ayre ..	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>		

* Letter-postage, 2d. for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH POSTAL UNION RATES ARE CHARGED—*continued*

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route, via
COSTA RICA <i>b</i> ..	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>	Gaboon	London.
Crete <i>b</i>	Colombo.	Galapagos Archipelago	New York.
Cuba <i>b</i>	<i>S. Frisco-London.</i>	GAMBIA <i>b</i>	London.
Curaçao	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Gambier Islands ..	Auckl'd or Sydney.
CYPRUS <i>b</i>	Colombo. <i>S. Frisco-London.</i>	German South-west	London.
Dahomey (Ivory Coast)	London.	Africa <i>b</i> —	
Damaraland <i>b</i> (German South-west Africa)	London.	Damaraland.	
Dar-es-Salaam <i>b</i> ..	Colombo.	Grand Namaqua.	
DELAGOA BAY (Portuguese Colony)	Durban.	Germany <i>b</i>	S. Frisco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>
Denmark	S. Frisco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	GIBRALTAR <i>b</i>	S. Frisco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i>
Diego Garcia ..	Colombo.	Gilbert Islands ..	Auckl'nd or Sydney
Djibouti	Colombo.	GOA (Potuguese Colony)	Tuticorin.
DOMINICA (Leeward Islands)	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	GOLD COAST	London.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC) St. Domingo)	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Goree	London.
DUCIE ISLAND ..	Auckland.	Grand Bassam ..	London.
EASTER ISLAND ..	Auckland.	Grand Namaqua <i>b</i>	London.
Ecuador	New York. <i>Monte Video.</i>	(German South-west Africa)	
EGYPT <i>a</i>	Colombo.	GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND <i>b</i>	San Francisco. <i>Suez.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>
ENGLAND <i>b</i>	S. Frisco-London. <i>Suez-London.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	Greece	Colombo. <i>S. Frisco-London.</i>
ERITHREA	Colombo.	Greenland	S. Frisco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i>
FALKLAND ISLANDS <i>b</i>	Monte Video.	GRENADA <i>b</i> (Windward Islands)	New York. <i>London.</i>
FANNING ISLAND <i>b</i>	Auckland.	GRENADINES <i>b</i> (Windward Islands)	New York. <i>London.</i>
Farøe Islands <i>b</i> ..	London. <i>Plymouth.</i>	Guadeloupe	New York. <i>London.</i>
Fernando Po ..	London.	Guatemala	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
FIJI <i>b</i>	Auckland.	GUIANA, BRITISH	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
FOOCHOW (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>	Guiana, Dutch, French	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
FORCADOS or WARREE (Niger Coast Protectorate)	London.	Guinea	London.
Formosa	Honolulu.	Half Jack	London.
France <i>a</i>	S. Frisco-London. <i>France.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	HANKOW (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>
Friendly Islands ..	Auckland.	Hawaiian Islands <i>a b</i>	Auckland.
		Hayti	New York. <i>London.</i>
		Heligoland <i>b</i>	S. Frisco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>
		Herzegovina	S. Frisco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i>
		HOKHOW (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>
		Holland	S. Frisco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>

COUNTRIES TO WHICH POSTAL UNION RATES ARE CHARGED— *continued.*

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route, via
HONDURAS, BRITISH	New York. <i>London.</i>	Lindi <i>b</i>	Colombo.
Honduras, Republic (except western portion)	New York. <i>London.</i>	LIU KUNG TAU (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong.
Honduras, Republic, western portion of	San Francisco. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>	LOANDA	Colombo.
HONGKONG	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>	Los Islands	London.
Honolulu <i>a b</i>	Auckland.	Low Archipelago (Pau-motu)	London.
Hungary	S. Frisco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	Loyalty Islands	Auckland or Sydney.
Iceland	S. Frisco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	Luxemburg <i>a b</i>	Auckland or Sydney.
IDDA (Niger Territory)	London.	MACAO (Portuguese Colony)	S. Frisco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>
INDIA, BRITISH & PORTUGUESE	Tuticorin.	Madagascar	Hongkong.
India, French	Tuticorin.	Madeira	Colombo.
Inhambane	Colombo.	Madura (Java)	Rio de Janeiro.
Ionian Islands	Colombo.		Sydney.
IRELAND <i>b</i>	S. Frisco-London. <i>Suez-London.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	Mahé (Seychelles)	Colombo.
ITALY <i>a</i>	Brindisi or Naples. <i>S. Frisco-London.</i>	MALAY STATES (Protected)— Negri-Sembilan. Pahang. Perak. Selangor.	Colombo.
Ivory Coast	London.	MALTA <i>b</i>	Sydney.
JAMAICA <i>b</i>	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Manila	Brindisi or Naples. <i>S. Frisco-London.</i>
Japan	Honolulu.	MANITOBA	Honolulu.
Java	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	Marian Islands <i>b</i>	San Francisco. <i>Vancouver.</i>
JOHORE	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	Marquesas Islands (Mendana)	Sydney.
Kilwakinje	Colombo.	Marshall Islands <i>b</i>	Colombo.
LABUAN <i>b</i>	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	Martinique	Auckland or Sydney.
LAGOS (Africa) <i>b</i>	London.	Mashonaland	Auckland.
LAKOJA (Niger Territory)	London.	Matabeleland	New York.
Lamu	Colombo.	MAURITIUS	<i>Suez-London.</i>
LEEWARD ISLANDS— Antigua. Dominica. Montserrat. Nevis. St. Kitt's. Virgin Islands.	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Mayotte	Cape Colony.
LIBERIA	London.	Metelin or Mytilene	Cape Colony.
		MEXICO	Colombo.
		Moluccas	Colombo.
		Mombassa	Colombo.
		Monaco	Brindisi or Naples. <i>S. Frisco-London.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>
		Monrovia	London.
		Montenegro	Colombo.
		MONTSERRAT <i>b</i> (Leeward Islands)	S. Frisco-London.
		Morocco	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
			Colombo.
			<i>S. Frisco-London.</i>

