

SUPPLEMENT
 TO THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF
 THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1907.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1907.

Renewing Postal Regulations and Rates of Postage.

PLUNKET, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this seventeenth day of June, 1907.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Orders in Council dated respectively the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five, the thirtieth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and five, the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and five, the second day of October, one thousand nine hundred and six, and the second day of November, one thousand nine hundred and six, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the third day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five, the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and five, the seventh day of December, one thousand nine hundred and five, the fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and six, and the eighth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and six 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*.

2

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

Inland	1d. for each 4oz. or fraction thereof.
The United Kingdom, British possessions, and countries enumerated in list on next page.	1d. for each 4oz. 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.

All other places (Postal Union rates) .. 2½d. for each 4oz. or fraction thereof.

Post-cards.

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

Commercial Papers.

Town (for accounts, &c., only)	½d. if not exceeding 4oz., or 1d. for the first 4oz. or fraction thereof, and ½d. for each succeeding 2oz. or fraction thereof.
Inland	1d. for the first 4oz. or fraction thereof, and ½d. for each succeeding 2oz. or fraction thereof.
All other places (Postal Union rates) ..	2½d. for the first 10oz., and ½d. for each succeeding 2oz. or fraction thereof.

Books and Printed Papers.

All places (Postal Union rates) .. ½d. for each 2oz. or fraction thereof.

Pattern and Sample Packets.

Inland	Not exceeding 2oz., ½d.; over 2oz., as for "All other places."
All other places	Not exceeding 4oz., 1d.; every additional 2oz. or fraction thereof, ½d.

Magazines (not registered).

All places ½d. per 2oz. or fraction thereof.

Magazines (registered).

New Zealand and Australia (except Queensland and Western Australia)	Each copy, not exceeding 2oz., ½d.; if over 2oz. to 8oz., 1d.; every additional 4oz. or fraction thereof, ½d.
Queensland, Western Australia, and all other places	½d. per 2oz. or fraction thereof.

Newspapers.

Town and Inland	½d. each.
Australia,* South Sea Islands, Canada, and many other British possessions (see page 15)	1d. each.
United Kingdom †	1d. each.
All other places	1d. each if not exceeding 4oz., and ½d. additional for every succeeding 2oz. or fraction thereof.

Registration.

3d. for all places.

* The weight of newspapers for transmission to Australia at the 1d. rate is restricted to 20oz. for each copy. Every additional 10oz. or fraction thereof must be prepaid ½d. additional.
† This rate is for transmission by direct route. For rate by other routes, see page 15.

**GENERAL REGULATIONS.
LETTERS AND LETTER-CARDS.**

Inland.	..	..	..	1d. for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
The United Kingdom, British possessions, and countries in list given below	..	..	..	1d. for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof.
Aden	Foochow (British Postal Agency)	Ningpo (British Postal Agency)		
Akassa (Nigeria, Southern)	Forcados or Warree (Nigeria, Southern)	Norfolk Island		
Alaska	Gambia	Onitsha (Nigeria, Southern)		
Amoy (British Postal Agency)	Gibraltar	Opobo (Nigeria, Southern)		
Antigua (Leeward Islands)	Gold Coast	Orange River Colony		
Asaba (Nigeria, Southern)	Grenada (Windward Islands)	Pago Pago		
Ascension	Grenadines (Windward Islands)	Pahang (Malay States)		
Australia	Hankow (British Postal Agency)	Paraguay		
Bahama Islands	Hawaii	Perak (Malay States)		
Barbados	Hoihow (British Postal Agency)	Peru		
Benin (Nigeria, Southern)	Hong Kong	Pitcairn Island		
Bermudas	Idah (Nigeria, Southern)	Porto Rico		
Bonny (Nigeria, Southern)	Idda (Nigeria, Northern)	Portugal		
Borgu (Nigeria, Northern)	India	Portuguese Colonies		
Brass (Nigeria, Southern)	Italy	St. Helena		
British Bechuanaland	Jamaica	St. Kitt's (Leeward Islands)		
British Central Africa Protectorate	Johore	St. Lucia (Windward Islands)		
British East Africa Protectorate	Labuan	St. Vincent (Windward Islands)		
British Guiana	Lagos (Nigeria, Southern)	Sarawak		
British Honduras	Leeward Islands—	Selangor (Malay States)		
British New Guinea	Antigua	Seychelles		
British North Borneo	Dominica	Shanghai (British Postal Agency)		
British Postal Agencies in China—	Montserrat	Sierra Leone		
Amoy	Nevis	Siam		
Canton	St. Kitt's	Solomon Islands		
Chefoo	Tortola	Somaliland Protectorate		
Foochow	Virgin Islands	Straits Settlements		
Hankow	Liberia	Swatow (British Postal Agency)		
Hoihow	Liu Kung Tau (British Postal Agency)	Tientsin (British Postal Agency)		
Liu Kung Tau (Weihaiwei)	Lokoja (Nigeria, Northern)	Tobago		
Ningpo	Malay States (Protected)—	Tonga		
Shanghai	Negri-Sembilan	Tortola (Leeward Islands)		
Swatow	Pahang	Transvaal		
Tientsin	Perak	Trinidad		
Burutu (Nigeria, Southern)	Selangor	Turks Islands		
Calabar (New and Old) (Nigeria, Southern)	Malta	Uganda		
Canada	Mauritius	United Kingdom		
Canton (British Postal Agency)	Mexico	United States of America		
Cape Colony	Montserrat (Leeward Islands)	Virgin Islands (Leeward Islands)		
Ceylon	Natal	Warree or Forcados (Nigeria, Southern)		
Chefoo (British Postal Agency)	Negri-Sembilan (Malay States)	Weihaiwei (Liu Kung Tau) (British Postal Agency)		
Chili	Nevis (Leeward Islands)	Windward Islands—		
Costa Rica	Newfoundland	Grenada		
Cyprus	New Hebrides	Grenadines		
Dominica (Leeward Islands)	Nicaragua	St. Lucia		
Ducie Island	Nigeria, Northern (including Borgu, Idda, and Lokoja)	St. Vincent		
Easter Island	Nigeria, Southern (including Akassa, Asaba, Benin, Bonny, Brass, Burutu, Calabar (New and Old), Idah, Lagos, Onitsha, Opobo, and Warree or Forcados)	Zanzibar		
Egypt				
Falkland Islands				
Fanning Island				
Fiji				
All other places	..	..	..	2½d. for each ½ 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.
- 5. Bullion may be sent in registered letters weighing not more than 3 lb. to such places outside the colony as receive gold by post. For conditions of inland transmission of bullion see section 15, page 129, *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

Late-fee Letters, &c.

6. 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.

- 7. 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.
- 8. 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.

Posted in Quantity unstamped.

9. Letters to the number of not less than 1,000 at a time may be paid for in cash to avoid affixing stamps. They should be presented to a Postmaster, and not deposited in a posting-box. Prepayment of the postage is a condition of their acceptance. (See page 24.)

Posted in Transparent Envelopes.

See section 11, page 5.

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. Post-cards must bear at the top of the front side the title "Post-card" in French, or the equivalent of this title in another language. Nevertheless, this title is not obligatory for single post-cards of private manufacture.
- 3. The dimensions of the cards must not exceed 5½ in. × 3½ in., nor be less than 4 in. × 2½ in. Post-cards must be sent loose—i.e., without band or envelope.
- 4. Post-cards must be made of card or paper sufficiently stout not to hinder manipulation.
- 5. Postage-stamps must, as much as possible, be affixed to the top right angle of the front. The address, also service marks (registered, receipt, &c.), must also appear on the front, of which the right half at least is reserved for this purpose. The sender disposes of the back and of the left part of the front under reserve of the terms of the following paragraph.

