



SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE
OF
THURSDAY JANUARY 13, 1910.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1910.

Renewing Electric Lines Regulations under "The Post and Telegraph Act, 1908."

PLUNKET, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings, at Wellington, this seventeenth day of January, 1910.

Present:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR J. G. WARD, K.C.M.G., PRESIDING IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Orders in Council dated the seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eight, and the tenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and nine, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eight, and the nineteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and nine, respectively, regulations were made under the authority of "The Post and Telegraph Act, 1908" (hereinafter termed "the said Act"), for the purposes of the transmission of telegrams by means of electric lines and for their delivery, for the disposal of all unclaimed and undelivered telegrams, fixing and determining the fees and rates to be demanded and received for the transmission of any telegram or otherwise, for the registration of code addresses for inland and cable telegrams, for the transmission of telegrams by telephone, and fixing the period for which the originals of inland telegrams and cable messages are to be kept; and also with respect to telephones, prescribing charges to be levied for connection with a telephone exchange, fixing and determining all telephone-bureau charges, and prescribing conditions and fixing fees and rates for the construction, supply, and maintenance of private telephone-lines by the Post and Telegraph Department, and fixing rates and charges for certain telephone-connections: And whereas it is expedient to revoke all such regulations, fees, and rates, and to make and fix others in lieu thereof for the same purposes:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by "The Post and Telegraph Act, 1908," and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby revoke the regulations, fees, and rates specified in the above-recited Orders in Council, and in lieu thereof doth make the regulations and fix the fees and rates set forth in the Schedule hereto for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned; and doth hereby order that such regulations and such fees and rates shall have effect on and from the date of the publication of this Order in Council in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

SCHEDULE.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH TELEGRAMS ARE AUTHORISED TO BE TRANSMITTED ON THE TELEGRAPH-LINES BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

Non-liability for Errors, &c.

1. Neither His Majesty the King nor the Government of New Zealand shall be responsible for errors, omissions, or delays in the transmission of any telegram, or for the non-delivery or non-transmission of any telegram. Every person sending a telegram to which a reply is expected should make sure that an address at which delivery of the reply may be effected is in the possession of the Department.

Charges.

2. The charges for transmission of a telegram within New Zealand are,—
For twelve words or less, including address and signature—

Urgent	...	...	...	...	One shilling.
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	Sixpence.

Extra words, 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each respectively.

On Sundays, on telegrams lodged at or addressed to offices which are open from 5 to 5.30 p.m. only, these rates are doubled.

3. Postage-stamps must be used for payment, and any person sending a telegram is required to affix such stamps to the message forms.

Receipts for Charges.

4. Receipts for the amounts paid for international, intercolonial, and inland telegrams may be obtained by the senders at the telegraph-office at the time of presenting such telegrams for transmission on payment of a fee of one penny for each receipt, or books of 100 forms with receipt-foils attached may be purchased at the telegraph-office at a cost of two shillings each.

How and upon what to be written.

5. Inland telegrams presented for transmission must be written either in ink, or with pencil, or in manifold, in a clear and legible manner; cable telegrams shall be written in ink or in manifold. All telegrams shall contain a proper address of not less than three words (except in the case of a code address, or the address of a very well-known firm), and bear a genuine signature in the usual handwriting of the sender, or in that of his authorised agent, but when written by the agent the latter shall add his name or initials, not for transmission, but for the information of the Post and Telegraph Department. The address of a telegram to a passenger by train should include the word "northward" or "southward" as the case may be, as an aid to prompt delivery. Owing to uncertainty of delivery these telegrams are accepted at sender's risk.

6. In order to prevent errors in the transmission of telegrams, all words must be written in full, and no abbreviations will be allowed that are not in general use and in accordance with the usage of the language. All numbers should be written in words in full, and not in figures.

7. Printed forms upon which telegrams should be written may be obtained at all telegraph-offices on application; but all telegrams, whether written upon the prescribed form, upon any other printed form, or upon plain paper, shall (subject to the provision hereinafter stated) be considered as presented for transmission under the several conditions contained in these regulations: Provided that telegrams written upon printed forms other than those supplied by the Government shall be first approved of by the Minister of Telegraphs, or the same may be refused when presented for transmission. Books of telegram forms, interleaved with white forms for use with carbonic paper, may be purchased at the principal telegraph-offices at the cost price of 9d each. One hundred forms, in duplicate, are contained in each book. Books of telegram-forms without lines may be purchased at telegraph-offices at 3d. each. These are made specially for use with the typewriter. Telegram forms, bound in books of twenty, interleaved, embossed with a sixpenny stamp, may be purchased at telegraph-offices at 10s. per book. Excess charges may be attached to these forms in ordinary stamps.

How to be signed.

8. When it is not intended or desired that the sender's signature should be telegraphed, it must be written on the back of the message. The message may then be transmitted without a signature, or with any signature known to the receiver, such as "Kate," "Harry," "Mamma," which the sender may insert for transmission; but the receiver may have the full signature telegraphed by paying for the necessary telegrams.

Special Instructions.

9. When the sender desires that special instructions, such as "Private," "Confidential," "To be opened at once," "Per Te Anau," "Post," "By first steamer," or the like, shall be written on the envelope of the message, he shall write those instructions immediately after the address of the receiver, and pay for them as part of the message. The words shall also be written in the space for instructions.

Cipher Telegrams.

10. Telegrams may be written in cipher, which will be counted according to the following scale, whether for figures or for letters separately: Groups of five ciphers, or a fractional part of five ciphers, count as one word; groups exceeding five ciphers are counted at the rate of five ciphers to the word, and any fractional portion remaining is to be counted as one word. A cipher is any figure, or any letter not forming a word or a part of a word. In groups of mixed letters and figures each letter or figure, or each collection of letters or figures up to five characters is counted as a single word. For examples see Post and Telegraph Guide.

11. The use of a registered code address is allowed on telegrams for transmission within New Zealand.

Telegrams may be dropped into a Letter-box.

12. Persons not wishing to send to a telegraph-office may post a telegram in an envelope addressed "Telegram Immediate," in a wall- or pillar-box, or at a receiving office or sub-post-office. Telegrams so posted are sent on by the next collection or the next mail to the telegraph-office to which they are addressed, or to the nearest telegraph-office, and are thence transmitted and delivered free of extra charge, provided the proper amounts for transmission and for portorage (if any) have been prepaid. The time of arrival at the telegraph-office is regarded as the time of receipt from the public. Telegrams may also be posted not enclosed in envelopes, and when so posted they will be treated in the same manner.

13. Telegraph forms, and envelopes having the words (printed in red) "Telegram for transmission to the Officer in Charge Telegraph-station," can be procured at post-offices in towns where there is no telegraph-station.

Order of Priority of Transmission.

14. All telegrams are required to be sent forward so as to reach the office of destination in New Zealand on the day of despatch. In any case where this does not happen, the dates of despatch and receipt are plainly stated. Telegrams will be transmitted, according to time of presentation, in the following order of priority:—

- (1.) Telegrams from members of the Executive.
- (2.) Service telegrams marked *urgent*.
- (3.) Urgent private telegrams and urgent money-order telegrams.
- (4.) Government telegrams marked *urgent*.
- (5.) Cable telegrams.
- (6.) Non-urgent (ordinary) private telegrams.

Replies may be prepaid.

15. The cost of a reply may be prepaid, and a reply form will then be delivered to the addressee, who will be at liberty to send another telegram of the value prepaid, from any telegraph-office, at any time within six weeks. If the form is not used its value will be refunded upon application being made within six weeks, accompanied by the form itself, to the Accountant, General Post Office. A reply form need not necessarily be used for a reply, but may be used in payment or part payment of any single inland message.

Collect Telegrams—Sender responsible for Transmission Charges.

16. Telegrams may be accepted from the sender with the word "Collect" written thereon in the space for instructions, and in such case the value of the telegram will be collected from the receiver; but, in the event of the department being unable to collect the amount, the sender will be held responsible for the due payment thereof, and in such case, if the sender fails to pay the charges upon being requested to do so, the Officer in Charge of the telegraph-office at which the telegram was delivered for despatch may in his own name, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, sue for and recover from the sender of such telegram all charges due for the transmission thereof.

17. The sender of a "collect" telegram shall, if requested to do so, lodge the cost of it. Any difference between the sum required and that lodged will be settled, or any refund will be made, upon delivery of the telegram. The sender of a "collect" telegram is at liberty to direct that delivery shall be conditional on the addressee first paying the charges. In such cases the words "Delivery conditional" must be inserted in the instructions and paid for.

Repetition at Request of Sender to insure Accuracy.

18. Telegrams may be repeated, if *the sender* so desires, by being signalled back from office to office. No copy is, in such case, given to the sender. The charge for repetition is one-half the ordinary tariff; the lowest fraction of a penny being reckoned as a half-penny. Telegrams containing mercantile quotations or figures, and telegrams written in cipher, or according to a preconceived code, should always be repeated.

Repetition at Request of Addressee to detect Errors.

19. If the addressee of a telegram doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated by paying half the amount paid for its transmission to him, the lowest fraction of a penny being reckoned as a halfpenny. Should he require only a portion of the message to be repeated, a payment must be made at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for each word embraced in the repetition. For example, if 17 words in a message of 30 words are to be repeated the payment would be fourpence halfpenny. The minimum charge, however, for repetition (even of a single word) is threepence. The money will be refunded if it appears that the telegram was incorrectly transmitted. The request for repetition must be in writing, and may be abbreviated to underlining the necessary words and adding the request—as, for example, "Please repeat"—on the delivered copy.

Inland Multiple Telegrams.

20. A prepaid telegram may be addressed on one form to several persons in the same town, or to the same person in different parts of the same town (multiple telegram). If multiple telegrams are addressed to different places, or are written on separate forms, both or all will be treated as distinct messages, and charged full rates. In multiple telegrams for the same place, each address must be complete in itself; consequently the office of destination will appear as many times as there are names of addressees. The text, and *all the addresses*, and the signature will be counted and charged for as a single message, with an additional fee of 3d. per address for each copy excepting the first, *provided always that the charge shall not exceed that for the same number of single messages*. "Urgent" telegrams may be accepted at double the above tariff. The number of addresses will be indicated to the office of address by the insertion of "Multiple [No. of addresses]" in the "Instructions"; but this information will be omitted from the messages actually delivered, which will show *one address only* unless the sender has inserted and paid for the instruction "Communicate all addresses." Multiple telegrams cannot be sent "collect."

Free Delivery.

21. Except as notified in the printed list of telegraph-offices in the Post and Telegraph Guide and the list of offices given below, all telegrams are delivered free of charge within a distance of one mile by the nearest practicable road from the office to which they may be transmitted by telegraph.

The distance of free delivery—

At Auckland	Christchurch	Dunedin	Wellington
is—			
Between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.	..	..	Three miles.
After 6 p.m.	..	..	One mile and a half.
At Akaroa	Greytown	Nelson	Taihape
Alexandra South	Hamilton	New Plymouth	Tapanui
Ashburton	Hastings	Oamaru	Tauranga
Balclutha	Hawera	Onehunga	Te Aroha
Blenheim	Hokitika	Opotiki	Te Awamutu
Bluff	Hunterville	Otaki	Temuka
Cambridge	Hutt	Paeroa	Thames
Carterton	Inglewood	Pahiatua	Timaru
Cheviot	Invercargill	Palmerston	Waihi
Coromandel	Kaipoi	Palmerston N.	Waimate
Cromwell	Kaikoura	Patea	Waipawa
Dannevirke	Kaitangata	Petone	Waipukurau
Dargaville	Lawrence	Picton	Wairoa
Dunedin North	Levin	Port Ahuriri	Waitara
Eketahuna	Lytelton	Port Chalmers	Wanganui
Eltham	Manala	Queenstown	Waverley
Feilding	Marton	Rangiora	Wellington S.
Foxton	Masterton	Raefton	Westport
Geraldine	Mataura	Riverton	Whangarei
Gisborne	Milton	Rotorua	Woodville
Gore	Napier	Stratford	Wyndham
Greymouth	Naseby		
Between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.	..	..	Two miles.
After 6 p.m.	..	..	One mile and a half.

Carriage when necessary beyond the one-mile, the mile-and-a-half, or the two-mile limit respectively is charged for at the rate of 6d. per mile or fraction thereof up to three miles. The foregoing charges only provide for ordinary delivery from offices where the service can be performed by a departmental messenger. All carriage beyond three miles will be made by special messenger. For telegrams to be delivered by special messenger, the cost of such delivery shall be added and paid for. If required to be delivered beyond the distance of three miles, all moneys disbursed in payment of cab-fares, omnibus-fares, horse-hire, portorage, or any other expenses incurred in delivery, shall be charged for and paid. All telegrams shall bear any expenses incurred to defray ferriage and tolls. To prevent the non-delivery or detention of telegrams when a telegram is presented for a place known to be beyond the free delivery, the cost of carriage from the office of delivery should be prepaid. If the carriage is insufficiently prepaid, the balance will be collected from the addressee. When the sender gives a guarantee that carriage will be paid for by the addressee, the words "Carriage guaranteed" should be written on the back of the forwarded telegram and signed by the sender, whose address also should be given. In the event of the addressee refusing to pay, the amount due will be recovered from the sender. If the sender declines to pay for the carriage, or to give the guarantee, the telegram will be delivered by post. When a telegram is received requiring delivery by special messenger, and upon which no carriage has been prepaid, the sender will be asked for his instructions, and if no reply is received before the despatch of the next mail or the next letter-carrier's delivery the telegram will be posted. Free telegrams on behalf of sender or addressee about the amount of payment required for carriage, and so forth, will not be sent.

Sender responsible for Delivery Charges.

22. The sender of a telegram shall be responsible for the payment of all charges incurred in the delivery, and, if the sender fails to pay the charges upon being requested to do so, the Officer in Charge of the telegraph-office at which the telegram was delivered for despatch may, in his own name, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, sue for and recover from the sender thereof the charges due on such telegram.

Redirected and Undelivered Telegrams.

23. Telegrams redirected to a corrected address are liable to an additional charge of 6d. if delivery can be effected from the original receiving office, but if the corrected

address requires that the message be re-telegraphed from the receiving office, a charge will be made equal to the original amount paid, plus or minus the charge at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a word for any words by which the number of words in the original address is increased or diminished.

24. The sender may direct that a telegram be readdressed, paying an extra fee for the new address. Telegrams readdressed for transmission by post are charged a single rate of postage only.