COUNTRIES TO WHICH POSTAL UNION RATES ARE CHARGED—*continued.*

Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>	Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>
Mosquito Territory	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>	Novo Rodondo ..	London.
Mossamedes ..	London.	NOVA SCOTIA ..	San Francisco. <i>Vancouver.</i>
MOZAMBIQUE (Portuguese Colony)	Colombo.	NYASSALAND ..	Colombo.
MUCULLA (Portuguese Colony)	London.	Obock*	Colombo.
Muscat	Tuticorin.	ONITSHA (Niger Coast Protectorate)	London.
MUSSERA (Portuguese Colony)	London.	ONTARIO	San Francisco. <i>Vancouver.</i>
NATAL <i>b</i>	Durban.	OPOBO (Niger Coast Protectorate)	London.
NEGRI-SEMBILAN (Malay States) ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	ORANGE RIVER COLONY <i>b</i>	Durban.
Netherlands ..	S. Fr'isco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	PAHANG (Malay States)	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
NEVIS (Leeward Islands)	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Palestine	Colombo. <i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i>
NEW BRUNSWICK	San Francisco. <i>Vancouver.</i>	Panama	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
New Caledonia ..	Sydney or Auckl'd.	PARAGUAY	Monte Video.
NEWFOUNDLAND <i>b</i>	San Francisco. <i>Vancouver.</i>	Patagonia	Monte Video
New Guinea, British <i>b†</i>	Brisbane.	Pellew Islands ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
New Guinea, Dutch	Brisbane.	PENANG (Straits Settlements)	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
New Guinea, German <i>b</i>	Brisbane.	PERAK (Malay States)	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
NEW HEBRIDES	Sydney or Auckl'd.	PERSIA	Tuticorin.
NICARAGUA	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>	PERU	New York. <i>Monte Video.</i>
Nicobar Islands ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	Philippine Islands ..	Honolulu.
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE—	London.	PITCAIRN ISLAND	Sydney or Auckl'd.
Akassa.		Poland	S. Fr'isco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>
Asaba.		Pondicherry ..	Tuticorin.
Benin.		Porto Rico <i>a</i> ..	New York.
Bonny.		PORTUGAL	S. Fr'isco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>
Brass.		PORTUGUESE COLONIES—	
Burutu.		Ajuda.	
Calabar (New and Old).		Angola.	
Onitsha.		Cabenda.	
Opobo.		Cape Verd Islds.	
Warree or Forcados.		Delagoa Bay.	
NIGER TERRITORY—	London.	Goa.	
Borgu.		Macao.	
Idda.		Mozambique.	
Lakoja.		Muculla.	
NINGPO (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>	Mussera.	
NORFOLK ISLAND	Sydney or Auckland.	Prince Island.	
Norway	S. Fr'isco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	St. Thomas Island	
Nossi Bé	Colombo.	Timor.	

* Registered letters for Obock will be delivered from Djibouti. each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. or fraction thereof.

† Letter-postage, 2d. for separate colony.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH POSTAL UNION RATES ARE CHARGED—*continued.*

Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>	Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	San Francisco.	Samsoun	Colombo.
PRINCE AND ST. THOMAS ISLAND (Portug'ese Colonies)	<i>Vancouver.</i> London.	SAN MARINO (Italy)	<i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i> Brindisi or Naples.
QUEBEC.. ..	San Francisco.	San Salvador (West Indies)	<i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i> New York.
Quilimane	<i>Vancouver.</i> Colombo.	Sandwich Islands <i>a b</i>	<i>Suez-London.</i> Auckland.
Réunion	Colombo.	SARAWAK	Sydney.
Rhodes	Colombo.	SARDINIA	<i>Colombo.</i> Brindisi or Naples.
Rhodesia, Southern* <i>b</i>	<i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i>	SCOTLAND <i>b</i>	<i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i> <i>Suez-London.</i>
Roumania.. ..	Cape Colony.	SELANGOR (Malay States)	<i>Plymouth.</i> Sydney.
Russia	<i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i> <i>Colombo.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	Senegal	<i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i> <i>Suez-London.</i>
St. Croix (West Indies)	<i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i> <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	Senegambia	<i>Plymouth.</i> London.
St. Domingo	New York.	SERVIA	London.
St. Eustatius	<i>Suez-London.</i> New York.	Sette Cama	Colombo.
ST. HELENA <i>b</i>	<i>Suez-London.</i> London.	SEYCHELLES	Hongkong.
St. John's (West Indies)	New York.	SHANGHAI (British Postal Agency)	<i>Colombo.</i> London.
St. Kitt's (Leeward Islands)	<i>Suez-London.</i> New York.	Sherboro	London.
St. Lucia (Windward Islands)	<i>Suez-London.</i> New York.	SIAM	Sydney.
St. Martin (West Indies)	<i>Suez-London.</i> New York.	Siberia	<i>Colombo.</i> S. Fr'isco-London.
St. Pierre et Miquelon	San Francisco.	SICILY <i>a</i>	<i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i> Brindisi or Naples.
St. Thomas (West Indies) <i>b</i>	<i>Vancouver.</i> New York.	SIERRA LEONE <i>b</i>	<i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i> London.
ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS (Portug'ese Colonies)	<i>Suez-London.</i> London.	SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements)	Sydney.
St. Vincent (Cape Verde)	<i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i> <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i> New York.	Smyrna	<i>Colombo.</i> S. Fr'isco-London.
St. Vincent (Windward Islands) <i>b</i>	<i>Suez-London.</i> London.	Society Islands (Tahiti)	Auckland.
Salt Pond	New York.	Socotra	Colombo.
Salvador (Central America)	<i>Suez-London.</i> New York.	SOLOMON ISLANDS	Sydney or Auckland.
Samoa <i>b</i>	<i>Rio de Janeiro.</i> Auckland.	Somaliland	Colombo.
		SOUDAN	Colombo.
		Spain	<i>S. Fr'isco-London.</i> <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>
		STRAITS SETTLEMENTS— Penang. Singapore.	Sydney.
		Suakim	<i>Colombo.</i>
		Sumatra	Sydney.
			<i>Colombo.</i>

* Including Belinge, Bulalima, Bulawayo, Charter, Gwelo (Upper), Gwelo (Lower), Hartley Insiza, Lomagundi, Makoni, Mangwendi, Matopo, Mawabene, Mazoe, Mel-etter, Salisbury Sebengu, Tuli, Umtali, Umzingwane, Victoria.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH POSTAL UNION RATES ARE CHARGED—*continued.*

Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>	Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>
Surinam	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Turkey, European ..	S. Frisco-London. <i>Colombo.</i>
SWATOW (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>	TURKS ISLANDS	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
Sweden	S. Frisco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	Tutuila (Samoa) ..	Auckland.
Switzerland ..	S. Frisco-London. <i>Brindisi or Naples.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	UGANDA	Colombo.
Syria	Colombo. <i>S. Frisco-London.</i>	UNITED KING- DOM <i>b</i>	S. Frisco-London. <i>Plymouth.</i>
Tahiti (Society Islands)	Auckland.	United States of America *	San Francisco. <i>Vancouver.</i>
Tanga <i>b</i>	Colombo.	United States of Colombia ..	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
Tangier <i>b</i> (British and German Offices)	Colombo. <i>S. Frisco-London.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	Uruguay	Monte Video.
Tangier (French Office)	Colombo. <i>S. Frisco-London.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	VANCOUVER ISL.	San Francisco. <i>Vancouver.</i>
Teneriffe	Direct.	Venezuela	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
Thibet	Tuticorin.	VIRGIN ISLANDS (Leeward Islands)	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
TIMOR (Portuguese Colony)	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	WALFISCH BAY <i>b</i>	Cape Colony.
TOBAGO	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Wallis Islands ..	Auckland or Syd- ney.
Togo Territory <i>b</i> ..	London.	WARREE OR FOR- CADOS (Niger Coast Protectorate)	London.
TONGA	Auckland.	West Indies ..	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
Tonquin	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	Whydah	London.
Tortola	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	WINDWARD ISLANDS—	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
TRANSVAAL <i>b</i> ..	Johannesburg.	Grenada.	
Trebizond	Colombo. <i>S. Frisco-London.</i>	Grenadines.	
TRINIDAD	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	St. Lucia.	
Tripoli	Colombo. <i>S. Frisco-London.</i>	St. Vincent.	
Tunis	Colombo. <i>S. Frisco-London.</i>	ZANZIBAR ..	Colombo.
Turkestan	Tuticorin.	Zululand <i>b</i> ..	Durban.
Turkey, Asiatic ..	Colombo. <i>S. Frisco-London.</i>		

* Gold and silver coin may be sent to the United States in registered letters.

ALEX. WILLIS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.