6. With the exception of postage-stamps, the public is forbidden to join or attach to post-cards any objects whatever. Nevertheless, the name and address of the addressee and those of the sender may figure on gummed labels not exceeding 2 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. It is also permissible to affix on the back and on the left part of the front vignettes or photographs on very thin paper, on condition that they adhere completely to the card.

7. Reply post-cards must bear in French, as a title on the front of the first part, "Post-card with reply paid" (*Carte postale avec réponse payée*); on the second part "Reply Post-card" (*Carte postale réponse*). The two parts must, moreover, each fulfil the other conditions of the single post-card; they are folded one on the other, and not closed in any manner.

8. It is permissible for the sender of a reply post-card to indicate his name and address on the front of the "reply" part, either by writing or by a gummed label.

9. The stamping of the "reply" part by stamps of the country which has issued the card is only valid if the two parts of the reply post-card arrive adherent from the country of origin, and if the "reply" part is sent from the country in which it has arrived by post to the destination of the said country of origin. If these conditions are not fulfilled it is treated as an unstamped post-card.

10. Post-cards not fulfilling, with regard to prescribed indications, dimensions, external form, &c., the conditions imposed by the present Article for this class of correspondence are treated as letters.

[These regulations are being generally admitted as valid at the present time, but as the Convention of Rome does not come into operation until the 1st October, 1907, no guarantee can at present be given that the privileges here announced will be allowed by the Post Offices of all other countries, although there is reason to believe that in most quarters the post-cards posted in accordance with the foregoing instructions will be delivered without charge if the proper rate of postage is prepaid. Charges must still be raised on incoming cards posted abroad if they are marked with the "T" stamp of the offices of origin. (For list of countries see page 6.)]

11. Post-cards or correspondence contained in covers which are made of transparent paper or which have a panel of transparent paper showing the address on the enclosure, may be allowed to pass at letter-rates of postage. As a rule, the postage-stamp must be affixed to the cover itself, but when a post-card is enclosed in a cover the stamp may be affixed to the card if a portion of the cover at the top right-hand corner is cut out to allow the stamp to be plainly seen and obliterated without withdrawing the card. The Department does not hold itself responsible for delay to such packages, or undertake to superscribe such packages with an explanation of any delay.

12. Cards, pictorial or plain, without alteration or amendment, may be sent as printed matter within New Zealand and to the United Kingdom. To all other places they may be sent as printed matter provided the word "Post-card," if it appear, be clearly struck out, and the words "Printed matter" substituted. In all such cases the card must not be used to make any communication of the nature of a letter.

Reply-cards.

13. The prepayment of the reply part by stamps of the country which issues the card is only valid if the two parts of the reply post-card arrive adherent from the country of origin and if the reply part is addressed from the country in which it arrives by post back to the said country of origin. If these conditions are not fulfilled, it is treated as an unstamped post-card.

14. 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.

15. Any post-card exhibiting anything of an obscene, libellous, or obviously objectionable character will be detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office. Persons posting obscene, libellous, or grossly offensive cards are liable to punishment by law.

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

17. 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. (See "Tree-leaves," section 40, page 31.)

Private Cards.

18. 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, and sufficiently stout not to hinder manipulation. The size must not be more than 5½ in. by 3½ in., and not less than 4½ in. by 2½ in. Single cards and reply-cards for places within New Zealand may be entirely plain, but reply-cards for places beyond New Zealand must bear the words "Post-card with Reply Paid," and "Post-card Reply." To other than English-speaking countries these words must appear in French, "Carte Postale avec Réponse Payée," "Carte Postale—Réponse." They are otherwise treated like officially issued post-cards.

19. 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 24).

Post-card bearing Communication on Front.

20. Post-cards, pictorial or plain, may be posted within New Zealand and to the following countries with communications on the address side:—

Australian States	Denmark	Orange River Colony
Austria	Dominican Republic	Panama Republic
Bahama	Dutch East Indies	Persia
Barbados	Dutch Guiana	Peru
Bechuanaland Protectorate	Ecuador	Portugal
Belgium	Egypt	Portuguese Colonies
Bermuda	France	Rhodesia
Bosnia Herzogovina	Hayti	Roumania
Brazil	Holland	St. Helena
British Guiana	Honduras	San Domingo
British India	Hungary	Sarawak
British New Guinea	India	Siam
Bulgaria	Italy	Somaliland (British)
Cape Colony	Jamaica	Straits Settlements
Ceylon	Japan	Sweden
Colombia, Republic of	Luxemburg	Switzerland
Congo Free State	Malta	Transvaal
Costa Rica	Natal	United Kingdom
Crete	Newfoundland	United States
Cuba	Norway	Uruguay
Danish West Indies		

21. Pictorial post-cards may be posted to the following countries with communications on the address side:—

Algeria	India (French)	Russia
Canada	Ivory Coast	Senegambia
Chili	Macao	Servia
Dahomey	Madagascar	Society Islands
Eritrea	Martinique	Somaliland (French)
French Congo	Mexico	Somaliland (Italian)
French Guiana	Montenegro	Tahiti
French Guinea	New Caledonia	Tripoli (Africa) Italian Agencies at Tripoli and Bengasi
French Indo-China	Paraguay	Tunis
Germany	Réunion	
Iceland		

22. On a post-card with the communication on front, the communication is to be separated from the address by a straight vertical line dividing the front space into halves, and the writing, apart from the address, must be on the left-hand side of the line.

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.

Postal packets containing matter prepared in raised characters for the use of the blind, addressed to or sent by institutes for the blind, or to or by public libraries, are not subject to postage. The nature of the contents should be indicated on the cover.

(A.) COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

Rates of Postage.

2. For delivery from the office at which posted (town deliveries) the following documents, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., may be sent for $\frac{1}{4}$ d. :—

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—

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

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 (receipted 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>

^a See page 4 for special regulations affecting bills of lading and consignees' advice-notes when posted loose on trains and steamers.

Description of Document.	Conditions.
Affidavits, briefs, deeds, depositions, powers of attorney, recognisances, scrip	Nothing to appear in writing or print which does not form part of the document as a legal instrument.
Demands for rates or calls	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.
Manuscript for press, manuscript sermons ...	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.
Packets of old or spent letters or post-cards	The letters or postcards must clearly have served their original purpose, and must be at least two months old. Diaries are not accepted as commercial papers.
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 (added to in manuscript or in typewriting), * pass-books, cheque-books, stock-sheets, balance-sheets (unless wholly printed). (Cheque-books for the United Kingdom must be prepaid at letter rates of postage.)	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.
Specifications (with and without plans), examination papers, pupils' exercises with corrections but without comment thereon, copy drawings which are pupils' exercises, paintings, written music	Any written or printed matter not forming part of the document itself must relate exclusively to its subject-matter.

(B.) PRINTED PAPERS (INCLUDING BOOKS).

5. The postage for printed papers, except newspapers, is—

To any place within or beyond New Zealand { $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2oz. or fraction thereof.

Definition.

6. 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.

7. Cards bearing the inscription "Post-card" are not accepted at the rate for "printed papers," except as indicated in **section 12, page 5.**

8. 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.

* For postage on bank pass-books open to inspection see **section 15, page 11.**

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

Description of Article.	Remarks.
Books, magazines, &c. (stitched or bound), printed or engraved drawings, engravings, fashion-plates, maps, printed music, notices of all kinds entirely printed, proxy forms (blank), balance-sheets (wholly printed), papers impressed for the use of the blind (see under Book Post, page 7) or card-board drawing-models stamped in relief, photographs and albums containing photographs, pictures, plans, valentines Christmas or other seasonable or complimentary cards	A dedication may be written on books, sheets of music, photographs, and engravings, and the invoice relating to any such work enclosed.
Cards of invitation, notices of meetings ...	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. 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... ..	Except for places in New Zealand or the United Kingdom, may not bear the word "Post-card" unless it be plainly struck out, and for all places may not be used to make any communication of the nature of a letter. Except as stated, must bear the words "Printed matter." For New Zealand and the United Kingdom, "Post-card" may appear on cards fulfilling the conditions of printed matter. Are allowed to pass at letter-rates of postage enclosed in transparent paper envelopes if an aperture is left at the top right-hand corner to enable the stamp on the card to be cancelled. (Section 11, page 5.)
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 formulae of courtesy, expressed in five words at most, may be added in writing.
Travellers' cards	Cards to be not larger in size than 5½ in. x 3½ in., and not less than 4½ in. x 2½ in., 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 measurements.