24A. Excepting money-order telegrams and telegrams addressed to a post-office or to a telegraph-office, inland telegrams which cannot be delivered are retained for seven days, exclusive of the accounting period in which they were received, and are then sent to the Clearing-room, where they are kept for six months from the date of the telegrams, and are then destroyed.

24B. Excepting money-order telegrams, inland telegrams addressed to a post-office or to a telegraph-office remaining unclaimed at the end of one calendar month, exclusive of that in which they were received, are treated as letters, and are sent to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

24c. Money-order telegrams undelivered for forty-eight hours are registered and posted. Unclaimed money-order telegrams are treated in the same manner as unclaimed registered letters.

Fee for Search.

25. The originals of inland telegrams and cable messages are kept for six and twelve months respectively.

26. The sender or the addressee of an inland telegram or cable message, or his duly authorised agent, may inspect such telegram or cable message at the office of transmission or of destination without charge, or be supplied with a certified copy of it on payment (in advance) of a fee of 6d. for each inland telegram, or, in the case of Press telegrams, a certified copy thereof will be supplied on payment (in advance) of a fee of 6d. for each one hundred words, or fraction thereof, and a fee of 5d. will be charged for every hundred words, or fraction thereof, of a cable message, provided the telegram or cable message has not already been sent to the General Post Office. If it has been so sent, the sender, or the addressee, or the duly authorised agent of either, may only inspect such telegram or cable message on payment (in advance) of a fee of 1s. if the necessary particulars enabling the telegram or cable message to be found without any delay are supplied, or 2s. 6d. if such particulars are not furnished. If the search extends beyond one hour an additional charge of 2s. 6d. for each and every subsequent hour will be made. A certified copy of the message will be supplied upon payment of an additional charge of 6d. for each ordinary telegram, or 6d. for each one hundred words in the case of a Press telegram. Satisfactory proof of identity of the applicant as the sender, addressee, or agent must in all cases be given. If desired, the copy of the telegram or cable message, or an extract, will be telegraphed, upon payment by the applicant of the telegraph fee in addition to the before-mentioned charge.

Accidents to Lines.

27. When communication is partially or completely interrupted, telegrams will be accepted from the public, but the department will not accept any responsibility for delay in transmission. The telegrams will be transmitted to the furthest practicable point, and, after communication is restored, sent thence to destination, according to code, in the order of time of presentation. Such delayed telegrams are marked "Delayed by Interruption of Lines."

Cancelling Telegrams.

28. Any telegram may be cancelled by the sender before transmission, and the cost of such cancelled telegram will be refunded on application being made, in writing, to the Officer in Charge of the office at which such telegram was presented. If the telegram has been signalled, or partly signalled, it can still be cancelled, but no refund of its value can be made. If the signalling has been completed, the telegram can only be cancelled by means of a further prepaid telegram. Provided that no telegram shall be cancelled if the office of presentation is a racecourse telegraph-office.

Monopoly of Line forbidden.

29. The transmission of telegrams presented in quantity, or of telegrams of great length, may be delayed when their transmission would give an undue monopoly of the line to the sender or addressee.

Prohibitions.

30. Telegrams which are indecently or obscenely worded, or which appear to contain matter of a treasonable, seditious, libellous, or grossly offensive character, will not be transmitted. Telegrams in plain language relating to betting or to investments on the totalisator or in coded language reasonably supposed to relate to betting or to investments on the totalisator are forbidden to be delivered on any racecourse. Money-order telegrams addressed to a racecourse must be refused.

Urgent Telegrams.

31. Telegrams marked *Urgent* are received at any telegraph-office and transmitted in the order of their priority with other messages of the like code. Urgent telegrams take precedence of all ordinary messages.

32. The fee for an urgent telegram is double that for an ordinary telegram. Urgent telegrams lodged on Sunday at offices open from 5 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. only are charged four rates.

33. When the sender of an urgent telegram desires to pay for an urgent reply the words "*Urgent, reply paid urgent*" must be inserted in the instructions. When the reply required is not to be urgent the instruction should be "*Urgent, reply paid.*"

Charges, after Ordinary Hours, for Messages relating to Sickness, Death, or other Urgent Matters.

34. Messages relating to sickness or death or other urgent matters (but excluding wagers or bets) may be accepted and transmitted from any telegraph-office or bureau at any time outside the ordinary hours of business on week-days or Sundays (provided the attention of the terminal office can be obtained), on prepayment of the following rates and fees:—

Outside ordinary hours. — Reopening fee, 1s.; special delivery fee, 1s.; tariff, ordinary.

On Sundays and holidays, outside hours prescribed for telegraph business.—Re-opening fee, 1s.; special delivery fee, 1s.; tariff, Sunday or holiday, as case may be.

When in attendance for Press, testing, or departmental business, other than telegraphic.—Reopening fee, nil; special delivery fee, 1s.; tariff, ordinary.

The reopening fee is only to be charged on one telegram alone if more telegrams than one are handed in together by the same person. The special-delivery fee includes the charge for reopening the receiving office—namely, the office which receives the message from the forwarding office, and for effecting delivery of the message within the free delivery.

If officers are required to remain in attendance pending the receipt of a reply, the person at whose request the office was reopened must pay overtime at the rate fixed by the department's regulations.

35. Charges for ferries, tolls, or for any extra cost incurred for delivery must also be paid by the sender at the time of presenting the telegram. The sender shall also be liable for short charges, should it be subsequently found that the amount collected for carriage was insufficient.

36. Telegrams relating to wagers or bets are not permitted to be sent under these regulations.

Weather Telegrams for Shipping.

37. Masters of vessels are permitted to forward messages at one uniform rate of sixpence for each message (including reply) to the Harbourmasters of the several ports seeking information as to the state of the weather, &c., at the port to which they are bound, or from any port which may lie in their route. These telegrams must be concise, and should be filled in in accordance with the directions to be seen at telegraph-offices. In no case will a larger number of words in the body of the telegram than twelve be allowed. The telegraphic report giving the state of the weather in different parts of the Dominion will be supplied daily at a charge of £1 per copy per annum.

Transmission of Telegrams by Telephone.

38. (1.) Subscribers to telephone exchanges and owners of private lines connected with telephone bureaux may, by prearrangement in writing with the telegraph-office, have telegraphic messages which are addressed to them forwarded by telephone from the office of destination to their business or private addresses. Such messages will, after transmission, be posted for delivery to such address, and be marked on the front "Transmitted by telephone."

(2.) If desired, short Press messages up to fifty words may be telephoned to newspapers the proprietors of which are subscribers to a telephone exchange, and who agree to pay the fee for so doing. After being telephoned, such messages will be delivered by messenger, when their values (if "collect"), together with the fee for telephoning, will be collected.

(3.) This system may be availed of during the ordinary hours for attendance of officers at the telegraph-office, except in the case of offices where officers are on duty until 10 p.m. when the telegrams may be telephoned up to that hour.

(4.) The charges for transmitting telegrams as above shall be as follows:—

At all chief offices, namely,—

Auckland	Greymouth	Nelson	Timaru
Blenheim	Hokitika	New Plymouth	Wanganui
Christchurch	Invercargill	Oamaru	Wellington
Dunedin	Napier	Thames	Westport
Gisborne			

For all telephoned messages,—

	£	s.	d.
For any one year or portion of a year exceeding six months ...	1	0	0
For any period exceeding three months but not exceeding six months ...	0	10	0
For any period not exceeding three months ...	0	5	0
The annual subscription must be made to fall due on the 1st January, and must be renewed from that date.			
Or for each separate transmission, provided the telephone conversation does not exceed three minutes ...	0	0	3
For each additional three minutes or fraction thereof ...	0	0	3

At all other offices Free.

When the fee is paid by time, one conversation may include two or more messages, including any referred to in the next succeeding subsection. The fee is to be affixed in stamps to a docket which will be provided, and which must be delivered to the telegraph-office immediately after the message has been telephoned.

(5.) Telephone-exchange subscribers and owners of private lines connected with a telephone bureau who have signed the usual form of application may also telephone to any telegraph-office connected with a telephone exchange, during the ordinary hours of telegraph attendance, if the exchange is open, messages to be further transmitted from the telegraph-office to the respective destinations of such messages as telegrams, provided the usual cost of such telegrams is paid in addition to the rates prescribed above when applicable.

(6.) Prior to telephoning any such message within the limits of a town the sender shall reduce such message to writing, and, immediately after transmission, deliver the written message to the telegraph-office, with the charges affixed in stamps. Messages telephoned after 5 p.m. and before 8 p.m. must be handed in to the telegraph-office not later than 10 o'clock the following morning. To prevent duplication the word "Transmitted" must be written in a conspicuous place on the form after the message has been telephoned. In country places the same procedure must be followed, except that the written message must be delivered to the telegraph-office within a reasonable time.

(7.) The Department reserves the right to exclude any person from the privilege of sending or receiving telegrams by telephone under this system until any arrears of fees or charges which may be due are fully paid, and to demand a deposit before or at any time after registering any application.

(8.) The transcribed copies of messages telephoned by subscribers to telephone exchanges, or by private line-owners, will, so far as the Department is concerned, become the original telegrams, and the Department will not assume or be subject to any liability by reason or on account of any failure, delay, or mistake in or about the transmission, receipt, or delivery of any telegram under this system, from whatever cause the same may arise. Messages will only be received upon the understanding that the Department's counting and charging are accepted without question.

(9.) On payment of the charge for the transmitting—at the prescribed rates for urgent or ordinary telegrams, as the case may be—of the three words required to convey the direction, the sender of a telegram may insert in the place reserved therein for instructions the direction “To be telephoned,” and thereupon such telegram upon arrival at the telegraph-office of destination, shall be forthwith telephoned through the telephone exchange to the addressee, if such addressee is a subscriber to that exchange; and in other respects the provisions made for the transmission of telegrams to addressees through telephone exchanges at their own request shall, as far as applicable, apply to such telegram.

SPECIAL-MESSENGER SERVICE.

1. There are special-messenger services at the following offices:—

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

2. An express delivery is made by telegraph message-boy. A special messenger will be placed at the disposal of any telephone-exchange subscriber on request being made to the exchange during the hours the telegraph-office is open for business. Such messenger may be utilised for running an errand, ordering a cab, delivering a letter or a small parcel not exceeding 3 lb. in weight, or any similar service. (For rates see “Express Delivery Service” in the Post and Telegraph Guide.) 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.” Instructions by telephone at the time a special messenger is applied for in regard to the service to be performed, such as how a parcel is to be disposed of, are accepted.

3. A receipt must be given by the recipient for each article delivered by special messenger.

4. “Expressed” letters (see “Express Delivery Service”), properly stamped for delivery from the post-office, also telegrams fully stamped for transmission, may be handed to any telegraph messenger for delivery at the office. In no case, however, will the messenger wait while the letter or telegram is being written.

5. In a case in which a special messenger is employed to convey a letter to the post-office for registration, the sender must direct as to the disposal of the receipt. Whatever is done must be entirely free of cost to the post-office. If the sender wishes the messenger to return with the receipt he must pay an additional special-messenger fee; and if he wishes the receipt to be posted he must supply an addressed and stamped envelope for the purpose. The sending of a letter for registration by special messenger does not secure special advantage in the despatch of the registered letter by mail.

6. The fee to be paid for a special-messenger service will be the same as for express delivery; but beyond three miles and up to five miles cab-hire, or return tram fare, must be paid, in addition to the mileage fee. No delivery beyond five miles will be made or undertaken by the Department. The whole of the messenger’s journey will be counted as from the post-office. For example, if the telephone-exchange subscriber lives half a mile from the office and the messenger has to deliver an article a mile beyond the subscribers residence, the charge will be as for two miles.

7. When several letters or packets are tendered by one sender for delivery at different addresses by the same messenger, or to different persons at the same address, a charge will be made at the rate of 1s. for the first hour and 6d. for each succeeding half-hour or fraction thereof, in addition to which a fixed fee of 1d. must be paid for each article above one. The number of articles for delivery by one messenger must not exceed ten. Their aggregate weight must not exceed 15 lb., unless a special conveyance is paid for; and for each packet over 1 lb. in weight must be paid an additional delivery fee of 3d. The charges mentioned in this section supersede the ordinary charges for special-messenger delivery.

8. On the delivery of a “special-service” packet the messenger may take a reply or perform a further special service within the authorised hours. The special-service fee must be prepaid either by the sender of the first service or by the sender of the reply or further service. When a reply or further service is required by the sender, the words “Wait reply” or “Wait further service” should be written by the sender above the address of the packet. The messenger is allowed to wait for the reply ten minutes free of charge, but after that time 3d. is charged for every quarter of an hour or part of a quarter of an hour during which the messenger is required to wait.

9. Payment of fees may, at the option of subscribers, be made either at the time of the service being performed or included in the account rendered for rental of a telephone connection at the end of three or six months, as the case may be. Receipts for payments made at any time will be given free of charge.

10. The special-messenger service will be available throughout the day up to 9 p.m., or to the time of closing if the office closes before that time, except on Saturdays, when the service is available up to 9 p.m. at all telegraph-offices where it is established. The service must be commenced but need not necessarily be completed by the closing-time.

CODE ADDRESSES.

1. A code address (if registered) may be used on a telegram intended to be delivered in New Zealand.

2. A code address is an address composed of a word in code language representing the name of the addressee of the telegram and the name in plain language of the place of destination of the telegram.

3. No address may consist of more than one word in addition to the name of the town where registration is effected.

4. The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

5. The names of professions, trades, countries, States, towns, telegraph stations, well-known streets, and registered newspapers may not be registered.

6. Numbers may not be registered.

7. To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Department has to reject words which, either in writing or in telegraph symbols, so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance, but should give several words, from which a selection may be made.

8. No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

9. The Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period is returned, or a new address may be substituted for the one cancelled.

10. In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.

11. A code address must be registered in the Post and Telegraph Department before being used, and may be registered for any term not exceeding one year (except in case of first registration) and not less than one month. Code-registration years end on the 31st December only. In case of first registration, if the period to the 31st December is three months or less than three months, the fee for the next full year must be added to the fee for the period then remaining of the current year. The minimum registration fee in any case will be 5s. Where a telegram is received bearing an unregistered code address, it will be delivered to the addressee, if ascertained, on payment, in respect of each telegram, of a sum of 6d. for an inland telegram, 2s. 6d. for an intercolonial telegram, and 5s. for an international telegram respectively.

12. A register is kept at every telegraph-office in New Zealand for the registration of code addresses. Code addresses for inland telegrams (meaning telegrams received from places within New Zealand) are registered separately from code addresses for cable telegrams (meaning telegrams received from places beyond New Zealand), and the registration charges are cumulative. The charges are as follows:—

Yearly Registration Fee—

For Cable telegrams, 10s.