Description of Article.	Remarks.
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>i.e.</i> , 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>	<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 posted in quantities may be prepaid in cash (see page 24).</p>
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" (page 15).
Obliterated postage-stamps addressed to places within New Zealand and Australia. For other places see paragraph 8	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.

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

Posted in Quantity unstamped.—"Householder" Circulars.

11. Circulars or other printed matter may be prepaid in cash to the number of not less than 1,000 at the ordinary rates of postage (see **page 24**), and each addressed fully in the usual way, or 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 the latter will be made by letter-carrier to every householder within the letter-carriers' respective deliveries so far as the supply goes. Householder circulars posted under this rule but not delivered may be claimed by the person or firm posting them.

When Writing is permitted.

12. 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.

13. 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.
14. 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.

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 is 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 of old or spent letters (see page 8) or post-cards which have fulfilled their object and 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.**

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. Circulars, advertising-books, &c., not relating to patent or proprietary medicines, &c., posted by firms trading abroad, in whatever quantity, on their own business, are not chargeable with Customs duty on receipt through the post in New Zealand. Such matter posted from places abroad to New Zealand on the business of firms trading in New Zealand, or matter advertising medicines, &c., is liable to Customs duty.

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 Postage.

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 **section 18, page 18**, also "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.")

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.

(See also Prohibited Articles, page 28.)

12. Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch-machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they are 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 2½ millimetres (about ¼ 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. Liquids, oils, and fatty substances, if insecurely packed, will be stopped. The public are warned that such insecurely packed packets come within the category of articles "likely to injure any postal packet or any person," and are, therefore, *prohibited* from being sent by post. The senders of such packets are liable to penalties under "The Post Office Act, 1900," whether the packets are sent by letter or parcel post.

15. *Fatty substances* which are not easily liquefied, such as ointments, soft-soap, resin, &c., the transmission of which is less likely to injure other postal packets, 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 are 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., ½d.; if over 2oz. and up to 8oz., 1d.; each additional 4oz. or fraction, ½d.
 - (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, 1906** :—

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

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—**Newspapers printed and published in New Zealand** (see **sec. 13, p. 16**): 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.) **Newspapers printed and published in New Zealand.** For—

Ascension	Ceylon	Johore	Sarawak
Australia	Cyprus	Labuan	Sierra Leone
Bahamas	Egypt	Leeward Islands	South Sea Islands
Barbados	Falkland Islands	Malta	Southern Nigeria
Bermuda	Fed. Malay States	Mauritius	Straits Settlements
British Honduras	Gambia	Natal	Transvaal
British New Guinea	Gibraltar	Newfoundland	Trinidad
British N. Borneo	Hong Kong*	Orange River Colony	Turks Islands
Caiocos Islands	India	St. Helena	Zanzibar
Canada	Jamaica		

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

- (d.) For other countries; also **newspapers not printed and published in New Zealand addressed to the United Kingdom, &c.**—Each newspaper, 1d. for the first 4 oz., and ½d. for each additional 2 oz. 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. (See **page 10.**)

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, must forward an application for such registration to the Secretary of the General Post Office, Wellington. The application must be accompanied by a copy of the newspaper, and by the registration fee of 5s. Such newspaper will 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. The list of registered newspapers corrected to the 10th January in any year may be obtained on application to a Postmaster on payment of the cost, 6d. Amendments of the list are published in the Guide Supplement.

* Including its agencies in China (see **p. 33**).

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 must 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 is deemed to be part of such newspaper for the purposes of the regulations, and must 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 must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must 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.

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 is 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" is 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. The cover of a New Zealand illustrated newspaper may bear the remark "With compliments of _____," [Name of Sender]. Heavy newspapers should be marked on the wrappers: "New Zealand registered newspaper." (See sec. 1, p. 15.)

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 (except Australia) beyond New Zealand are subject to the same conditions respecting dimensions and weight as "printed papers" (see page 11). Packages of newspapers from New Zealand addressed to Australia must not exceed 20 lb in weight.

17. By Postal Union Regulation, packets of newspapers addressed to Foreign Administrations, if exceeding 2,000 grammes (4 lb. 6½ oz.) are liable to be stopped and returned to the country of origin. The rule is not generally enforced, but senders of packets of newspapers exceeding this limit will forward them at their own risk.

Posted in Quantity Unstamped.

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

(1.) 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.

(2.) Newspapers 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.

(3.) 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. Articles addressed to the Banks, Ellice, Gilbert, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz, Shortland, Solomon, and Union Groups, and Ocean Island cannot be accepted for registration, nor can registered correspondence for any of them be received.

5. No article directed to initials, or to a fictitious name, can be registered. No registered letter addressed to a private box by number only may be delivered except to the holder of the box or on his written order.

How and when to Register Letters, &c.

6. 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.

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

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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 consents to 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.) Bullion.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.

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

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. Valuable articles sent in *unregistered* letters are exposed to risk. All inland and Australian letters or packets, therefore, which unquestionably contain watches or jewellery above ten shillings in value, even though they are 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 for-

warded by the mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Coin, bank-notes, bullion, gold, cheques, money-orders, and postal notes (except the last three in bankers' packets) may not be sent to Australia except in letters, and such letters containing coin, bank-notes, bullion, or gold must be registered.

Prohibitions.

19. 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 34 to 41) 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.

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

21. 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."

22. 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.

23. 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 4 oz. letter prepaid 1d. and posted at Wellington for Auckland would be redirected free of charge thence to Dunedin, or, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight, 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 hold good for six months only, unless in special cases.

5. As private boxes can be and are occasionally cleared during the sorting of mails, the Department cannot undertake to intercept and redirect correspondence delivered through private boxes, but will as far as possible endeavour to comply with such requests.

6. The Department cannot undertake to redirect a letter until it reaches the office to which it is addressed.

Redirection Orders not Free of Postage.

7. Applications for the redirection of letters, &c., must be made directly to the Postmasters of the offices to which the letters are addressed, and whence they will be redirected. Postmasters are not permitted to receive orders for redirection to be sent forward to other Postmasters. Orders for redirection are not free of postage.

8. Letters addressed to initials or to fictitious names (*noms de plume*, &c.) cannot be readdressed. They can only be delivered from the office to which they are originally addressed.

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 Hervey (Mannuae); 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, except in the case of letters bearing a request for return to a specified private letter-box, when the number of the box will be regarded as sufficient.

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 elsewhere, and hours of business on week-days only are given under the heading "Money Orders" in a separate list.

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's 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.

RECEIVING-BOXES.

1. In addition to the facilities for posting afforded at every post-office, correspondence may also be posted in receiving-boxes approved of by the Postmaster-General. Receiving-boxes are primarily for letters. Newspapers and other articles not exceeding 13 in. in length and 2 in. in thickness may also be posted in receiving-boxes. Not more than six newspapers or other printed articles may be posted in any one receiving-box in one day by the same person or on behalf of any one person. Articles identified as posted in breach of this limitation will be detained.

DELIVERY.

1. To facilitate the delivery of letters a letter-box should be affixed to every house-door. Any person whose residence lies 50 yards or more from the street should provide a letter-box at his gate, in order to expedite delivery.

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 11 of "Printed Papers" regulations. For delivery of parcel by parcel-post, see regulations under "Parcel Post," appearing 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.