Inland telegrams, 10s.; or

When same code address used for cable and inland, 10s. each. (If different cable address subsequently registered, £1 for the inland address from same date.)

When different code addresses used, £1 for inland, 10s. for cable.

For each registration after the first, of inland or cable address, 10s. each.

Monthly Registration Fee—

For inland or cable, or for both under same code address, 5s.

For inland and cable under different code addresses, 5s. each.

13. The registration in New Zealand of code addresses applies to *incoming telegrams* only.

14. Unless renewed, registration ceases at expiration of the period covered by the fee.

T A R I F F R A T E S

IN NEW ZEALAND.

Ordinary Telegrams.

From any Station to any Station:—

For the first 12 words or less, including address and signature **Sixpence.**

For every additional word **One halfpenny.**

On Sundays, between offices which open both morning and evening, the above rates;

at other offices, double the above rates.

[For telegraph fees for repayment of Post-Office Savings-Bank deposits by telegraph see **Repayment of Deposits** in the Post and Telegraph Guide.]

Urgent Telegrams.

For the first 12 words or less, including address and signature... **One shilling.**

For every additional word **One penny.**

On Sundays, between offices which open both morning and evening, the above rates;

at other offices, double the above rates.

DEPARTMENTAL HOLIDAYS.

New Year's Day, Easter Monday, the King's Birthday, Dominion Day, and Boxing Day, or any days substituted therefor. Good Friday and Christmas Day are observed as Sundays so far as regards hours of attendance; but week-day tariff rates only are chargeable on ordinary and urgent telegrams on those days unless Christmas Day should also be a Sunday, when Sunday rates are charged for that day.

Ordinary and urgent telegrams at the same rates as for week-days.

[See charges for **Telegrams relating to sickness and death** in the Post and Telegraph Guide.]

Press Telegrams.

Press telegrams may contain only information of general public interest, and the whole text must be intended for publication as news in the newspapers to which the telegrams are addressed. Advertisements, letters intended for publication in the open or other columns of newspapers, or telegrams that are mere "puffs" of theatrical or travelling business companies, and not of general public interest, cannot be transmitted at Press rates. Such matter must be paid for at the rate of ½d. per word.

Provided the offices are open, all newspapers are entitled to receive Press news at night at evening rates, no matter whether sent in the evening prior to publication or not. The evening rates on day telegrams for evening papers are restricted to the day of publication, unless otherwise ordered.

The tariff for ordinary telegrams is applicable to and will be collected from the addressee of every Press telegram of which use is made for some other purpose than or besides that of insertion in the columns of the newspaper to which it is addressed, viz. :—

- (a.) Telegrams which are not published by the receiving newspaper (failing a satisfactory explanation), or which the latter has communicated before publication to private individuals, or to establishments such as clubs, cafés, hotels, exchanges, &c.
- (b.) Telegrams which the receiving newspaper before publishing them itself has sold, distributed, or communicated to another newspaper for publication in its columns.
- (c.) Telegrams, addressed to agencies, which are not published in a newspaper (failing a satisfactory explanation), or which are communicated to third persons before being published by the Press.

The following rates are chargeable for the transmission of Press telegrams from or to any office in New Zealand during the prescribed hours for such business. (See "List of Telegraph-offices," also table of "Additional Attendance for Press Work," in the Post and Telegraph Guide.)

Class of News.	Hours.	WEEK-DAYS.				Conditions.
		Morning Papers.		Evening Papers.		
		12 Words.	Each additional Word.	100 Words or Fraction thereof.	100 Words or Fraction thereof.	
		d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	
(1.) Ordinary (see 1A)	8 am to 5 pm ..	6d. for first 12 words; $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each additional word.				
(1A.) Ordinary (on day of publication only)	8 am to 5 pm, except Saturdays, when 8 am to 4 pm	..	..	..	0 6	Evening papers on day of publication may receive telegrams amounting in the aggregate to 1,000 words; also an additional 600 words on Mondays between 8 am and 10 am; provided that at least 300 words are lodged not later than 9 am.; and an additional 500 words during the session of Parliament. Any excess is chargeable at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word.
(2.) News received by the San Francisco mail-steamer	8 am to 5 pm ..	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0 6	500 words in the aggregate additional to the above are allowed to evening papers on the day the San Francisco mail-steamer reaches Auckland or Wellington. If steamer arrives on a Sunday, the 500 words are allowed on following day.
(3.) Cable news	8 am to 5 pm ..	..	..	0 6	0 6	If sent on day of publication of paper addressed, and bearing instructions "Cable news." Each message charged separately.
(4.) Ordinary news from or to stations not reopening in the evening	8 am to 4.30 pm	..	..	1 0	..	Telegrams not to exceed 300 words and to be lodged on day next before publication. "Special day rate" to appear in instructions. Papers may receive only one message at this rate on any one day.
(5.) Ordinary ..	5 pm to 11 pm	..	..	0 6	0 6	Exception Saturdays, when evening papers may receive telegrams lodged at or after 4 pm at this rate.
(6.) Ordinary ..	11 pm to midnight	..	..	0 8	0 8	At offices open until midnight and at others if kept open by special arrangement.
(7.) Ordinary ..	After midnight	..	..	1 0	1 0	If kept open by special arrangement.

PRESS TELEGRAMS—continued.

Class of News.	Hours.	Morning Papers.			Evening Papers.	Conditions.
		12 Words.	Each additional Word.	100 Words or Fraction thereof.	100 Words or Fraction thereof.	
(8.) Parliamentary reports from Wellington	11 pm to 1 am	..	..	0 6	0 6	These telegrams must contain "PR" in the instructions.
	1 am to 2 am	..	..	0 8	0 8	
(8A.) Ordinary..	9 am to 5 pm ..	1s.	for	150 words, or fraction thereof.		The telegrams hereby authorised must be addressed to a country newspaper, but may not be sent on the day of publication of the newspaper addressed. Not more than one such telegram not exceeding 150 words in length at the rate hereby prescribed shall be sent on any one day to any one country newspaper. (A country newspaper is a newspaper printed and published at any place other than a city or town where there is a chief post-office.)
SUNDAYS.*						
(9.) Ordinary ..	5 pm to 5.30 pm	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	If kept open by special arrangement by or on behalf of a morning paper, or by the United Press Association.
(10.) " ..	After 5.30 pm ..	..	..	0 8	..	
		..	..	1 0	..	
HOLIDAYS (DEPARTMENTAL).†						
(11.) Ordinary ..	9 am to 4 pm ..	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	Each message to be charged for separately.
(12.) " ..	7 pm to 11 pm	6	0½	..	0 6	
(13.) " ..	11 pm to midnight	..	..	0 6	0 6	
		..	..	0 8	0 8	

* No Press Telegrams are accepted during the morning attendance, nor are Press Telegrams for evening or weekly newspapers transmitted at any time on Sundays.

† New Year's Day, Easter Monday, the King's Birthday, Dominion Day, and Boxing Day, or any days substituted therefor. Good Friday and Christmas Day are regarded as Sundays, for purposes both of attendance and of assessment of rates for Press telegrams.

NOTE.—No charge is made for address and signature up to six words. In assessing the total amount due, fractions of a penny are reckoned as one halfpenny. For rates and conditions under which offices are specially reopened for transmission of Press telegrams, see "Charges when Office reopened," &c. Evening newspapers are newspapers published after noon and before 5 p.m.

A margin of seven words is allowed on Press news under classes 3, 5, and 6 of tariff rates set out above. Thus 107 words but no more are charged for as 100 words; so that on a message of 108 words, for instance, the added charge will be for the next 100 words. This instruction does not apply to any Press telegrams which are scheduled and charged for in the aggregate, and the privilege may be withdrawn from any paper at any time without notice.

CHARGES WHEN OFFICE REOPENED BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

At least six hours' notice should be given to the local telegraph-office of a desire to have an office specially reopened for Press news.

The fee of 7s. 6d. for reopening an office must be paid by the first applicant, whether another applicant or other applicants have the use of the office specially reopened or not. A second fee will not be charged for the same reopening.

Rates.

Messages lodged and forwarded are liable to the following charges:—
At the rate of 6d. per 100 words or fraction thereof, and all charges in respect of overtime at offices other than the original forwarding office.

CHARGES FOR PRESS TELEGRAMS RELATING TO EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS, ETC.

Press telegrams containing intelligence of extraordinary events, such as collisions, wrecks, large fires, explosions, &c., may be accepted for transmission between offices open for the midnight cable service after those offices are closed for the receipt of other Press messages on the following conditions:—

No message may exceed 100 words.

The fee of 1s. is to be charged for each message.

The Officer in Charge may refuse to accept any such message as in his opinion does not contain news of an urgent nature.

These messages are not to be permitted to interfere with or delay the transmission of the midnight cable news.

Offices closed on Sundays or statutory holidays may not be opened for Press purposes on those days under any but exceptional circumstances such as those above described.

TELEGRAMS FORWARDED BY MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Members of the General Assembly may send ordinary telegrams at the following rates, viz. :—

	s.	d.
For the first thirty-six words or any fraction thereof, including address and signature	0	6
For every four words or fraction of four words after the first thirty-six words	0	1

There is no "urgent" code for these rates.

Telegrams from members of the General Assembly presented on Sundays at offices where Sunday rates are chargeable are to be accepted at the ordinary rates for such messages.

GENERAL RULES FOR COUNTING TELEGRAMS BETWEEN PLACES WITHIN NEW ZEALAND.

1. Telegrams are charged for according to tariff rates as shown in the Guide; and all that the sender wishes to transmit to his correspondent is charged for except service instructions, such as the following, viz.: "Urgent," "Reply paid," "Collect," "Carriage paid," &c.

2. Telegrams may be written either in plain or code language. A plain message must be written wholly in English, and may not contain illegitimate combinations of words or abbreviations contrary to the usage of the language—*Webster's Dictionary* being taken as the standard.

3. Combinations of two or more words are charged for: as separate words, but compound words found in *Webster's Dictionary*, joined by a hyphen, or separated by an apostrophe, and which are so written by the sender, are counted and charged for as single words. The cardinal and ordinal numbers up to and including ninety-nine and ninety-ninth, respectively, and the words "onepenny," "twopence," &c., up to and including "elevenpence," are counted and treated as one word each when so written. Combinations which usually count as two words such as "Courtcard," but which, in order not to destroy the sense of the message, must in particular instances be shown as one word, will in future be indicated as double words in the check, thus: /D1, D2, &c.

4. Groups of letters or figures count five characters to the word, plus one word for any excess up to five characters. The Department does not guarantee the correct transmission of figures.

5. Code words, whether genuine or artificial, must be formed of syllables capable of pronunciation, according to the usage of one of the following languages: Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Maori, Portuguese, or Spanish. Words in code language must not be longer than ten characters of the Morse alphabet. Combinations not fulfilling these conditions, or those which may be formed by the union of two or more words in plain language contrary to the usage of the language, are charged in accordance with Rule 4.

6. All names composed of more than one word (with the exception of those mentioned in Rule 7, and any entitled to pass as one word under Rule 3) are to be counted according to the number of separate words contained in the name, howsoever the same may be expressed.

7. Names like MacDonald, McDougal, O'Neil, De Morgan, De la Rue, should be counted as one word each, but double surnames, such as Hunter-Brown, must be counted as two words, whether written with a hyphen or without. The prefix "St." always counts as part of a word, but when written in full it should be counted as a separate word.

Official designations are to be counted according to the number of separate words of which they are composed: thus, "Under-Secretary, Public Works," to be counted as three words, "Under-Secretary" being an admissible compound word according to the standard dictionary.

8. The name of any post-office, public telegraph-office, or railway telegraph-office in New Zealand will pass as a single word in either the address or text of any inland message.

9. Each separate letter or figure is charged for as one word; groups of five ciphers or a fractional part of five ciphers count as one word; groups exceeding five ciphers are counted at the rate of five ciphers to the word, and any fractional portion remaining is to be counted as one word. Words not forming part of any authorised language count five characters to the word. Where a fraction is inserted in a group of figures, such fraction is regarded as terminating the word—as, 31½9, three words. In groups of mixed letters and figures each letter or figure or each collection of letters or figures up to five characters is counted as a single word.

10. Under the above rule, abbreviations such as "cife," "faq," "fob," "gfaq," "am," "pm," &c., are accepted as single words.

11. When a group of figures is preceded or followed by a letter, the letter is counted as a separate word: thus, A104, or 104A, each counted as two words. Letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure: thus, "1st" counts as one word, "1000th" as two words.

12. The two principal punctuation signs, viz., full stop and comma, when used as such, are not to be counted, but signalled free of charge. Other punctuation signs and underlines are counted and charged for as one word each; while parentheses, brackets, or inverted commas are counted and charged for as one word each pair.

13. Bars of division, or full stops representing decimal points, used in the formation of numbers, or in groups of mixed characters, are counted as figures. The divisional bar when used with letters also counts as a letter in the group in which it may occur.

14. All figures should be expressed in Arabic characters; if Roman numerals are required to be signalled, two extra words are charged for each group of five (or less) of such figures.

15. The following examples determine the interpretation of the rules to be followed in counting words:—

Words.	Words.
3d 2	£2 3 6 4
4d 2	14s 6d 4
4/2 1	5s/ 2
4s 2	3½d 2
" 1	3½ 1
Come quickly 3	31½ 1
Important wanted urgently 5	311½ 2
() 1	5/- 1
3.6 2	£5 2
38.64 2	£5 10 3
12.1501015/9/8-7-6/6/12/7/9 6	Twenty-eight 1
38-647 2	Twenty eight 2
38647 1	Thirty-fifth 1
38647/ 2	Thirty fifth 2
38/64 1	4 1/2 6 3
38/647 2	3/6 1
30b4d 4	31½8½9 3
A4BN56 4	c/o 1
2/3/6 1	5/twelfths 2
B/L 1	EMVTHF 2
o/o 1	TMRLS 1
FOB or fob 1	CH 22 (trade mark) 2
F.O.B. 3	ADVGMY 2
6% 1	AP 1
AM or PM (for time) 1	M 2
P.O. signifying Post Office 2	3 2
PO 1	M 2
M.P. 2	C.H.F. 45 4
K.C.M.G. 4	2/3rds 2
Eight/10 2	XIII 3
The 17th 2	

LIST OF TELEGRAPH-OFFICES.

The names of the telegraph-offices in New Zealand are to be written in the addresses of telegrams as given in the list of offices published below, and the name of each office as it is thus required to be given must be counted as one word. For instance, *Abbotsford* in the address of a telegram will count as one word, and *Abbotsford, Otago*, as two words.

When a telegraph message is addressed to a place not a telegraph-office but bearing the same name as a telegraph-office, as well as to the office to which the message is to be telegraphed—thus, "*Richmond, Christchurch*"—the names of both places must be telegraphed and charged for, the first of the two names being regarded as that of a place which is not a telegraph-office.

Telegrams for persons on trains that will pass railway-stations which are public telegraph-offices must be addressed to those offices and not the departmental offices, as, for example, to *Masterton Railway*, not *Masterton*. To telegrams for persons on trains the word "*northward*" or "*southward*" should be added as part of the address to expedite delivery. Owing to uncertainty of delivery, these telegrams are accepted at sender's risk.

Unless otherwise stated, offices are closed on Sundays and departmental holidays.

A telegram for a locality where a **Receiving Office only** is situated—e.g., Auckland S.C., High Street (Christchurch), Oriental Bay, &c.—must also bear the name of the delivery office, as Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington, &c., the necessary additional word being telegraphed and charged for.

Money-order telegrams can be sent between all offices marked *.

Telegrams of an urgent nature presented during the luncheon interval at offices where such interval is allowed will be despatched without delay.

Ordinary telegrams lodged during hours that offices are open for receipt of **Press telegrams only** must be paid for as "Special delivery" messages.

When telegraph lines are interrupted, telegrams will be accepted from the public at the sender's risk only, and despatched to the furthest practicable point, and thence to destination after communication is restored.

The telegraph-offices at Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Hokitika, Invercargill, Masterton, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Oamaru, Palmerston North, Thames, Timaru, Wakaupaka, Wanganui, Wellington, and Westport are open for the transaction of public business between hours ranging from 8 a.m. to midnight on ordinary week-days, except on Saturdays, when the attendance ceases at 8 p.m., on Sundays between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m., and 5 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., or between 5 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. only, and on statutory holidays between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and 7 p.m. and midnight. The foregoing hours, or any variation thereof, may be extended by the Minister of Telegraphs to any other telegraph-office from time to time. Other offices are generally open between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., and of these the Minister of Telegraphs is empowered to order the further reopening for public business, or the restricted opening, as circumstances shall require; also, the closing daily for a period not exceeding one hour as a luncheon-period at such hours and for such periods respectively as to him shall seem fit. At offices at which the telegraph-office or the telephone exchange is open until 8 p.m., the bureau is also open until that time.

[See **List of Telegraph-offices** in Post and Telegraph Guide.]

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

1. At any place where telephone exchanges have been established, approved telephones connected with the exchanges will be placed in offices or private residences within three miles of the central office, so that subscribers can converse with other subscribers at their offices or residences.

2. It shall be optional on the part of the Minister of Telegraphs to permit any premises of any public hospital or public benevolent or charitable institution, duly acknowledged by the Minister of Telegraphs, to be connected with a telephone exchange at half the rates or charges (other than the entrance fee) hereinafter specified in regulation number eleven for the connection of private residences, but in the event of new lines being required for such institutions the institutions shall pay the whole cost of the new lines in addition to the half-rates or charges as herein mentioned.

3. Every person desiring to hire any telephone instruments or set of telephones connected with a telephone exchange shall make application to the Superintendent of Electric Lines on the form supplied for that purpose by the Department.

4. All applicants for a first connection with a telephone exchange, in addition to the rates in force for connection with an exchange, will be required to pay an entrance fee of £1 when delivering the application for connection. In respect of connections after the first, exemption from payment of the entrance fee will only be allowed when both connections are to be held for a further period of one year.

5. Subscribers at each exchange will be furnished with a list of persons with whom they may communicate by telephone, and as new subscribers are connected with the system from time to time notification of the fact will be given by the Department.

6. The Minister of Telegraphs or the Superintendent of Electric Lines may refuse to connect with the telephone exchange any place of business, house, or premises which in the opinion of the Minister is or are used for any illegal, immoral, or improper purpose, and may, either with or without previous notice, exclude from the telephone exchange any subscriber who allows the telephone instruments in his custody or control to be damaged or destroyed, or put to any improper use, and may remove or cause to be removed any instruments allotted to the use of such subscriber. No person shall have any claim for damages or otherwise whatsoever in consequence of the refusal of the said Minister or Superintendent to connect any place of business or house with the exchange for any of the causes aforesaid, or in consequence of the removal of any instruments, or the exclusion of any subscriber as aforesaid.

7. All charges payable in respect of the hire of any telephone instruments shall be paid half-yearly in advance, but for distances over two miles the charges may, if desired by the subscriber, be paid quarterly in advance, the first payment to commence from the date when the connection with the telephone exchange is completed, and to cover the then current quarter or half-year.

8. If such payment is not made within one week after demand, the connection with the exchange may, at the discretion of the Superintendent of Electric Lines, be discontinued without prejudice to any proceedings for the recovery of any moneys then due or otherwise.

9. Telephones connected with exchanges are to be used on the business of the subscriber or that of his employees, family, or guests only.

10. No extra telephones, special instruments, or appliances other than those provided and maintained by the Department will be allowed to be used by any subscriber in connection with an exchange wire.

CHARGES.

11. In addition to the entrance fee of £1, the charge per annum payable in respect of the hire for any telephone instrument connected with a Government telephone exchange is as follows:—

To every subscriber for a single wire, as from the date of connection:—		Per Annum
At exchanges which are open continuously—		£
Business establishments	.. .. .	7
Private residences	.. .. .	5
Or business establishments and private residences if so agreed, each	.. .. .	6
At exchanges which are not open continuously—		
Business establishments and private residences	.. .. .	5

12. In cases where two or more subscribers use the same wire the initial subscription for each connection shall be in each case £1 per annum less than the charges set out above, plus an equal share of the charge for the total extra mileage. Thus, three subscribers on a wire 320 chains in length would pay £6 per annum each if private, and £8 6s. 8d. each if business connections at a principal exchange open continuously. The chainage is calculated on the most distant telephone from the exchange. Only £1 entrance fee is required.

13. Extra telephone (in addition to cost of fitting), if connected by switch, £1 per annum; if connected by annunciator, £2 per annum. Special instruments or appliances as per agreement. Printing name of subscriber in telephone-list, free. Printing additional names of subscribers in connection with the same number: For each additional entry, 10s. per annum.

14. The above rates are for connections of warehouses, stores, shops, and business places not more than half a mile from, and of private residences not more than one mile from, the telephone exchange.

15. For every additional quarter of a mile or fraction thereof, for each year commencing from the date of connection, and for every following year, 10s. per annum.

16. Except as hereinafter provided, where a connection with an exchange does not exceed one mile in length, the applicant will be required to hold the same for one year; and a connection exceeding one mile in length must be held by the applicant for three years.

17. Where a connection with an exchange exceeds one mile in length, and the whole of the line was erected for and used by a previous subscriber, the applicant will be required to hold the same for one year only.

18. Where a new exchange is opened, the subscribers connected therewith at the date of opening will be required to hold their connections for three years.

19. If a connection with a telephone exchange necessitates the erection of a new line of poles beyond one mile, then for the first three years the additional charge after the first mile will be at the rate of £1 per annum for every quarter of a mile or

fraction thereof, and after the expiration of three years at the rate of 10s. per annum for every quarter of a mile or fraction thereof.

20. For connections over three miles in length the subscriber will be charged at ordinary rates on the first three miles. For the portion beyond that distance he will be required to pay the cost of erection of the line and an annual maintenance charge of £1 for each quarter of a mile or fraction thereof if the line is on poles specially erected, or 10s. for each quarter of a mile if the wire is on an existing line of poles. After the expiration of three years the rate for the poles specially erected shall be 10s. per annum for every quarter of a mile or fraction thereof.

21. A temporary connection with an exchange may be obtained on terms to be arranged with the Department according to circumstances.

22. The following are the hours of attendances observed at telephone exchanges according to the number of paying subscribers connected therewith:—

Subscribers.	Hours.	
	a.m.	p.m.
1 to 50 (inclusive) 9 to 5
51 " 100 8 " 8
101 " 125 8 " 10
126 " 150 8 " midnight.
151 and over	Open continuously if desired and subscribers holding business connections agree to pay at rate of £7 per annum (the private-connection rate of £5 per annum not being altered), or each subscriber, business and private, agrees to pay at rate of £6 per annum for each connection.

SYSTEM OF WORKING TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

23. A subscriber requiring an exchange should ring, then take the receiver off the hook to listen, and the exchange should answer without ringing back.

24. An exchange requiring a subscriber should ring, take up the receiver to listen, and the subscriber on hearing the ring should take up the receiver and speak without ringing back.

25. A subscriber originating a connection or being joined through to another subscriber should ring up, then take up the receiver and listen, and the subscriber receiving the ring should take up the receiver and speak without ringing back.

TELEPHONE BUREAUX.

1. A "telephone bureau" means any ordinary telegraph or telephone office which is mentioned as a bureau in the list of telegraph-offices published in the Post and Telegraph Guide for the time being, as well as any such bureau specifically constituted.

2. The following are the charges to be paid by the public for the use of Government telephones at a telephone bureau in New Zealand:—

For the first period of three minutes or fraction thereof—

For a distance not exceeding 25 miles:

For subscribers to telephone exchanges 0 3

" non-subscribers 0 6

For each succeeding one minute or fraction thereof:

For subscribers to telephone exchanges 0 1

" non-subscribers 0 2

Over 25 miles and not exceeding 50 miles:

For all persons 0 6

For each succeeding one minute or fraction thereof 0 2

" 50 miles and not exceeding 75 miles:

For all persons 0 9

For each succeeding one minute or fraction thereof 0 3

" 75 miles and not exceeding 100 miles:

For all persons 1 0

For each succeeding one minute or fraction thereof 0 4

" 100 miles and not exceeding 140 miles:

For all persons 1 6

For each succeeding one minute or fraction thereof 0 6

140 miles and not exceeding 180 miles:

For all persons 2 0

For each succeeding one minute or fraction thereof 0 8

And for every succeeding distance of 40 miles or less:

For the first period of three minutes or fraction thereof 0 6

For each succeeding one minute or fraction thereof 0 2

For bureau communications on toll lines over 25 miles long, between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., half the above charges are to be paid—for example, 3d. instead of 6d., 4½d. instead of 9d. Half-rates apply only at telephone exchanges which are open after 8 p.m.

3. Owners of private telephone lines led into a bureau may use the departmental lines when available for speaking purposes through such bureau. The charges for this service are the same as those payable by non-subscribers, the distance being calculated from the telephone bureau.

4. When a message to the effect that any person is required to attend at a telephone bureau is sent to such bureau for delivery beyond the premises in which the bureau is situated, 3d. will be charged for delivery. These charges must be paid by the sender. Messages for addresses outside the ordinary delivery limits are subject to special charges for delivery, according to the extra expense thereby incurred.

5. Any one person may only use the wire for six minutes at a time—that is to say, if another person requires the wire, at the end of six minutes it must be given up. Should the wire not be asked for, then the person using it may continue to do so at tariff rate. On Sundays ordinary rates only are charged.

LONG-DISTANCE COMMUNICATIONS.

6. The following are the charges for the use of Government telephones for the purpose of conversing over long-distance wires on Sundays or at other times approved by the Minister, usually between midnight and 8 a.m.:—

(a.) When the conversation takes place through exchanges which are open continuously, or through other exchanges or bureaux during the ordinary

hours of attendance of switchboard or bureau attendants: For a period not exceeding six minutes, 2s. 6d.; and a further charge of 5d. for every additional minute or fraction thereof.

- (b.) When special attendance of switchboard or bureau attendants out of ordinary hours of attendance is required, then for each switchboard or bureau attendant called upon to make the necessary wire-connections: For every hour or less, 2s. 6d., in addition to the charges set forth in paragraph (a).

7. No free conversations on public service are permitted over long-distance circuits.

8. The long-distance circuits are: Invercargill-Dunedin, Dunedin-Christchurch, Christchurch-Wellington, Wellington-Napier, Wellington-Auckland, Napier-Gisborne, and Napier-Auckland.

PRIVATE LINES.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH LINE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED, SUPPLIED WITH INSTRUMENTS, AND MAINTAINED.

1. Application should be made direct to the Superintendent of Electric Lines, Wellington, for any information regarding the cost of construction and the conditions under which private lines will be constructed or supplied with instruments.

2. The erection of private lines is not permissible on telegraph or telephone poles, nor may such lines be connected with departmental earth-wires, except as specified in clause 3.

3. Private wires between places of business or other premises within towns where there are telephone-poles available, which in the opinion of the Superintendent of Electric Lines may be used for carrying such private wires without detriment to the Department's business, may be erected on such telephone-poles at the cost of the applicant, and maintained by the Department at the following rates, payable yearly in advance:—

For the first mile or fraction thereof, £2 per annum, and 10s. per annum for every additional quarter of a mile or fraction thereof.

4. If a private line or any portion thereof cannot be erected on any existing telephone-poles, and therefore necessitates the erection of new poles, then for such new line the maintenance will be at the rate of £4 per annum for the first mile or fraction thereof, and £1 per annum for every additional quarter of a mile or fraction thereof.

5. The applicant must use the line for his own *bona fide* business only, and must on no account, directly or indirectly, allow the line to be used for any purpose which might be construed as an attempt to defraud the Department of its revenue.

6. The Department may construct private telephone-lines on behalf of the owners, but will not license any person to construct his own telephone-line.

7. The construction of a line erected by its owner and at his risk is subject to the consent of the County Council, Road Board, or other local body; but such consent will not abrogate the claims of the Department to the right of road. Any private line interfering with the construction or maintenance of any departmental line will be liable to removal on the order of the Superintendent of Electric Lines.

8. Private lines intended to be connected with a telephone bureau must be equipped with bridging-bell telephones supplied by the Department, the cost of which, including battery, is £5 each. Any other apparatus or material required for the construction of a private line may also be purchased from the Department, provided it can be spared by the Department and cannot be obtained from any dealer in such goods.

9. The Department does not maintain private lines or telephones constructed as indicated in clauses 6, 7, and 8.

10. A private line may be connected with a telephone-office at which there is no telephone exchange on the following conditions:—

(a.) The line must be led into the office under the supervision of a departmental lineman to a lightning-guard, switch, and telephone. The owner will be charged with the lineman's time and expenses while engaged in the work.