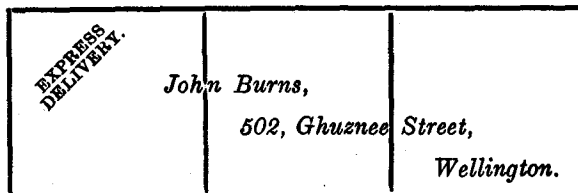
6. Letters addressed to the post-office, or to be kept till called for, may be obtained at the office, except where it is ascertained that it is the practice of persons living within the town delivery to have their letters so addressed, in which cases they will be sent out by letter-carrier. Letters 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,	Gisborne,	Maertton,	Port Chalmers,
Auckland,	Gore,	Napier,	Thames,
Blenheim,	Greymouth,	Nelson,	Timaru,
Bluff,	Hawera,	New Plymouth,	Wanganui,
Christchurch,	Hokitika,	Oamaru,	Wellington,
Dunedin,	Invercargill,	Onehunga,	Westport,
Feilding,	Lyttelton,	Palmerston North,	Whangarei.

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 ½ 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-offices 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 (5¼" x 3¼")	*	3	3 doz.
0 ½	0 2½	0 6	1 0			0	3½ ea.
0 1	0 3	0 8	2 0	(No. 2) Medium (6" x 3½")	*	3	3 doz.
0 1½	0 4	0 9	5 0			0	3½ ea.
0 2	0 5			(No. 3) Large (11¼" 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. 0½d. 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—			
			s. d.			s. d.	
Parcels of 4	...	...	0 2½	½d. envelopes, un gummed (3½" x 5¾")	0	7	½ doz.
Parcels of 9	...	...	0 5	1d. " "	(3½" x 5¾")	1	2 "
Parcels of 18	...	...	0 10	1d. " "	(3½" x 4¾")	1	2 "
Parcels of 270	...	...	12 6				

Also stamps of such higher value as the work of any office may render necessary.

* Including registration fee of 3d.

Envelopes supplied by private persons are embossed with postage at the following charges:—

In quantities of 10,000 or more, per 1,000 or part thereof ... 5s.

In quantities less than 10,000,—

For the first 1,000 or part thereof ...

For any number over 1,000: per 1,000 or part thereof ...

8s. } Of one value.
5s. }

Orders for embossing envelopes and impressing post-cards with postage-stamps should be addressed to the local Postmaster, who will forward them through the proper channel to the Secretary, General Post Office. They should be accompanied by a remittance of the amount due for the postage to be impressed or embossed, and for the cost of the work, according to the preceding table. The envelopes or post-cards are to be sent direct to the Government Printer, 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. Stamps issued for prepayment of correspondence, including telegrams, on the business of the General Government, and known as official stamps, are prohibited under penalty from being sold or presented to any person by any Government officer.

4. To prevent the purloining of postage-stamps by persons in large establishments, the stamps may be perforated with the initials of the firms, &c., so as to render the improper sale of such stamps a matter of difficulty. The perforation with initials of the stamps on post-cards and postal-wrappers is also allowed. Permission for any perforation must first be obtained from the Postmaster-General.

5. Stamps must be placed on the front or address side of the letter, and upon the right-hand upper corner of that side. Stamps placed on the back of a letter will not be recognised, and the letter becomes liable to surcharge as insufficiently prepaid. On redirected letters care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

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

7. 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, but not for any purpose under "The Stamp Act, 1882." 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.

8. 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.*

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE IN CASH.

Inland letters and 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 of intention to post should be given the Post Office. Circulars addressed merely "The Householder" (see page 10), with or without place of delivery, may also be accepted under like conditions.

REPURCHASE OF STAMPS.

1. Postmasters in charge of money-order offices are permitted, though not compelled, to purchase from the public within New Zealand postage-stamps of New Zealand 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 is 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 is given to the contrary. It must be understood, however, that the Department can only undertake to place letters for any persons (except the principals) 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 11 p.m.	9	a.m. to 11 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	6	a.m. to midnight	8	a.m. to midnight.
Wellington	5	a.m. to 1.30 a.m. (midnight 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 may 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 of 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 appearing elsewhere 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.

16. An address should be complete. It should include, besides the name (as full as possible) of the addressee, the name of a street with the number in that street, the name of suburb, town (or city), postal district (in New Zealand), and country. Thus,—

Mr. W. L. Smith,
90, Matai Street,

(Suburb)
(Town, also Postal District)

Kaiarero,
Oamaru,
N.Z.

Examination of Packets.

17. 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.

18. 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.

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

School Requisites through the Post.

20. Education Boards are not at liberty to send school requisites and appliances freely through the post. Particularly is this the case in respect of places served by rail or steamer, to which other and more proper means of transit offer. Packages up to 5 lb. in weight may be accepted for places which take parcels of restricted weight, but care must be taken to require that they be carefully packed. In any case in which this regulation is being infringed it is a Postmaster's duty respectfully to require compliance with it.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

(See Dangerous Articles, p. 13; also sections 11-14, p. 16; 19-22, p. 19; and 12, p. 27.)

1. Any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, or any other indecent or obscene article;
- 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);
- Any postal packet (not a letter or a letter-card) advertising a lottery or other scheme of chance;

[The following is a list of addresses of persons or institutions sending lottery circulars for delivery within New Zealand which are to be stopped in the course of post and sent to the Dead Letter Office:—

Bank A. Török and Co., Limited (Royal Hungarian Lottery), Budapest or Buda-Pesth
 Jarmulowsky, Albert, Hamburg
 Kornberg, J., Hamburg
 Pfälzer, Salomon, Hamburg
 Royal Hungarian Lottery (Bank A. Török and Co., Limited), Budapest or Buda-Pesth
 "Tattersall," Hobart

[The prohibition is, of course, not restricted to circulars from these persons only]

- Matches of any kind;
 Any letter, post-card, &c., bearing the fac-simile representation of any postage-stamp or part thereof, or any fictitious or forged postage-stamp;
 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 13, "Patterns and Samples");
 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 and otherwise as the law directs.

(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 34 to 41) 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.

4. *Australian States* (see also sections 25, 29, 35, 37, 44): Anything relating to lotteries; potatoes.

5. 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*.

6. *Belgium*.—Cigars and other tobaccos having to pay heavy duties. Samples of tobacco in leaves are admitted free of duty provided the weight does not exceed 7 oz.

7. *Brazil*.—Lithographs, engravings, &c., exceeding 100 grammes. Books (bound) exceeding 84 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 duties.

8. *Cape Colony*.—Price-lists, commercial catalogues, and advertisement articles are liable to a duty of 25 per cent.; anything relating to lotteries is prohibited.

(For *Ceylon* see section 5.)

9. *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.

10. *Costa Rica*.—Anything relating to lotteries.

(For *Cyprus* see section 5.)

11. In the *Dutch East Indies* articles of value are admissible, except wrought gold and silver, but the packets containing them must be registered; anything relating to lotteries is prohibited.

12. *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 5.)

13. 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. Bundles of post-cards and similar articles and anything relating to lotteries are prohibited.

14. *French establishments of Oceania, French Guiana, Réunion, St. Pierre et Miquelon*.

—Same as for France.

(For *French Guiana* see section 14.)

(For *Gambia* see section 5.)