(b.) The telephone at the telephone-office must be of the bridging-bell pattern if there is more than one telephone on the line, but it may be an Edison-Bell telephone if there is only one telephone on the line. It is furnished, together with the fittings, at the expense of the owner of the private line.

11. When a private line is connected with a telephone-office the service of switching the private line to the bureau line and the transmitting and receiving of telegrams on the private line will be given free of charge. The usual bureau fees and the cost of the transmission of telegrams over the public line will, however, be chargeable.

12. Non-permanent telephonists may fix a fee to be charged for their services in switching one private line to another private line, but may charge only the usual bureau fees and the cost of transmitting messages for switching to a departmental line. Approximately the charge is about £1 10s. per annum per telephone.

13. Where a telephone exchange has been established in a country town private lines may be connected with the same on the owners signing the prescribed form of application and paying the entrance fee of £1 and the charges set out in clause 14. Only one entrance fee is required for each line.

14. When a private line is joined up to a telephone-exchange connection, either through a subscriber's wire or direct to the exchange by a departmental wire not exceeding a mile in length, the following rates in addition to the entrance fee shall apply:—

(a.) For private-residence connections—

If one connection on the private line, £5 per annum.

If more than one connection, either to the same or to different persons, £4 per annum for each connection.

(b.) For business connections: The initial business rate in force at the exchange with which the connection is made. If there is more than one connection either to the same or to different persons on the private line, the business rate chargeable for each connection is reduced by £1.

(c.) If a departmental line exceeding one mile in length has to be erected, payment of the usual mileage rates is charged to exchange subscribers for the extra distance, in addition to the charges under paragraphs (a) and (b). Payment for each connection is to be made on the basis of a division of the total amount due by the number of connections on the private line from time to time.

15. The Department supplies a telephone free of charge to each subscriber, and, where necessary, an earth-plate, and, in the case of a long line, a lightning-guard; but these remain the property of the Department, and are not installed or maintained by the Department except at the expense of the subscriber and when the Department can conveniently spare the services of a lineman. Neither does the Department maintain any part of the private line. The Department will, however, supply material for renewing batteries, and will also repair or replace a defective telephone if it is sent in to the telephone exchange by the subscriber. Otherwise such subscribers have all the privileges of ordinary subscribers.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND TELEPHONES.

The Department has some Western Electric Company's second-hand low-wound wall-telephones, with solid-back transmitters, for sale; also Western Electric Company's second-hand low-wound table-telephones, with solid-back transmitters; price, £1 10s. each, of either sort.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH TELEGRAMS ARE ACCEPTED FOR TRANSMISSION TO PLACES BEYOND NEW ZEALAND.

Definition: Telegrams for places beyond New Zealand, except those for Australia, are described as *International*.

MODE OF WRITING AND ACCEPTANCE OF TELEGRAMS.

1. No responsibility is accepted for any delay or errors in the transmission of telegrams, or for the non-transmission or non-delivery of telegrams from whatever cause arising. Every care, however, will be taken throughout to ensure speedy and accurate transmission and delivery.

2. In order to guard against mistakes, attention is called to the great importance of legible writing. Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration must be authenticated by the sender or his representative.

3. To provide against errors in transmission, telegrams may be repeated at the sender's request by being signalled back from office to office. One-quarter of the usual rate for transmission will be charged for such repetition.

4. Priority of transmission and delivery at destination may be obtained by writing the word "Urgent" or "D" before the address. Urgent telegrams, however, do not take precedence in America, on the Atlantic cables, in Great Britain or in India. For urgent cablegrams the charge is three times that of the ordinary rate, and the word "Urgent" is charged for. Telegrams may be accepted "Urgent New Zealand lines" only, in which case two inland rates as given under the heading "Table of Rates" will be charged.

5. Telegrams may be composed of either plain or secret language (except to countries which do not admit private telegrams in secret language), the latter being subdivided into code and cipher.

(a.) Plain language is that which offers intelligible sense in one or more of the languages authorised for international telegraphic correspondence, viz., Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Portuguese, and Spanish. Cable messages in Japanese may be accepted under the conditions governing the acceptance of messages in plain language provided that the words are expressed in English characters and an assurance is given by the person presenting the cable message that the words contain no secret meaning. The sender must also be informed that such messages are accepted only at "Sender's Risk," and may possibly be challenged by other Administrations. By "telegrams in plain language" is understood those of which the text is entirely written in plain language. Nevertheless, the presence of preconcerted addresses, exchange quotations, letters representing signals of the international code of signals employed in maritime telegrams, commercial marks, of abbreviated expressions currently used in ordinary or commercial correspondence, as "fob," "cif," "caf," "svp," or any other analogous expression the acceptance of which rests with the country of origin, does not alter the character of a telegram in plain language.

(b.) Code language is that which is composed of words not forming intelligible phrases but capable of pronunciation in any of the admitted languages.

Words in code language must not be longer than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet. The combination "ch" is counted as two letters in artificial words. Those formed by the union of two or more words in plain language contrary to usage are not admitted.

(c.) Cipher language is that which is formed—

First, either of Arabic figures having a secret meaning, or of letters, groups or series of letters, having a secret meaning.

Secondly, of words, names, expressions, or combinations of letters not fulfilling the conditions of plain language (clause 5, a), or of code language (clause 5, b).

6. The mixture in one group in the text of the same telegram of figures and of letters having a secret meaning is not admitted.

7. The groups of letters contemplated in clause 5 (a) are not considered as having a secret meaning.

8. A telegram consisting merely of the address—i.e., without text—may be accepted for transmission.

9. The telegram to be transmitted must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalents in the official table of telegraph signals. The name of the sender may be transmitted either in full or in an abbreviated form, or if so desired need not be transmitted; but the sender or his representative must sign his name at the foot or on the back of the telegram form, adding, if required, his address.

10. The different parts forming the telegram must be written in the following order: (1) Supplementary instructions, (2) address, (3) text, (4) signature.

11. The sender of a private telegram is bound to prove his identity when requested to do so by the office of origin. He has, on his part, the right of including in his telegram the legalisation of his signature in such a manner as is prescribed by the laws of the country of origin. He may have the legalisation transmitted either as written or by the formula, "Signature legalised by"

12. The office verifies the genuineness of the legalisation. Except when the signature is known to it, the office can only regard it as authentic if it bears the seal or stamp of the certifying authority. Otherwise, it must refuse to accept or transmit the legalisation.

13. The legalisation, as transmitted, is counted in the number of words charged for. It is placed after the signature of the telegram.

14. Any instructions the sender may wish to give relative to delivery, prepayment of reply, acknowledgment of receipt, &c., must be written immediately before the address of the telegram, and be charged for. These instructions may be written in the abbreviated form shown below, when they will be, respectively, charged for as one word, namely:—

= D =	for Urgent.	= EXPRESS =	for Delivery fee to be collected from addressee.
= RPx =	" Reply paid, x words.	= XP =	" Express paid.
= RPDx =	" Reply paid urgent, x words.	= XP fr. x =	" Express paid, x francs.
= TC =	" Collated.	= XPT =	" Telegraph express paid.
= PC =	" Telegram with telegraphic acknowledgment of receipt.	= XPP =	" Express-paid letter.
= PCD =	" Telegram with urgent telegraphic acknowledgment of receipt.	= MP =	" To be delivered to addressee only.
= PCP =	" Telegram with postal acknowledgment of receipt.	= J =	" Day.
= FS =	" To follow.	= TR =	" Telegraph <i>restante</i> .
= PR =	" Post registered.	= GP =	" Post <i>restante</i> .
= RO =	" To be delivered open.	= GPR =	" Post <i>restante</i> registered.
		= TMx =	" Telegram with x addresses.
		= CTA =	" Communicate all addresses.

The sender of a multiple telegram must insert these instructions before the address of each addressee to whom they apply, but in the case of an urgent or collated multiple telegram it will be sufficient if the instructions relative to urgency or collation be written once only before the first address.

15. The address of a telegram must contain at least two words, the first designating the addressee, the second indicating the terminal telegraph office.

16. The address must contain all particulars necessary to insure delivery of the telegram to the addressee without search or request for further information. For large towns the name of the street and number must be given, or, failing this information, the profession of the addressee or other particulars calculated to be of use must be given.

17. The name of the office of destination in the address of a telegram, if written in accordance with the entry in the first column of the Official Nomenclature, is counted as one word. When the name of the office of destination has not yet been published in the Official Nomenclature, the name of the country or territorial subdivision must be given. This is also the case for offices of the same name whenever doubt may arise as to the direction to be given to telegrams until publication of the next edition of the Official Nomenclature in which these offices are to be distinguished from each other.

18. Telegrams the addresses of which are not in accordance with the conditions of clauses 15 and 17 must be refused. In other cases of insufficient address telegrams must only be accepted at the sender's risk if the sender persists in forwarding them.

19. In all cases the sender must bear the consequences of insufficiency of address.

20. Where the necessary arrangement has been made between the addressee and the terminal telegraph-office, the address may be written in a code or abbreviated form (Clause 5, b.)

21. The word "chez" ("care of"), or its equivalent in the language of the country of destination, must be inserted as part of the address when a telegram is addressed to one person in the care of another whose name or code address is also given.

22. Government telegrams must bear the seal or stamp of the authority sending them. This formality, however, may be dispensed with when there is no doubt as to the authenticity of the telegram.

23. Telegrams from Consular Agents who are engaged in commerce shall be considered as Government telegrams only when they are addressed to an official personage and when they relate to official affairs.

24. The text of Government telegrams may, in all cases, be composed of plain or secret language. These languages may be employed together in the same telegram, provided, however, that the mixture in the same telegram of figures and letters having a secret meaning shall not be permitted.

25. The right to send a reply as a Government telegram shall be recognised on production of the original Government telegram.

RECTIFYING TELEGRAMS.

26. The sender or addressee of a telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission or the authorised representative of one of those persons may, during the period of preservation of records, and after having previously proved, if necessary, his identity, cause inquiry to be made or instructions to be given respecting such telegram by telegraph.

27. Any of them may also have a telegram which he has sent or received repeated wholly or in part either by the office of destination or of origin, or by a transit office, on undertaking to pay the full charge (in one direction only) for each word to be repeated should the repetition disclose no error on the part of the telegraph-office. This charge includes the cost of the reply.

28. If a reply to the request for repetition is not received within a reasonable time, a second request will be sent free of charge, and should have the words "second request" included in the instructions.

29. Rectifying, completing, or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to telegrams already transmitted or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a telegraph-office, must be exchanged exclusively between offices under the form of paid service advices chargeable to the sender or addressee.

30. Paid service advices are designated by the indication "ST"; those which are sent at the request of the addressee in order to obtain the repetition of the passage suspected to be erroneous imply always a telegraphic reply, and the insertion of the indication "RPx" is not necessary. In other cases in which a telegraphic reply is requested this indication must be employed.

31. These paid service advices take, for example, the following form:—

(a.) If it is a case of rectifying or completing the address,—

"ST. London from Wellington.

"Twenty-sixth (date of original telegram). Brown (addressee of telegram in question). Replace (or Read) (indicating the correction)."

The charges are collected for this class of telegrams.

(b.) If it is a case of a request for the partial or total repetition of the text,—

"ST. London from Wellington.

"Twenty-sixth Brown (date and name of addressee of the telegram to be partially or wholly repeated). Repeat first, fourth, ninth (words of the text of the original telegram to be repeated)."

"Repeat word (or words) after" Or, again,

"Repeat text."

32. Words to be repeated or corrected in a telegram are referred to according to their position in the text of such message, without regard to the rules for charging.

33. The reply to a paid service advice takes the following form:—

"ST. Wellington from London.

"Brown (name of addressee). Albatross, scrutiny, commune (the three words in the original telegram the repetition of which is requested)."

34. The number of words in the reply will thus exceed by one the number of words to be repeated.

35. The charges will not be collected if the repetition proves that the original telegram has been mutilated in transmission.

36. In case some of the words repeated are shown to have been correctly transmitted, the cost of the words correctly rendered will be collected; but if errors occurred which prevented the addressee from understanding words which were correctly transmitted, and so led him to obtain a repetition of these words, the charges are not collected.

37. When the words to be repeated are ambiguously written, the office of origin consults the sender. If he cannot be found the office of origin adds to the repetition a notice thus expressed, "Writing doubtful." When the repetition concerns a telegram which has reached the office of origin by telephone, that office requests at once from the sender a repetition of the words in question. In this latter case, if one or more of the words thus repeated differ from those in the telegram, the office gives the repetition requested in accordance with the corrections made; but it inserts after the text of the service advice the indication CTP (retain charge paid) accompanied by an indication in words of the number of words rectified by the sender, the charge for which must not be refunded.

38. No reimbursement of the charge for the original telegram will be allowed, and no refund will be made when the repetition is obtained directly instead of by means of an official service telegram.

STOPPAGE OF TELEGRAMS.

39. The Telegraph Administrations reserve to themselves the power to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or which may be contrary to the laws of the country or to public order or decency.

40. Any sender or his authorised agent can, by proving his identity, stop, if in time, the transmission of a telegram deposited by him. When a sender withdraws or stops his telegram before transmission has been commenced, the charges are returned to him, less a fixed sum of 2d., the fee of the sending office. If the telegram is already transmitted by the office of despatch, the sender's only means of requesting that it be cancelled is a paid service telegram.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

41. Telegrams are delivered according to their address at the place of residence of the addressee, or *poste restante* at the Post Office, or *telegraphe restante* at the Telegraph Office, and in the two latter cases they are only delivered to the addressee or to a person duly appointed by him. Where so desired telegrams will be delivered in duplicate. The sender may request delivery by telephone, in which case he must insert before the address "instruction telephone." Telegrams bearing the indication "Jour" or = J = are not delivered during the night; those which are received during the night are only obligatorily delivered at once when they bear the instruction "Night," or when the delivery office is in a position to recognise that they appear to be really urgent.

42. A telegram taken to the place of residence may be delivered either to the addressee, to the adult members of his family, to his employees, lodgers, or landlord, or to the porter of the house, unless the addressee has given special instructions to the contrary.

43. If the door is not opened at the address given, or if the messenger finds no one who will consent to take in the telegram, notice is left at that address, and the telegram is brought back to the Telegraph Office, to be delivered to the addressee upon application. If not applied for in the meantime, the telegram will be sent out a second time when a messenger passes the address given.

44. When a telegram cannot be delivered, the delivery office advises the sending office of the cause of non-delivery, which advice, if practicable, is communicated to the sender. The latter can only complete, rectify, or confirm the address by a paid telegram.

44A. Telegrams received from places beyond New Zealand remaining unclaimed at the expiration of six weeks from the date of receipt are forwarded to the General Post Office, and are destroyed at the end of twelve months from the date of receipt.

45. Telegrams for any suburban office situated within the London Metropolitan Postal District must be addressed to London as the office of destination.

46. A telegram to Australia must contain a fuller address than a surname only, however well known the addressee may be. Surnames should only be accepted when stated to be registered as cable-code addresses.

47. Telegrams handed in for transmission with the instruction "Post, Sydney," &c., must not be accepted without a full postal address, the abbreviated or code address being only allowable in messages telegraphed to actual destination.

COUNTING AND CHARGING.

48. Telegrams are charged according to a tariff per word, but, unlike inland telegrams, the charges must be paid for in cash.

49. All that the sender writes on the telegram-form for transmission to his correspondent is charged for, and, consequently, included in the number of words. Signs of punctuation, apostrophes, hyphens, and marks of fresh paragraphs are not transmitted unless expressly paid for.

50. The name of the office of origin, the number of the telegram, the date and time of presentation, indications of route, and the words, number, or signs which form the preamble are not charged for. The sender can insert these particulars wholly or partly in the text of his telegram. They are then included in the number of words charged for.

51. The following are counted as one word in all languages:—

(1.) In the address—

(a.) The name of the telegraph-office of destination written as it appears in the first column of the official Nomenclature of offices, and completed by any indications which appear in that column.

(b.) The names of countries or territorial subdivisions respectively, if written in conformity with the said Nomenclature or of their alternative names given in the preface.

(2.) In telegraph money-orders the name of the postal sending office, the name of the postal paying office, and that of the residence of the payee, are each charged for as one word.

(3.) Every code-word fulfilling the conditions laid down in clause 5, (b).

(4.) Every isolated character, letter, or figure.

(5.) Underline.

(6.) Parentheses (the two signs which serve to form).

(7.) Inverted commas (the two signs placed at the commencement and at the end of one and the same passage).

(8.) Supplementary instructions written in the abridged form admitted by clause 14.

52. When the different parts of each of the expressions charged for as one word, and indicating—

(1.) The office of destination,

(2.) The country of destination,

(3.) The territorial subdivision,

(4.) The names indicated above appearing in telegraph money-orders,

are not written together to form one word, the counter-clerk joins them up.

53. In telegrams in which the text is written entirely in plain language each ordinary word and each authorised compound are counted respectively at the rate of one word for each fifteen characters, according to the Morse alphabet, *plus* one word for the excess, if any.

54. In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten characters. Words in plain language inserted in the text of a mixed telegram—*i.e.*, composed of words in plain language and of words in code language—are counted each at the rate of one word for each indivisible series of ten characters which they contain. If the mixed telegram contains, in addition, passages in cipher language, the passages in cipher are counted according to the provisions of clause 57. If the mixed telegram is only composed of passages in plain language and of passages in cipher language, the passages in plain language are counted according to the provisions of clause 53, and the passages in cipher language according to the provisions of clause 57.

55. The address of telegrams, the text of which is wholly or partially written in code language, is taxed according to the provisions of clauses 51 and 53. The signature is charged for according to the same provision, those of paragraph 51 (1) excepted.

56. Words separated by an apostrophe or joined by a hyphen are counted as separate words.

57. Groups of figures or of letters are counted at the rate of one word for each five figures or five letters which they contain, *plus* one word for any excess. Full-stops, commas, dashes, and bars indicating fractions are each counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they occur. This also applies to each letter added to groups of figures to form ordinal numbers, as well as to letters added to figures to designate the numbers of houses in an address.

58. Combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted. Nevertheless, the names of towns and countries; surnames belonging to one person; names of places, squares, boulevards, streets, and other kinds of public places; names of ships; whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers written entirely in letters, and compound words admitted as such in the English and French languages, and which can, when required, be justified by the production of a dictionary, may be respectively grouped as one word each without apostrophe or hyphen.

59. In counting the number of words in messages—

(1.) When no double words and no double groups of figures are included, the number of words should be indicated by **one** number only—that is, the total number of words and groups combined.

(2.) In **plain** telegrams containing words of over fifteen letters or groups of more than five figures, and in **code** messages containing plain words of over ten letters or groups of more than five figures or five letters, indicate by the numerator of a fraction the total **taxable** number of words, and by the denominator the **actual** number of words and groups combined.

(3.) In Government cipher telegrams indicate by bars of division—first, the total number of taxable words; secondly, the plain and code words; and thirdly, the number of groups of letters or figures.

60. The following examples determine the interpretation of the rules to be followed in counting words:—

	Number of Words.	
	In Address.	In Text.
New York ⁽¹⁾	1 word	2 words
Newyork	1 word	1 word
Frankfurt Main ⁽¹⁾	1 word	2 words
Frankfurtmain	1 word	1 word
Sanct Poelten ⁽¹⁾	1 word	2 words
Sanctpoelten	1 word	1 word
Emmingen, Hannover ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾	1 word	2 words
Emmingen, Württemberg ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾	1 word	2 words
New South Wales ⁽¹⁾	1 word	3 words
Newsouthwales	1 word	1 word
XP fr. 2. 50 (<i>supplementary instruction written in abridged form</i>)	1 word	..

(1) In the address these different expressions are grouped by the counter-clerk.

(2) Hanover and Württemberg, following Emmingen, serve to complete the designation of two offices of the same name, and thus appear in the first column of the official Nomenclature of Telegraph-offices.

	Number of Words.
Van de Brande	3 words
Vandebrande (<i>name of person</i>)	1 word
Du Bois	2 words
Dubois (<i>name of person</i>)	1 word
Belgrave Square	2 words
Belgravesquare (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>)	2 words
Hyde Park	2 words
Hydepark (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>)	2 words
Hydepark Square ⁽¹⁾	2 words
Hydeparksquare (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>)	2 words
Saint James Street	3 words
Saintjames Street	2 words
Rue de la Paix	4 words
Rue delapaix	2 words
Responsabilité (14 characters)	1 word
Kriegsgeschichten (15 characters)*	1 word
Inconstitutionnalité (20 characters)	2 words
Wie geht's ("instead of "Wie geht es")	3 words
A-t il	3 words
C'est-à-dire	4 words
Aujourd' hui	2 words
Aujourdhui	1 word
Porte-monnaie	2 words
Portemonnaie	1 word
Prince of Wales (<i>ship</i>)	3 words
Princeofwales (<i>ship</i>)	1 word
44½ (5 characters)	1 word
44½ (6 characters)	2 words
44.5 (5 characters)	1 word
44.55 (6 characters)	2 words
44/2 (4 characters)	1 word
44/ (3 characters)	1 word
2% (4 characters)	1 word
2 p %	3 words
2 % _o (5 characters)	1 word
2 p % _o	3 words
54-58 (5 characters)	1 word
17me (4 characters)	1 word
Le 1529me (1 word and a group of 6 characters)	3 words
10 francs 50 centimes (or 10 fr. 50 c.)	4 words
dixcinquante	1 word
10 fr. 50	3 words
fr. 10. 50	2 words
11 h 30	3 words
11.30	1 word
huit /10	2 words
5/ douzièmes	2 words
5 bis (<i>number of dwellinghouse</i>)	1 word
15a (<i>number of dwellinghouse</i>)	1 word
30 ^{a*}	3 words
15 x 6 ^a	4 words
Two hundred and thirty four	5 words
Twohundredandthirtyfour (23 characters)	2 words
Troisdeuxtiers	1 word
Unneufdixièmes	1 word
Deux mille cent quatre-vingt-quatorze	6 words
Deuxmillecentquatrevingtquatorze (32 characters)	3 words
E	1 word
Emvthf (6 characters)	2 words
Emvohf (6 characters)†	2 words
Ch23 (<i>commercial mark</i>)	1 word
197a/199a (<i>commercial mark</i>)	2 words
AP/M (<i>commercial mark or secret language</i>)	1 word
3/M (<i>commercial mark</i>)	1 word
L'affaire est urgente, partir sans retard (7 words and underlines)	9 words
Reçu de vos nouvelles indirectes (assez mauvaises) télégraphiez directement (9 words and 1 passage between parentheses)	10 words

(1) In this case, the expression "Hydepark," written as a single word, counts as one word only because the word "park" forms an integral part of the name of the square.

* Telegraph instruments cannot reproduce such expressions as 30^a, 15 x 6, &c. Senders must be asked to substitute for them the explicit meanings, "30 to the power a" "15 multiplied by 6," &c.

† In plain language "ch" is counted as one Morse character, and in code or cipher language as two.

PAYMENT OF CHARGES.

61. All charges for telegrams must be prepaid, except those for transmission beyond the first destination of "to follow" =FS= telegrams for express delivery, or respecting alterations or illegal combinations of words discovered by the delivering office, which shall be claimed from the addressee before delivery of the telegram. In the event of non-payment by the addressee the sender shall be required to pay the amount due.

62. A receipt for the charges collected for any cablegram handed in for transmission may be obtained by the sender on payment of 1d.

63. Charges erroneously collected in excess are refunded to the persons concerned.

PREPAID REPLIES.

64. The sender of a telegram can prepay the reply which he requests from his correspondent; writing before the address the instruction "Reply paid," or =RP= and adding the number of words paid for the reply: "Reply paid x" or =RPx=. The charge for the reply is calculated on the supposition that it will follow the same route as the original telegram.

65. The sender who wishes to prepay an urgent reply must write before the address the instruction "Reply paid urgent x," or =RPDx=, and pay the corresponding charge.

66. At the place of destination, the delivery office delivers to the addressee a voucher which entitles him to send free of charge, within the limit of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination whatever, from any office of the Administration whose office has issued the voucher.

67. When the proper charge for a telegram prepaid by a voucher exceeds the value of the voucher, the excess charge must be paid in cash by the sender of the reply. In the contrary case the difference between the value of the voucher and the amount of the charge actually due is refunded to the sender of the original telegram when application is made within three months from the date of issue of the voucher. This reimbursement is only made on the authority of the Administration of destination of the original telegram.

68. The voucher may only be used in payment for a telegram during a period of forty-two days following the date of its issue.

69. When the addressee has not made use of the voucher for any reason whatever, or has refused it, the amount thereof is refunded under the conditions fixed by clause 70.

70. When the voucher remains in possession of the Administration, the latter, after expiry of the period of validity, officially initiates the refund. The amount of the voucher is nevertheless reimbursed to the sender if he applies for it before the expiration of this period. In this case the delivery office cancels the voucher, and the telegram, annotated accordingly, is preserved during the prescribed period. (Clause 90.)

REPEATED OR COLLATED TELEGRAMS.

71. The sender may have his telegram repeated from station to station on payment of an additional charge equal to a quarter of the ordinary rate. The words "Repetition paid," or the abbreviated signal =TC=, must be written before the address and charged for.

72. Government telegrams expressed in secret language are collated officially and gratuitously.

73. The collation, which consists of the entire repetition of the telegram (including the preamble) is given immediately after the transmission of the telegram.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

74. The sender of any telegram may request that a notice of the date and time of its delivery to the addressee be transmitted to him as soon as possible after such delivery. When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post this notification shall indicate the date and hour of posting.

75. If notification by telegraph is required, the sender must write before the address the instruction "Acknowledgment of Receipt," or =PC= and pay the cost of an ordinary telegram of five words for the same destination by the same route. If notice by post is desired, the sender must write before the address the instruction "Postal acknowledgment of receipt," or =PCP=, and pay a fee of 2½d.

76. When the countries concerned admit urgent telegrams, priority of transmission and of delivery may be demanded for the acknowledgment of receipt. For this purpose, the sender writes before the address the instructions "Urgent acknowledgment receipt," or =PCD=, and pays the charge for an urgent telegram of five words for the same destination by the same route.

TELEGRAMS TO FOLLOW.

77. Telegrams can be directed to several addresses "to follow," for instance, "John Brown, Hotel de Rome, Berlin, ou Römer, Frankfurt a/M, 'faire suivre.'" The sender pays the charges to the first destination, and the cost of further transmission is collected on delivering the telegram. The words "faire suivre," or the official code sign =FS=, must be inserted before the address, for which the rate of two words is charged in the former and of one word in the latter case.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

78. Any telegram may be addressed either to several persons in the same locality or in different localities served by the same telegraph-office, or to the same person at several addresses in the same locality or in different localities served by the same telegraph-office. With this object the sender writes before the address the instruction "x addressees," or =TMx=, which enters into the number of words charged for. The name of the office of destination only appears once, at the end of the address. In telegrams addressed to several addressees, the particulars concerning the place of delivery (such as exchange, railway-station, market, &c.) must appear after each address, or, if they relate to a succession of addresses, after the last of those addresses.

79. The address of a multiple telegram, if it contains any supplementary instructions, is written in accordance with the prescriptions of clause 14.

80. For multiple telegrams, in addition to the charge per word, a charge of 5d. is collected for each copy not containing more than 100 words. The number of copies is equal to the number of addressees less one.

81. For copies containing over 100 words the charge is 5d. per 100 words or fraction of 100 words. The charge for each copy is calculated separately, taking into account the number of words which it will contain.

82. For urgent telegrams the charge of 5d. per copy of 100 words is increased to 10d.

83. In the first case provided for by clause 78, each copy of the telegram must bear only its own address, unless the sender has requested the contrary. This request must be included in the number of words charged for, must be written before the addresses, and formulated as follows: "Communicate all addresses."

84. Multiple telegrams are not accepted for America.

TELEGRAMS TO PLACES BEYOND THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.

85. Telegrams addressed to places not connected by telegraph, may, if the sender so desires, be despatched to destination either by post or express; their despatch by express can, however, only be required when they are for States that have organized means of delivery of telegrams more rapid than the post.

86. The address of telegrams to be delivered beyond the telegraph system must be preceded by the indication denoting the method of transport to be employed whether post or express

BY POST.

87. Telegrams to be sent by post to a country other than that of the terminal telegraph-station are subject to a charge of 2½d. or 5d., according to whether the address contains the paid instruction "Post," or "Registered Post," = PR =. The charges for transmission by express are as a rule collected from the addressee.

CERTIFIED COPIES OF FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

88. The sender or addressee of a telegram, or his duly authorised agent, may, on proof of identity, and on furnishing full particulars of the telegram, obtain a certified copy of the message as originally handed in, or as delivered at destination, on payment of a copying-fee of 5d. for every 100 words or portion of 100 words.