15. *German East Africa*.—Cuttings or leaves of vines are prohibited.
(For *Gibraltar* see section 5.)
16. *Greece*.—Foreign copper or bronze coins are prohibited; also saccharine and its products, except by parcel-post under certain restrictions.
(For *Grenada* see section 5.)
(For *Guatemala* see section 3.)
17. *Holland*.—Post-cards frosted with glass, mica, or other such material.
18. *Hong Kong*.—Gold or silver coin, bullion, jewellery, &c.
19. *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.
20. *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. Hemp must not exceed 250grs. (9oz.); cotton, jute, wool, flax, 100grs. (3½oz.); silk fabrics—raw, 350grs. (12½oz.); whitened and dyed, 250grs. (9oz.); of all kinds, 100grs. (3½oz.); anything relating to lotteries is prohibited. (See also section 3.)
(For *Jamaica* see section 5.)
21. *Japan*.—Manufactured tobacco, except by permission or order of the Government; opium, salt.
(For *Labuan* see section 5.)
(For *Lagos* see section 5.)
22. *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 hypsulphites; 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 5.)
23. *Montenegro*.—Prepared medicaments and cosmetics, unless addressed to chemists or the Sanitary Department; also articles declared harmful by the sanitary authorities, and books and other printed matter prohibited by law.
(For *Montserrat* see section 5.)
24. *New Caledonia*.—Same as for France. Beans and plants of coffee are prohibited by a local law.
(For *Newfoundland* see section 5.)
25. *New South Wales*.—Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, or opium.
(For *Nicaragua* see section 3.)
26. *Norway*.—Invoices bearing *fac-simile* stamps; anything relating to lotteries.
27. *Persia*.—Colours made with aniline.
28. *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.
29. *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 4.)
(For *Réunion* see section 14.)
30. *Roumania*.—Stitched or bound books, being liable to Customs duty, cannot be sent at printed-paper rates.

31. *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. 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. 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 36**.)

(For *St. Pierre et Miquelon* see **section 14**.)

(For *St. Vincent* see **section 5**.)

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

32. *Servia*.—Anything relating to lotteries.

33. *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 5**.)

34. *Spain*.—Jewellery is dutiable, and liable to confiscation. Samples of cloth, woven fabrics, felt, and paperhangings 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 5**.)

35. *South Australia*.—Plants, or parts of plants, unless accompanied by a special declaration.

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

37. *Tasmania*.—Obliterated stamps are subject to Customs duty.

38. *Transvaal*.—Anything relating to lotteries.

39. *Turkey*.—Printing-type, Tunisian gold coins, and post-cards bearing phonograph records are prohibited. Mushrooms, branches and leaves of vines, pieces of wood having served for vine trellis, hot-house plants and seed plot, fruit trees, bulbs, and flowers are prohibited except to localities already reached by *Phylloxera*.

40. *United Kingdom*.—Articles bearing imitations of British, foreign, or colonial postage-stamps, whether obliterated or not. Anything relating to lotteries. Bottles or packages of liquid as clinical specimens for examination or analysis. Pure spirit, articles containing spirit or into the manufacture of which spirit has entered, saccharine, sucramine, and other similar substances, cannot be sent by sample-post. Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or snuff cannot be sent by letter or sample post. Samples of *unmanufactured* tobacco not exceeding 4 oz. are, however, admitted at a Customs duty of 8d. per package. (See also **section 1**.) Tree-leaves posted loose and bearing written communications to the United Kingdom or to countries in transit through the United Kingdom.

41. *United States of America*.—Anything relating to lotteries. (See also **section 1**.)

42. *Uruguay*.—Registered packets containing anything subject to Customs duty under the Customs laws of that country will be confiscated.

43. *Venezuela*.—Lottery tickets, and 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.

44. *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. Jewellery is dutiable and liable to confiscation.

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND PLACES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL UNION.

- Aden (including Perim).
 Akassa : See Nigeria (Southern).
 Alaska.
 Algeria.
 Amoy : See Hong Kong and its agencies.
 Annam : See French Indo-China.
 Antigua : See Leeward Islands.
 Argentine Republic.
 Aruba : See Dutch West Indies.
 Asaba : See Nigeria (Southern).
 Ascension.
 Australia (including New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, British New Guinea, and Norfolk Island).
 Austria-Hungary (including Bosnia-Herzegovina).
 Azores.
 Bahamas.
 Barbados.
 Basotuland Bechuanaland.
 Bechuanaland (Protectorate).
 Belgium.
 Benadir.
 Benin : See Nigeria (Southern).
 Bermudas.
 Bluefields : See Nicaragua (East Coast).
 Bolivia.
 Bonaire : See Dutch West Indies.
 Bonny : See Nigeria (Southern).
 Borgu : See Nigeria (Northern). [gary.
 Bosnia-Herzegovina : See Austria-Hun-
 Brass : See Nigeria (Southern).
 Brazil.
 British Central Africa.
 " East Africa and Uganda.
 " Guiana.
 " Honduras.
 " New Guinea : See Australia.
 " North Borneo.
 Bulgaria.
 Burutu : See Nigeria (Southern).
 Calabar : "
 Cambodia : See French Indo-China.
 Cameroons.
 Canada.
 Canary Islands.
 Canton : See Hong Kong and its agencies.
 Cape Colony.
 Cape Verde Islands.
 Caroline Islands.
 Cayman Islands.
 Ceylon.
 Chandernagore : See India (French).
 Chefoo : See Hong Kong and its agencies.
 Chili.
 Cochin China : See French Indo-China.
 Colombia.
 Comoro Islands.
 Congo Free State.
 Cook Islands : See New Zealand.
 Corea.
 Corinto : See Nicaragua (West Coast).
 Costa Rica.
 Crete.
 Cuba.
 Curacao : See Dutch West Indies.
 Cyprus.
 Dahomey.
 Danish West Indies.
 Degama : See Nigeria (Southern).
 Denmark.
 Dominica : See Leeward Islands.
 Dutch Borneo : See Dutch East Indies.
 " East Indies (including Java, Su-
 matra, Dutch Borneo, &c.).
 " Guiana.
 " West Indies (Aruba, Bonaire, and
 Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius, and
 St. Martin).
 Ecuador.
 Egypt.
 Egwanga : See Nigeria (Southern).
 Erithrea.
 Falkland Islands.
 Fanning Island.
 Farøe Islands.
 Fernando Po.
 Fiji Islands. [agencies.
 Foochow : See Hong Kong and its
 Forcados : See Nigeria (Southern).
 Formosa.
 France.
 French Congo.
 " Guiana.
 " Guinea.
 " Indo-China (Annam, Cambodia,
 Cochin China, Laos, and Ton-
 quin).
 " Somali Coast.
 Gambia.
 Germany.
 German East Africa.
 German South-west Africa.
 German New Guinea.
 Gibraltar.
 Gold Coast.
 Greece.
 Greenland.
 Grenada : See Leeward Islands.
 Guadeloupe.
 Guatemala.
 Hankow : See Hong Kong and its agencies.
 Hawaii (or Sandwich Islands).
 Hayti.
 Hoihow : See Hong Kong and its agencies.
 Holland.
 Honduras (Republic of).

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND PLACES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL UNION—
continued.

- Hong Kong and its agencies in China—
Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Han
kow, Hoihow, Liu-kung-tau (Weihai-
wei), Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, and
Tientsin.
- Iceland
- Idah : See Nigeria (Southern).
- Idda : See Nigeria (Northern).
- India (British).
" (French)—namely, Chandernagore,
Karikal, Mahe, Pondichery, and
Yanaon.
- Italy.
- Ivory Coast.
- Jamaica.
- Japan.
- Japanese office in Canton (China)
- Japanese offices in Manchuria.
- Java : See Dutch East Indies.
- Karikal : See India (French).
- Labuan.
- Lagos : See Nigeria (Southern).
- Laos : See French Indo-China.
- Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica,
Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis,
and the Virgin Islands, Tortola, &c.).
- Liberia.
- Liu-kung-tau (Weihaiwei) : See Hong
Kong and its agencies.
- Lokoja : See Nigeria (Northern).
- Luxemburg (Grand Duchy of).
- Macao.
- Madagascar.
- Madeira.
- Mahe : See India (French).
- Malay States (Negri-Sembilan, Pahang,
Perak, and Selangor).
- Malta.
- Marquesas Islands.
- Marshall Islands.
- Martinique.
- Mauritius and dependencies.
- Mexico.
- Monaco.
- Montenegro.
- Montserrat : See Leeward Islands.
- Natal.
- Negri-Sembilan : See Malay States.
- Nevis : See Leeward Islands.
- New Calabar : See Nigeria (Southern).
- New Caledonia.
- Newfoundland.
- New Guinea (British) : See Australia.
- New Guinea (German).
- New South Wales : See Australia.
- New Zealand—including Cook Islands,
Danger (Pukapuka), Manahiki, Pal-
merston (Avarua), Penrhyn (Tonga-
reva), Rarotonga, Savage (Niue), and
Suwarrow.
- Nicaragua (East Coast)—Bluefields, San
Juan del Norte, &c.
- Nicaragua (West Coast)—Corinto, San
Juan del Sur, &c.
- Nigeria (Northern) includes Borgu, Idda,
Lokoja, &c.
- Nigeria (Southern) includes Akassa, Asaba,
Benin, Bonny, Brass, Burutu, Calabar,
Degama, Egwanga, Forcados, Idah,
Lagos, New Calabar, Onitsha, Opobo,
Sapelli, Warri, &c.
- Ningpo : See Hong Kong and its agencies.
- Norfolk Island : See Australia.
- Norway.
- Nossi Bé.
- Onitsha : See Nigeria (Southern).
- Opobo : "
- Orange River Colony.
- Pago Pago (Sandwich Islands).
- Pahang : See Malay States.
- Panama Republic.
- Paraguay.
- Perak : See Malay States.
- Perim : See Aden.
- Persia.
- Peru.
- Philippine Islands.
- Pondichery : See India (French).
- Porto Rico.
- Portugal.
- Portuguese East Africa.
" India.
" Timor.
" West Africa.
- Queensland : See Australia.
- Réunion.
- Rhodesia (Southern).
- Roumania.
- Russia.
- St. Domingo.
- St. Eustatius : See Dutch West Indies.
- St. Helena.
- St. Kitts : See Leeward Islands.
- St. Lucia : See Windward Islands.
- St. Martin : See Dutch West Indies.
- St. Pierre and Miquelon.
- St. Vincent : See Windward Islands.
- Saba : See Dutch West Indies.
- Salvador.
- Samoa.
- San Juan del Norte : See Nicaragua
(East Coast).
- San Juan del Sur : See Nicaragua (West
Coast).
- Sapelli : See Nigeria (Southern)
- Sarawak.
- Selangor : See Malay States.
- Senegambia.
- Servia.
- Seychelles.

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND PLACES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL UNION—
continued.

Shanghai: See Hong Kong and its agencies.	Tortola: See Leeward Islands.
Siam.	Transvaal (including Swaziland).
Sierra Leone	Trinidad.
Society Islands.	Tripoli (Africa).
Somaliland (British).	Tristan D'Acunha.
" (French).	Tunis.
" (Italian).	Turkey.
South Australia: See Australia	Turks and Caicos Islands.
Spain.	Uganda: See British East Africa.
Straits Settlements.	United States of America.
Sumatra: See Dutch East Indies.	Uruguay.
Swatow: See Hong Kong and its agencies.	Venezuela.
Swaziland: See Transvaal.	Victoria: See Australia.
Sweden.	Virgin Islands: See Leeward Islands.
Switzerland.	Warri: See Nigeria (Southern).
Tahiti.	Weihaiwei: See Hong Kong and its agencies.
Tasmania: See Australia.	Western Australia: See Australia.
Tientsin: See Hong Kong and its agencies.	Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent).
Tobago.	Yanaon: See India (French).
Togoland.	Zanzibar.
Tonquin: See French Indo-China.	

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

For **POSTAGE RATES** see **PAGES 2 and 3**. Names of countries and places to which the letter-rate is 1d. per half-ounce are printed in this list 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.

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

(a) The limit of weight of pattern and sample packets for these countries is 12 oz. (Maximum dimensions and weight for patterns and samples for the United Kingdom, Australia, and other countries are stated at **sections 18 and 19, page 13**, "Limits of Size and Weight for Patterns and Samples.")

(b) Gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., may be sent to these countries by registered letter-post, but the weight of letters containing bullion is limited to 3lb. Such articles, however, if addressed to any of the other countries with which New Zealand has parcel-post exchanges may be sent by parcel-post, unless 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 **italic**.

Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>	Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>
Abyssinia	Colombo.	BARBADOS	New York.
Accra	London.		<i>Suez-London.</i>
ADEN (including	Colombo.	Basutoland <i>b</i> ..	Cape Colony.
Perim)		Bechuanaland <i>b</i> (liable	Cape Colony.
Addah	London.	to additional charge	
Afghanistan* ..	Tuticorin.	on delivery)	
Africa, East ..	Colombo.	Belgium <i>a</i>	Brindisi or Naples.
Africa, West ..	London.		<i>Plymouth.</i>
Ahgewey	London.	BELIZE (British	New York.
AJUDA (Portuguese	London.	Honduras)	<i>Suez-London.</i>
Colony)		BENGUELA	London.
AKASSA (Nigeria,	London.	BENIN (Nigeria,	London.
Southern)		Southern)	
ALASKA	Vancouver.	BERMUDA <i>b</i>	New York.
Albania	Colombo.		<i>Suez-London.</i>
Alexandretta ..	Colombo.	Beyrout	Colombo.
Algeria	France.	Bolivia	Monte Video.
Ambrizette	London.	BONNY (Nigeria,	London.
AMOY (British Postal	Hongkong.	Southern)	
Agency)	Colombo.	Borneo, Dutch ..	Sydney.
Andorra	Brindisi or Naples.		<i>Colombo.</i>
	<i>Plymouth.</i>	BORGU (Nigeria,	London.
ANGOLA (Portuguese	London.	Northern)	
Colony)		Bosnia	Brindisi or Naples
Annam	Sydney.	Bourbon	Colombo.
	<i>Colombo.</i>	B R A S S (Nigeria,	London.
Annobon	London.	Southern)	
Anguilla	New York.	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro.
	<i>Suez-London.</i>	BRITISH BECHU-	Cape Colony
ANTIGUA (Leeward	New York.	ANALAND <i>b</i>	
Islands)	<i>Suez-London.</i>	BRITISH CENTRAL	Colombo.
Arabia	Colombo.	AFRICA PROTEC-	
Argentine Republic	Monte Video.	TORATE	
ARUBA (Dutch West	New York.	BRITISH COLUM-	Vancouver.
Indies)	<i>Suez-London.</i>	BIA	
A S A B A (Nigeria,	London.	BRITISH EAST	Colombo.
Southern)		AFRICA PROTEC-	
ASCENSION <i>b</i> ..	London.	TORATE	
Ashantee	London.	BRITISH GUIANA	New York.
Asia, Central ..	Tuticorin		<i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
AUSTRALIA <i>b</i> ..	Direct.	BRITISH HONDU-	New York.
Austria-Hungary ..	Brindisi or Naples	RAS	<i>Suez-London.</i>
	<i>Plymouth.</i>	BRITISH NEW	Brisbane.
Azores	Rio de Janeiro.	GUINEA <i>b</i>	
		BRITISH NORTH	Sydney.
Bagamoyo <i>b</i> ..	Colombo.	BORNEO <i>b</i>	<i>Colombo.</i>
Bagdad	Tuticorin.	BRITISH POSTAL	Hongkong.
BAHAMAS	New York.	AGENCIES IN	<i>Colombo.</i>
	<i>Suez-London.</i>	CHINA—	
Balearic Islands ..	Brindisi or Naples.	Amoy.	
	<i>Plymouth.</i>	Canton.	
		Chefoo	

* 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.