89. When messages have been forwarded to the General Post Office a search fee of 2s. 6d., reducible to 1s. if full particulars are supplied, is chargeable.

90. As all telegrams are destroyed periodically, certified copies of telegrams more than twelve months old cannot be supplied.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS—RECTIFICATION OF ADDRESS.

91. When a telegram cannot be delivered the delivery office advises the sending office of the cause of non-delivery, which advice, if practicable, is communicated to the sender. The latter can only complete, rectify, or confirm the address by means of a paid telegram.

REFUNDS.

92. Reimbursement is made, if a claim is made, of the following charges to those who have paid them:—

- (a.) All charges erroneously collected in excess.
- (b.) The full cost of every telegram which has failed to reach its destination through the fault of the telegraph service.
- (c.) The full cost of every telegram stopped in transmission owing to interruption of a route, and for that reason cancelled by the sender.
- (d.) The full cost of every telegram which, owing to the fault of the telegraph service, is received later than it would have been delivered by post or has not been delivered to the addressee until after a delay of twenty-four hours in the case of an Australian message, and seventy-two hours in the case of an international message. The period during which offices are closed, when it is the cause of delay, the time occupied in delivery by special messenger, the time occupied in the maritime transmission of maritime telegrams, as well as the time during which these telegrams remain at a semaphore or coast station or on board a ship, are not included in the periods indicated above.
- (e.) The full cost of every collated telegram in secret language, or of every telegram in plain language which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object in consequence of errors made in its transmission, unless the errors have been rectified by paid service advice.
- (f.) The accessory charge for a special service not rendered as well as the charge for the corresponding supplementary instruction.
- (g.) The full cost of every telegraphic or postal paid service advice, the sending of which has been necessitated by service error.
- (h.) The amount deposited for a reply when the addressee has not been able to make use of the voucher or has refused it, and when such voucher remains in the hands of or has been returned to the office from which it was issued, within three months from the date of issue.
- (i.) The charge in respect of the telegraph section not traversed by the message when, owing to interruption of a telegraph route, the telegram has been forwarded to its destination by postal or other means. The expense of replacing the original telegraphic route by any other means of transport may, however, be deducted from the amount to be refunded.

- (j.) The cost of every word omitted in the transmission of a telegram, unless corrected by paid service advice.
- (k.) The difference between the amount of a reply voucher and the charge for the telegram prepaid by means of such voucher.
- (l.) The charge for every telegram stopped on the ground that it is considered dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or decency, or owing to the suspension of the telegraph service.
- (m.) The full charge for every telegram with prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the reply; also the full charge for every prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charge for the original telegram.
93. In the cases provided for in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), (i), (j), and (l), the refund only applies to the tariff of the actual telegrams lost, cancelled, delayed, or mutilated, including any supplementary charges not used, but not to telegrams necessitated or rendered useless by non-delivery, delay, or mutilation.
94. In case of a partial refund on account of a multiple telegram the total charge received shall be divided by the number of copies, and the quotient shall represent the amount of refund for each copy, the telegram itself counting as one copy.
95. When errors of the telegraphic service have been corrected by paid service advices within periods fixed by the application of clause (d), paragraph 92, reimbursement shall only apply to the charges for such service advices. No refund shall be made in respect of telegrams to which such advices relate.
96. No refund shall be made for rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged between office and office as paid service advices, have been exchanged direct between sender and addressee.
97. Every claim for refund must be made under penalty of rejection within five months from the date of deposit of the telegram. Claims on account of messages addressed to America must be made promptly, as the American offices do not retain records for more than six months after transmission.
98. Every claim must be made to the original sending Administration, and be accompanied by documentary evidence—*i.e.*, a written statement from the terminal office or addressee if the telegram has been delayed or not been delivered; the copy delivered to the addressee if the question is one of alteration or omission.
99. The claim may, however, be presented by the addressee to the office of destination, which shall decide whether it will deal with it or whether it must be forwarded to the sending Administration.
100. The right to reimbursement lapses after a period of six months from the date of the letter by which the sender is informed that reimbursement has been granted.

REGISTRATION OF ABBREVIATED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. A register is kept at every telegraph-office in New Zealand for the registration of code or abbreviated addresses of two or more words. (See under "Code Addresses" in the Post and Telegraph Guide.)
2. Sell's Directory of Telegraphic Code Addresses registered in the United Kingdom may be seen at the principal telegraph-offices in New Zealand.

UNITED KINGDOM.

1. Application for the registration of an abbreviated telegraphic address in London should be made to the Secretary, General Post Office. In the provinces application should be made to the Postmaster of the town in which it is proposed to register an address. The British Department cannot arrange for the registration of an address at any place abroad.
2. No address may consist of more than one word in addition to the name of the town where registration is effected.
3. The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.
4. The names of professions, trades, countries, States, towns, telegraph-stations, well-known streets, and registered newspapers may not be registered.
5. Numbers may not be registered.
6. To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Department has to reject words which, either in writing or in telegraph symbols, so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance, but should give several words, from which a selection may be made.
7. All addresses registered for delivery within the London postal area must contain the name "London." The name of a district in the postal area of a town cannot be substituted for the name of the town.
8. No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.
9. A registered address is available for telegrams from abroad as well as for inland telegrams.
10. The Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period is returned, or a new address may be substituted for the one cancelled.
11. In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.
12. If it be desired that a registered address should be published in Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses, that fact should be clearly intimated to the Department at the time of registration. No charge is made for publication in this Directory.

13. The fee for the registration of an abbreviated telegraphic address is £1 1s. per annum from the date of registration. In London cheques or money-orders sent in payment of the fee should be made payable to the Postmaster-General and crossed "Bank of England." In the provinces payment should be made to the Postmaster of the town in which the registration is effected.

14. The Department does not recommend the use of abbreviated addresses. The references which have to be made in order to supply the corresponding full addresses inevitably lead to delay.

EXAMINATION OF TELEGRAPH CODE.

The telegraph administrations of the United Kingdom, France, and Germany have been appointed by the International Telegraph Conference of Lisbon, on behalf of the International Telegraph Union, to examine codes and vocabularies of code-words, or of syllables intended to be used in the formation of code-words. Thus, persons concerned can obtain an assurance that their codes or vocabularies conform with requirements. This assurance is given by means of a certificate.

Persons desirous of submitting codes for examination should apply to the Secretary, General Post Office, Wellington. Applicants must forward with their applications, at their own expense, three copies of each code to be examined. These copies will remain the property of the three administrations.

Codes may be submitted in manuscript, provided that they are legibly written, but in the case of those which it is intended to print later a final certificate will not be issued until after a printed copy of the code has been sent to each of the three administrations.

Applicants must explain, if necessary, the method of formation of code-words. No information as to the meanings attached to the words is required. Codes will, if desired, be regarded as confidential.

The decision of the administrations will be final. The administrations will, however, endeavour to afford persons concerned an opportunity of modifying codes.

The certificate will apply solely to the code in respect of which it is issued, and will lapse if the code is modified without approval.

The submission of codes for examination is optional. Codes which are not certified will continue to be available, in so far as they conform with the regulations.

The administrations will not be liable for loss, damage, or omission in respect of any code.

TABLES OF RATES, INCLUDING ALL TELEGRAPH CHARGES FOR TELEGRAMS DESPATCHED TO PLACES BEYOND NEW ZEALAND.

THE New Zealand inland charge included in these rates on cable messages (excepting Press messages) is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word on Australian-New Zealand telegrams, and 1d. per word on others, called International. Words contained in the address and signature are counted as part of each telegram.

For "urgent" messages treble the following rates are charged throughout. Telegrams are also accepted "Urgent New Zealand lines," in which case two inland rates are charged. In assessing the total amount due, any fractions of a penny remaining will be charged as a full penny in the case of all international cable messages and Government cable messages to Australia.

When collect messages, bearing the instructions "Urgent New Zealand lines," are presented addressed to offices beyond New Zealand, the extra rate for New Zealand lines must be prepaid by the sender.

As Atlantic companies do not accept multiple telegrams addressed to several persons in the same town, such multiple telegrams cannot be accepted for America or Europe when directed "Via Pacific."

When the office of destination does not appear in the Official Nomenclature, the name of the country or State will be inserted free.

Books of telegram-forms superscribed "Via Pacific," for despatch of telegrams by the Pacific cable are issued free of charge.

[For Table of Rates see Post and Telegraph Guide.]

PRESS TELEGRAMS TO AND FROM PLACES ABROAD.

DEFINITION.

Press telegrams are those the texts of which are intended for publication in newspapers and contain news relative only to politics, commerce, &c. They must be expressed in plain language in the language of the country of origin or destination. The simultaneous employment of these languages is authorised. Press telegrams must not contain any passage, advertisement, or communication having the character of private correspondence, nor any advertisement or communication, the insertion of which is made in consideration of payment. Groups of figures, when used in their *natural sense*, may be included.

[For **Table of Rates** see Post and Telegraph Guide.]

CONDITIONS.

1. The wires are available to the Press for the transmission, at the reduced rate, of news or intelligence for publication in newspapers allowed to receive intelligence by telegraph at the reduced rate.
2. Such telegrams shall not interfere with the transmission of the ordinary telegraph traffic, and in order to insure this the transmission of such news telegrams may be deferred or suspended, or interrupted, until any Government telegram or any ordinary or Press telegrams at full rates that may be on hand shall have been transmitted and completed. But when Press telegrams have been delayed over twenty-four hours they shall thereafter be forwarded in turn with ordinary telegrams.
3. The working of the wire or wires shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the International Telegraph Convention.
4. No telegrams at the reduced rate shall be sent except for publication in newspapers, and they must be written so as to be intelligible to the transmitting offices. Telegrams containing news or information not for publication, or containing code words or words of concealed meaning, or groups of figures or ciphers, shall be paid for at the full tariff rates in force for ordinary telegrams.
5. The newspapers, their Correspondents or Agents, are required to address their telegrams to a newspaper office, which shall be prohibited from selling, distributing, or communicating such telegrams to clubs, exchanges, or newsrooms, or disposing of them for any purpose whatsoever, directly or indirectly, other than for publication in newspapers allowed to receive them.
6. Telegrams can only be accepted from the authorised correspondent of a newspaper, and the news sent in such telegrams must be duly published in the newspapers, or satisfactory reasons be given for non-publication, in the absence of which full rates will be chargeable.

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

Renewing Postal Regulations and Rates of Postage.

PLUNKET, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings, at Wellington, this seventeenth day of January, 1910.

Present :

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR J. G. WARD, K.C.M.G., PRESIDING IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Orders in Council dated the thirtieth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seven, the seventh day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seven, and the twentieth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eight, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seven, the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seven, and the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eight, respectively, regulations were made and rates of postage fixed under the authority of "The Post Office Act, 1900," and "The Post and Telegraph Act, 1908," for the transmission of letters, books, packets, and newspapers through the post for places within or beyond New Zealand, and for the other purposes therein specified, and it is expedient to revoke such regulations and rates, and in lieu thereof to make those hereinafter set forth :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by "The Post and Telegraph Act, 1908," and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby revoke the regulations made and rates of postage fixed in the Schedules to the above-recited Orders in Council, and in lieu thereof doth hereby make the regulations and fix the rates of postage set forth in the Schedule hereto for the same purposes ; and doth further order that such revocation shall take effect and the regulations and rates hereby made and fixed shall come into force on and after the date of publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

2

SCHEDULE.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters and Letter-cards (see page 21).

Inland	{ 1d. for the first 4 oz. or fraction thereof, and ½d. for each succeeding 2 oz. or fraction thereof.
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NOTE.—“Inland” includes the islands in the Pacific annexed to New Zealand.

The United Kingdom, and countries named in list on pages and .	{ 1d. for each oz. or fraction thereof.
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All other places.. .. .	{ 2½d. for the first oz. or fraction thereof. 1½d. for each succeeding oz. or fraction thereof. (Postal Union rates.)
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Post-cards (see page 22).

Inland Single, ½d.; reply, 1d.
All other places Single, 1d.; reply, 2d. (Postal Union rates).

Reply Coupon (see page 21).

For prepayment of reply to letter addressed to a place abroad	{ 3d.
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Commercial Papers (see page 23).

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

Books and Printed Papers (see page 24).

All places	{ ½d. for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof. (Postal Union rates.)
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Pattern and Sample Packets (see page 27).

Inland	{ Not exceeding 2 oz., ½d.; over 2 oz., as for “All other places.”
All other places	{ Not exceeding 4 oz., 1d.; every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof, ½d. (Postal Union rates.)

Magazines (not registered), (see page 24).

All places	{ ½d. per 2 oz. or fraction thereof. (Postal Union rates.)
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3

Magazines (registered), (see page 29).

Inland	{ Each copy not exceeding 16 oz., 1d.; every additional 16 oz. or fraction thereof, 1d.
Australia (except Queensland and Western Australia) and Fiji	{ Each copy, not exceeding 2 oz., ½d.; if over 2 oz. to 8 oz., 1d.; every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, ½d.
Queensland, Western Australia, and all places not otherwise specified	{ ½d. per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

Newspapers (see page 30).

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

Registration (see page 32).

2d. for all places.

Express Delivery (see page 36).

For articles not exceeding 3 lb. in weight,—
For first mile, per article 6d.
For each additional mile up to two miles,
or three miles in all 3d.

On Sundays double the above rates are charged.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

I N L A N D.

(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.)

Registration, 2d.

Letters and letter-cards . . . . .	.. 1d for first 4 oz., and ½d. for each succeeding 2 oz.	Books and printed papers . . . . .	.. ½d. for each 2 oz.
(Limits of size: 2 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft.)		(Limits of size: 18 in. in any direction, but if in form of roll 30 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter; limit of weight, 4 lb.)	
Post-cards . . . . .	.. Single, ½d.; reply, 1d.	Pattern and sample packets . . . . .	.. ½d. for each 2 oz.
(Limits of size: maximum, 5½ in. by 3½ in.; minimum, 4 in. by 2½ in.)		(Packets must not exceed 2 ft. in length by 1 ft. in width and 1 ft. in depth; limit of weight, 5 lb.)	
Commercial papers		Magazines (not registered) . . . . .	.. ½d. for each 2 oz.
(Limits of size: 18 in. in any direction, but if in form of roll 30 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter; limit of weight, 4 lb.)—		Magazines (registered) . . . . .	.. Each copy, 1d. for each 16 oz.
Town (for accounts, &c., only) (see p. 23)	.. ½d. for ½ oz., or 1d. for 4 oz., and ½d. for each succeeding 2 oz.	Newspapers . . . . .	.. ½d. each.
Inland . . . . .	.. 1d. for 4 oz. and ½d. for each succeeding 2 oz.		