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

Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>	Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>
BRITISH POSTAL AGENCIES IN CHINA— <i>continued.</i>	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>	Cochin China ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
Foochow.		Cocos Island ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
Hankow.		Colombia <i>b</i> (Republic of or United States of)	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
Hoihow.		Comoro Islands ..	Colombo.
Liu Kung Tau (Weihaiwei)		Congo	London.
Ningpo.		Corea	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>
Shanghai.		Corsica	France.
Swatow.		COSTA RICA <i>b</i> ..	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
Tientsin		Crete <i>b</i>	Colombo.
Buen Ayre ..	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Cuba <i>b</i>	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
Bulgaria	Colombo. <i>Plymouth.</i>	Curaçao	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
Burmah	Tuticorin.	CYPRUS <i>b</i>	Colombo.
BURUTU (Nigeria, Southern)	London.		
Busrah	Tuticorin.	Dahomey (Ivory Coast)	London.
		Damaraland <i>b</i> (German South-west Africa)	London.
CABENDA (Portuguese Colony)	London.	Dar-es-Salaam <i>b</i> ..	Colombo.
CALABAR (New and Old) (Nigeria, Southern)	London.	DELAGOA BAY (Portuguese Colony)	Durban.
Cambodia	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	Denmark	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i>
Cameroons <i>b</i> ..	London.	Diego Garcia ..	Colombo.
CANADA	Vancouver.	Djibouti	Colombo.
Canary Islands ..	Teneriffe.	DOMINICA (Leeward Islands)	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
Candia	Colombo.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (St. Domingo)	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
CANTON (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>	DUCLÉ ISLAND ..	Auckland.
Cape Coast Castle ..	London.	Dutch West Indies ..	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
CAPE COLONY <i>b</i> ..	Melbourne.		
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (Portuguese Colonies)	Rio de Janeiro.	EASTER ISLAND ..	Auckland.
Caroline Islands <i>b</i> ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	Ecuador	New York. <i>Monte Video.</i>
Cayenne	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>	EGYPT <i>a</i>	Colombo.
CAYMAN ISLANDS	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	ENGLAND <i>b</i>	Suez-London. <i>Plymouth.</i>
Celebes	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	ERITHREA	Colombo.
Central Asia ..	Tuticorin.		
CEYLON	Colombo.	FALKLAND ISL'DS <i>b</i>	Monte Video.
Chandernagore ..	Tuticorin.	FANNING ISLAND <i>b</i>	Auckland.
CHEFOO (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>	Farøe Islands <i>b</i> ..	London. <i>Plymouth.</i>
CHILI	Monte Video.	Fernando Po ..	London.
China	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>	FIJI <i>b</i>	Auckland.

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

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route, via
FOOCHOW (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i> London.	Hayti	New York. <i>London.</i>
FORCADOS or WARREE (Southern Nigeria)		Heligoland <i>b</i> ..	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i>
Formosa	Honolulu.	Herzegovina ..	Brindisi or Naples.
France <i>a</i>	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i>	HOIHOW (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>
Friendly Islands ..	Auckland.	Holland	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i> New York. <i>London.</i>
		HONDURAS, BRITISH	New York. <i>London.</i>
		Honduras, Republic (except western portion)	New York. <i>London.</i>
Gaboon	London.	Honduras Republic, western portion of	Vancouver. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
Galapagos Archipelago	New York.	HONG KONG ..	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>
GAMBIA <i>b</i>	London.	Honolulu <i>a b</i> ..	Auckland.
Gambier Islands ..	Auckl'd or Sydney.	Hungary	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i>
German South-west Africa <i>b</i> — Damaraland. Grand Namaqua.	London.		
Germany <i>b</i>	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i>	Iceland	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i> London.
GIBRALTAR <i>b</i> ..	Brindisi or Naples.	IDA H (Nigeria, Southern)	London.
Gilbert Islands ..	Auckl'nd or Sydney	ID DA (Nigeria, Northern)	London.
GOA (Portuguese Colony)	Tuticorin.	INDIA, BRITISH & PORTUGUESE	Tuticorin.
GOLD COAST ..	London.	India, French	Colombo.
Goree	London.	Ionian Islands ..	Colombo.
Grand Bassam ..	London.	IRELAND <i>b</i> ..	Suez-London. <i>Plymouth.</i>
Grand Namaqua <i>b</i> (German South-west Africa)	London.	ITALY <i>a</i>	Brindisi or Naples.
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND <i>b</i>	Suez. <i>Plymouth.</i>	Ivory Coast ..	London.
Greece	Colombo.		
Greenland	Brindisi or Naples.	JAMAICA <i>b</i> ..	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
GRENADA <i>b</i> (Windward Islands)	New York. <i>London.</i>	Japan	Honolulu.
GRE NADINES <i>b</i> (Windward Islands)	New York. <i>London.</i>	Japanese office in Canton (China)	Honolulu.
Guadeloupe ..	New York. <i>London.</i>	Japanese offices in Manchuria	Honolulu.
Guatemala ..	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>	Java	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
GUIANA, BRITISH	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>	JOHORE	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
Guiana, Dutch, French	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro</i>		
Guinea, French ..	London.	Kilwakinje ..	Colombo.
Half Jack	London.		
HANKOW (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>		
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS <i>a b</i>	Auckland.		

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

Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>	Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>
LABUAN <i>b</i> ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	MEXICO ..	Vancouver.
LAGOS <i>b</i> (Nigeria, Southern)	London.	Moluccas ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
Lamu ..	Colombo.	Mombassa ..	Colombo.
LEEWARD IS- LANDS—	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Monaco ..	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i>
Antigua.		Monrovia ..	London.
Dominica.		Montenegro ..	Colombo.
Montserrat. <i>b</i>		MONTSERRAT <i>b</i> (Leeward Islands)	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
Nevis.		Morocco ..	Colombo.
St. Kitt's.		Mosquito Territory	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
Virgin Islands.		Mossamedes ..	London.
LIBERIA ..	London.	MOZAMBIQUE (Portu- guese Colony)	Colombo.
Lindi <i>b</i> ..	Colombo.	MUCULLA (Portu- guese Colony)	London.
LIU KUNG TAU, Weihaiwei (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>	Muscat ..	Tuticorin.
LOANDA ..	London.	MUSSERA (Portu- guese Colony)	London.
LOKOJA (Nigeria, Northern)	London.		
Los Islands ..	London.	NATAL <i>b</i> ..	Durban.
Low Archipelago (Pau- motu)	Auckland or Syd- ney.	NEGRI-SEMBILAN (Malay States) ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
Loyalty Islands ..	Auckland or Syd- ney.	Netherlands ..	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i>
Luxemburg <i>a b</i> ..	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i>	NEVIS (Leeward Is- lands)	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>
MACAO (Portuguese Colony)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>	NEW BRUNSWICK	Vancouver.
Madagascar ..	Colombo.	New Caledonia ..	Sydney or Auckl'd.
Madeira ..	Rio de Janeiro.	NEWFOUNDLAND <i>b</i>	Vancouver.
Madura (Java) ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	NEW GUINEA, BRITISH <i>b</i>	Brisbane.
Mahé (Seychelles) ..	Colombo.	New Guinea, Dutch	Brisbane.
MALAY STATES (Protected)—	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	New Guinea, German <i>b</i>	Brisbane.
Negri-Sembilan.		NEW HEBRIDES	Sydney or Auckl'd.
Pahang.		NEW SOUTH WALES <i>b</i> (Australia)	Direct.
Perak.		NICARAGUA ..	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
Selangor.		Nicobar Islands ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>
MALTA <i>b</i> ..	Brindisi or Naples.	NIGERIA (South'n)—	London.
Manila ..	Honolulu.	Akassa.	
MANITOBA ..	Vancouver.	Asaba.	
Marian Islands <i>b</i> ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	Benin.	
Marquesas Islands	Auckland or Syd- ney.	Bonny.	
(Mendana)		Brass.	
Marshall Islands <i>b</i> ..	Auckland.	Burutu.	
Martinique ..	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Calabar (New and Old).	
Mashonaland ..	Cape Colony.	Idah.	
Matabeleland ..	Cape Colony.	Lagos. <i>b</i>	
MAURITIUS ..	Colombo.	Onitsha.	
Mayotte ..	Colombo.	Opobo.	
Metelin or Mytilene	Colombo.		

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

Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>	Country, &c.	Route, <i>via</i>
NIGERIA (South'n— <i>continued</i> Sapelli. Warree or Forcados.)	London.	PORTUGUESE COLONIES— Ajuda. Angola. Cabenda. Cape Verd Islds. Delagoa Bay. Goa. Macao. Mozambique. Muculla. Mussera. Prince Island. St. Thomas Island Timor.	For route see each separate colony.
NIGERIA (Nrthn.)— Borgu. Idda. Lokoja.	London.	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		Vancouver.
NINGPO (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. Colombo.	PRINCE AND ST. THOMAS ISLAND (Portug'se Colonies)	London.
NORFOLK ISLAND	Sydney or Auckland.		
Norway	Brindisi or Naples. Plymouth.		
Nossi Bé	Colombo.		
Novo Rodondo ..	London.		
NOVA SCOTIA ..	Vancouver.		
NYASSALAND ..	Colombo.		
Obock*	Colombo.		
ONITSHA (Nigeria, Southern)	London.	QUEBEC	Vancouver.
ONTARIO	Vancouver.	QUEENSLAND ^b (Australia)	Direct.
O P O B O (Nigeria, Southern)	London.	Quilimane	Colombo.
ORANGE RIVER COLONY ^b		Réunion	Colombo.
PAGO PAGO	Auckland.	Rhodes	Colombo.
PAHANG (Malay States)	Sydney. Colombo.	Rhodesia, Southern ^{† b}	Cape Colony.
Palestine	Colombo.	Roumania	Colombo. Plymouth.
Panama	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>	Russia	Brindisi or Naples. Plymouth.
PARAGUAY	Monte Video.		
Patagonia	Monte Video.		
Pellew Islands ..	Sydney. Colombo.	St. Croix (West Indies)	New York. Suez-London.
PENANG (Straits Settlements)	Sydney. Colombo.	St. Domingo	New York. Suez-London.
PERAK (Malay States)	Sydney. Colombo.	St. Eustatius	New York. Suez-London.
Persia	Tuticorin.	St. HELENA ^b	London.
PERU	New York. <i>Monte Video.</i>	St. John's (West Indies)	New York. Suez-London.
Philippine Islands	Honolulu.	St. KITTS (Leeward Islands)	New York. Suez-London.
PITCAIRN ISLAND	Sydney or Auckl'd	St. LUCIA (Windward Islands)	New York. Suez-London.
Poland	Brindisi or Naples. Plymouth.	St. Martin (West Indies)	New York. Suez-London.
Pondichery	Tuticorin.	St. Pierre et Miquelon	Vancouver.
PORTO RICO ^a ..	New York.		
PORTUGAL	Brindisi or Naples. Plymouth.		

* Registered letters for Obock will be delivered from Djibouti.
[†] Including Beings, Bulalima, Bulawayo, Charter, Gwelo (Upper), Gwelo (Lower), Hartlye, Insiza, Lomagundi, Makoni, Mangwendi, Matopo, Mawabene, Mazoe, Melsetter, Salisbury, Sebangu, Tuli, Umtali, Umzingwane, Victoria.

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

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route, via
St. Thomas (West Indies) <i>b</i>	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Tahiti (Society Islands)	Auckland.
Sr. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS (Portug'ese Colonies)	London.	Tanga <i>b</i> ..	Colombo.
St. Vincent (Cape Verde)	Rio de Janeiro.	Tangier <i>b</i> (British and German Offices)	Colombo.
Sr. VINCENT (Windward Islands) <i>b</i>	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	Tangier (French Office)	<i>Plymouth.</i>
Salt Pond ..	London.	TASMANIA <i>b</i> ..	<i>Plymouth.</i>
Salvador (Central America)	New York. <i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>	Teneriffe ..	Direct.
Samoa <i>b</i> ..	Colombo.	Thibet ..	Tuticorin.
Samsoun ..	Auckland.	TIENTSIN (British Postal Agency)	Hong Kong.
SAN MARINO (Italy)	Brindisi or Naples.	TIMOR (Portuguese Colony)	Colombo.
San Salvador (West Indies)	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	TOBAGO ..	Sydney.
Sandwich Islands <i>a b</i>	Auckland.	TOBAGO ..	<i>Co'ombo.</i>
SAPELLI (Nigeria, Southern)	London.	TOBAGO ..	New York.
SARAWAK ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	Togo Territory <i>b</i> ..	<i>Suez-London.</i>
SARDINIA ..	Brindisi or Napler.	TONGA ..	London.
SCOTLAND <i>b</i> ..	<i>Suez-London.</i> <i>Plymouth.</i>	TONGA ..	Auckland.
SELANGOR (Malay States)	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	Tonquin ..	Sydney.
Senegal ..	London.	Tortola ..	<i>Colombo.</i>
Senegambia ..	London.	Tortola ..	New York.
SERVIA ..	Colombo. <i>Plymouth.</i>	TRANSVAAL <i>b</i> ..	<i>Suez-London.</i>
Sette Cama ..	London.	Trebizond ..	Johannesburg.
SEYCHELLES ..	Colombo.	TRINIDAD ..	Colombo.
SHANGHAI (British Postal Agency)	Hongkong. <i>Colombo.</i>	TRINIDAD ..	New York.
Sherboro ..	London.	Tripoli ..	<i>Suez-London.</i>
SIAM ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	Tunis ..	Colombo.
Siberia ..	Colombo.	Turkestan ..	Tuticorin.
SICILY <i>a</i> ..	Brindisi or Naples.	Turkey, Asiatic ..	Colombo.
SIERRA LEONE <i>b</i>	London.	Turkey, European ..	Colombo.
SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements)	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	TURKS ISLANDS	New York.
Smyrna ..	Colombo.	Tutuila (Samoa) ..	<i>Suez-London.</i>
Society Islands (Tahiti)	Auckland.	UGANDA ..	Auckland.
Socotra ..	Colombo.	UNITED KINGDOM <i>b</i>	Colombo.
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Sydney or Auckland.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*	<i>Suez-London.</i>
SOMALILAND (British)	Colombo.	United States of Colombia ..	<i>Plymouth.</i>
Somaliland—French ..	Colombo.	Uruguay ..	Vancouver.
.. Italian	Colombo.	VANCOUVER ISL.	New York.
SOUDAN ..	Colombo.	Venezuela ..	New York.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA <i>b</i> (Australia)	Direct.	VICTORIA <i>b</i> (A'str'lia)	<i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>
Spain ..	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i>	VIRGIN ISLANDS (Leeward Islands)	Direct.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Penang.	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	WALFISCH BAY <i>b</i>	New York.
.. Singapore.	Colombo.	Wallis Islands ..	<i>Suez-London.</i>
Suakim ..	Colombo.	WARREE OR FORCADOS (Nigeria, Southern)	Cape Colony.
Sumatra ..	Sydney. <i>Colombo.</i>	WEIHAIWEI (Liukung-tau, British Postal Agency)	Auckland or Sydney.
Surinam ..	New York. <i>Suez-London.</i>	WESTERN AUSTRALIA <i>b</i> (A'str'lia)	London.
SWATOW (British Postal Agency)	Hong Kong. <i>Colombo.</i>	West Indies ..	New York.
Sweden ..	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i>	Whydah ..	<i>Suez-London.</i>
Switzerland ..	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Plymouth.</i>	WINDWARD ISLANDS—Grenada.	London.
Syria ..	Colombo.	Grenadines.	New York.
		St. Lucia.	<i>Suez-London.</i>
		St. Vincent.	
		ZANZIBAR ..	Colombo.
		Zululand <i>b</i> ..	Durban.

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

J. F. ANDREWS,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.