BEYOND NEW ZEALAND.

[See table following.]

4

TABLE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, Showing Rates of Postage, Routes of Transmission, and all Special Items.

Registration, 2d.

Letters and letter-cards . . . . .	.. 1d. per oz. to United Kingdom, Australia, British possessions, United States, and many other countries (see col. 2 of following table); 2½d. for first oz., and 1½d. for each succeeding oz. to all other countries (Postal Union rates) (see col. 2 of following table).	Pattern and sample packets . . . . .	.. 1d. for 4 oz. and ½d. for each succeeding 2 oz. (Postal Union rates).
(Limit of size: 2 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft.)		(Limits of size: United Kingdom and Australia, 2 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft. For other places, 1 ft. by 8 in. by 4 in., but if in form of roll 1 ft. in length and 6 in. in diameter; limit of weight 12 oz., unless otherwise specified in col. 7 of following table)	
Post-cards . . . . .	.. Single, 1d.; reply, 2d. (Postal Union rates).	Magazines . . . . .	.. ½d. for 2 oz. (Postal Union rates). (For Australian States and Fiji, see col. 7 of following table.)
(Limits of size: maximum, 5½ in. by 3½ in.; minimum, 4 in. by 2½ in.)		Newspapers . . . . .	.. 1d. each, or 1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each succeeding 2 oz., according to destination (see col. 3 of following table).
Commercial papers . . . . .	.. 2½d. for first 10 oz., and ½d. for each succeeding 2 oz. (Postal Union rates).		
(Limits of size: 18 in. in any direction, but if in form of roll 30 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter; limit of weight, 4 lb.)			
Books and printed papers . . . . .	.. ½d. for each 2 oz. (Postal Union rates).		
(Limits of size, 18 in. in any direction, but if in form of roll 30 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter; limit of weight, 4 lb.)			

[NOTE.—All the following countries are in the Postal Union unless otherwise specified in col. 7.]

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternative in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
ABYSSINIA ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Registered correspondence for Abyssinia is delivered only at the Poste Restante at Dirré-Daoua and must be addressed "Poste Restante Dirré-Daoua"	Abyssinia.
ADEN (including Perim)	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Colombo ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. The Indian Post Office controls the Aden Post Office	Aden (including Perim)
AFGHANISTAN	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Tuticorin (India) ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Afghanistan is not in the Postal Union. The rate of 1d. per oz. prepays 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>i.e.</i> , 5 annas per "miscal," or about 5d. for one-seventh oz.	Afghanistan.
ALGERIA ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	France ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Algeria.
ANTIGUA	See Leeward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	Antigua.
ARABIA (Hejaz and Yemen)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Arabia is not in the Postal Union. Prepayment of postage is compulsory	Arabia.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Monte Video ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Argentine Republic.
ASCENSION ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	London ..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	Ascension.
AUSTRALIA ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper up to 20 oz. and ½d. for each additional 10 oz.	Direct ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Opium, tobacco, and rodox (rabit poison)	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. For magazine post see separate States Advertising matter (catalogues, price-lists, &c.) is subject to Customs duty in Australia at the rate of 6d. per lb., or 35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the greater; but duty is not levied on magazines containing advertisements. The sender may assess the duty on the basis of the total weight of the packets and remit the amount directly to the Deputy Postmaster-General at Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane, or Hobart, as the case may be. The covers of the articles should be stamped with the name and address of the sender and a statement that the duty has been sent to the Deputy Postmaster-General concerned. This inscription may appear on the addressed side of the cover, provided it is confined to the left-hand half. When the total duty on any one mail addressed by any one consignor to any one State of the Commonwealth does not exceed 1s., the payment of duty is waived Live bees and harmless entomological specimens may be forwarded at sample-post rates, provided they are enclosed in covers so constructed as to avoid all danger and to allow the contents to be ascertained. 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	Australia.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternatives in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Frisco-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; and also, in Austria, circulars concerning patent medicines, cosmetics, &c.; and, in Hungary, notices and circulars relating to emigration	..	Austria-Hungary.
AZORES ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Rio de Janeiro ..	..	Same as Portugal	Same as Portugal	Azores.
BAHAMAS ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	New York <i>Suez-London</i> Sydney ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, loaded dice, &c. Same as New South Wales ..	..	Bahamas.
BANKS ISLANDS	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Banks Islands are not in the Postal Union. The registration system does not apply to correspondence for the islands	Banks Islands.
BARBADOS ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	New York <i>Suez-London</i>	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Barbadoes.
BASUTOLAND	1d.	..	..	..	..	..	Basutoland.
BECHUANALAND	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Cape Colony ..	..	Same as Cape Colony ..	Same as Cape Colony	Bechuanaland.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE	1d.	..	..	Reply coupons exchanged	..	..	Bechuanaland Protectorate.
BELGIAN CONGO	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	London ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Belgian Congo.
BELGIUM ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples. <i>Frisco-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, jewellery; also precious stones, unless unmounted	Books, newspapers, periodicals, maps, charts, printed music, prints, and artistic engravings and lithographs are allowed to be imported by post; but other printed papers are subject to Customs duty, and their transmission by post is prohibited, unless they are sent singly or in small quantities, as specimens	Belgium.
BERMUDA ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	New York <i>Suez-London</i>	..	Coin, jewellery .. ..	..	Bermuda.
BOLIVIA ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Monte Video ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Bolivia.
BOERNEO ..	See British North Borneo	neo, Labuan, Sarawak,	and Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	Borneo.
BRAZIL ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Rio de Janeiro ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Packets of lithographs, engravings, photographs, zincographs, and other reproductions of the kind; pictorial cards, drawing on cardboards, copybooks, coloured prints, and separate sheets of printed paper, such as advertisements, printed proofs, &c., must not exceed 100 grammes (about 3½ oz.) in weight. Books bound in celluloid, bone, shell, or other similar material, and manuscripts bound or otherwise, are exempt from Customs duty only when the packets do not exceed 84 grammes (about 3 oz.) in weight	Brazil.
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	..	See Nyassaland Protectorate	..	British Central Africa Protectorate.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternatives in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	British East Africa and Uganda.
BRITISH GUIANA	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Rio de Janeiro</i> ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., opium, ganja, charas, bhang, <i>Cannabis indica</i>	Packets of pictorial post-cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter	British Guiana.
BRITISH HONDURAS	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	New York <i>Suez-London</i> ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Packets of pictorial post-cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter	British Honduras.
BRITISH NEW GUINEA (PAPUA)	1d.	1d. for each newspaper up to 20 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 10 oz.	Brisbane ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Same as Australia	Same as Australia	British New Guinea (Papua).
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Sydney .. <i>Colombo</i> ..	..	Gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., foreign coin, and opium	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Packets of pictorial post-cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter	British North Borneo.
BRITISH POSTAL AGENCIES IN CHINA	See Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	British Postal Agencies in China.
BRITISH POSTAL AGENCIES IN MOROCCO	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Same as United Kingdom ..	Same as United Kingdom British Postal Agencies in Morocco are established at Alcazar, Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Mazagan, Mequinez, Mogador, Rabat, Safi, Tangier, Tetuan.	British Postal Agencies in Morocco.
BRITISH SOMALILAND	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Packets of pictorial post-cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter	British Somaliland.
BULGARIA ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Bulgaria.
BURMAH ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Tuticorin (India) ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Same as India	Same as India	Burma.
CAMEROONS	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	London ..	Reply coupons exchanged	..	..	Cameroons.
CAICOS ISLANDS	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	New York <i>Suez-London</i> ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Caicos Islands.
CANADA ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Vancouver <i>Frisco-Vancouver</i> ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones (except uncut diamonds), jewellery, &c.	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. When sent by the same exporter in quantities of an aggregate weight of over 1 lb., catalogues, or price-lists (except those relating to wholesale business), advertising pamphlets and circulars, are liable to Customs duty. All book packets are delivered through the Customs, whether dutiable or otherwise. During the winter months, approximately October to May, inclusive, only letters, post-cards, and single copies of newspapers can be accepted for transmission by post to places in the Yukon district beyond the railway, which terminates at White Horse. Bulky packets addressed to such places, even though prepaid at the letter rate, cannot be sent beyond White Horse by post; but such packets may be accepted if addressed to White Horse and marked for conveyance thence to destination by private carrier, the necessary arrangements for their onward transmission being made by and at the expense of the senders or addressees	Canada.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternatives in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
CANARY ISLANDS	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Teneriffe .. ..	.. ..	Same as Spain	Same as Spain	Canary Islands.
CAPE COLONY	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Melbourne	Reply coupons exchanged	Anything relating to lotteries	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Jewellery and precious articles, if dutiable, are liable to detention until the duty is paid. Advertising matter (catalogues, price-lists, &c.) is liable to Customs duty at the rate of 2d. per lb., or 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the greater; but duty is not levied on any packet not exceeding 8 oz. in weight, provided that the contents do not relate to South African arms. The same regulations apply to packets addressed to Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate	Cape Colony.
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (Portuguese Colony)	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	London <i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	.. ..	Same as Portugal	Same as Portugal	Cape Verde Islands (Portuguese Colony).
CAROLINE ISLANDS	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Sydney <i>Colombo</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	.. ..	.. ..	Caroline Islands.
CAYMAN ISLANDS	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	New York <i>Suez-London</i>	.. ..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Packets of pictorial post-cards of saleable value are not admitted as printed matter	Cayman Islands.
CEYLON	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Colombo	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., ganja, bhang	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	Ceylon.
CHILI	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Monte Video	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	.. ..	Chili.
CHINA (All places in, except those at which there is a Hong Kong Post Office Agency. See entry under "Hong Kong")	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Hong Kong <i>Colombo</i>	.. ..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; contraband articles such as opium, morphia, salt, arms, &c.	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. China is not in the Postal Union	China (All places in, except those at which there is a Hong Kong Post Office Agency. (See entry "Hong Kong".)
COLOMBIA (Republic of)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	.. ..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Books and periodicals are liable to Customs duty unless intended for the personal use of the addressees	Colombia (Republic of).
COMORO ISLANDS	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo .. ..	.. ..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	.. ..	Comoro Islands.
CONGO	See Belgian and French	Congo .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Congo.
COREA	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Hong Kong <i>Colombo</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	.. ..	Corea.
COSTA RICA	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Precious metals, whether in the form of specie or bullion; anything relating to lotteries	.. ..	Costa Rica.
CRETE	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	.. ..	Crete.
CUBA	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Suez-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	.. ..	Precious stones and jewellery are liable to Customs duty	Cuba.
CYPRUS	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Colombo .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Precious stones and jewellery are liable to Customs duty	Cyprus.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternative in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
DAHOMEY (Ivory Coast)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	London	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Dahomey (Ivory Coast).
DANISH WEST INDIES	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Suez-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	..	..	Danish West Indies.
DENMARK ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples .. <i>Frisco-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; and almanacs, except those relating to literary subjects	..	Denmark.
DOMINICA ..	See Leeward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	Dominica.
DUCLIE ISLAND	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Auckland .. ..	..	..	..	Ducie Island.
DUTCH EAST INDIES (including Java, Sumatra, Dutch Borneo, &c.)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Sydney <i>Colombo</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; and anything relating to lotteries	Articles of value are admissible, except wrought gold and silver, but the packets containing them must be registered	Dutch East Indies.
DUTCH GUIANA	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Dutch Guiana.
DUTCH WEST INDIES (including Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Suez-London</i> .. ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Dutch West Indies.
EASTER ISLAND	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Auckland .. ..	..	..	..	Easter Island.
ECUADOR ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Monte Video</i> .. ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Ecuador.
EGYPT ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Colombo	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Tobacco may not be sent by sample-post ..	Egypt.
ENGLAND ..	See United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	England.
ERITHREA ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Erithrea.
FALKLAND ISLANDS	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Monte Video .. ..	..	..	..	Falkland Islands.
FANNING ISLAND	1d.	½d. for each newspaper	Auckland .. ..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Mails are despatched to Fanning Island every eight weeks by steamer to Vancouver	Fanning Island.
FAROE ISLANDS	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Faroe Islands.
FERNANDO PO	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	London .. ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Fernando Po.
FIJI ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Auckland .. ..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Special postage rate for registered magazines: each copy not exceeding 2 oz., ½d.; if over 2 oz. to 8 oz., 1d.; every additional 4 oz., ½d.	Fiji.
FORMOSA ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Sydney <i>Honolulu</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	..	..	Formosa.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternatives in Italics.)	Reply Coupon	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
FRANCE (including Corsica)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples.. <i>Frisco-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, playing-cards, and all other articles whatever their nature, which have any market value; prints, engravings, and packets of pictorial post-cards	Sample packets containing tea or coffee must not exceed 20 grammes in weight (a little less than ¾ oz.)	France.
FRENCH CONGO	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	London .. ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	French Congo.
FRENCH GUIANA	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	French Guiana.
FRENCH GUINEA	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	London	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	French Guinea.
FRENCH INDIA (Chander-nagore, Karikal, Mahé, Pondichery, and Yanam)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Tuticorin (India) ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	French India.
FRENCH INDO-CHINA (Annam, Battem-bang, Cambodia, Cochín, China, Laos, Siemrap, Si-sophon, and Tonquin)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Sydney <i>Colombo</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	French Indo-China.
FRENCH SOMALI COAST	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	French Somali Coast.
FRIENDLY ISLANDS	See Tonga.	..	..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. The Friendly Islands are not in the Postal Union	Friendly Islands.
GAMBIA ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	London .. ..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	Gambia.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo	Reply coupons exchanged	Cuttings or leaves of vines ..	..	German East Africa.
GERMAN NEW GUINEA	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brisbane	Reply coupons exchanged	..	..	German New Guinea.
GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Cape Town	Reply coupons exchanged	..	..	German South-West Africa.
GERMANY ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples.. <i>Frisco-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Fine-cut tobacco in quantities weighing 50 grammes (1½ oz.) or more; packets of cigarettes weighing more than 30 grammes (1 oz.), and loose cigarettes exceeding 25 in number	..	Germany.
GIBRALTAR ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Brindisi or Naples..	Reply coupons exchanged	..	..	Gibraltar.
GILBERT ISLANDS	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Auckland or Sydney	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. The Gilbert Islands are not in the Postal Union; and the registration system does not extend to those islands	Gilbert Islands.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternatives in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
GOLD COAST	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	London ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Packets of pictorial cards are prohibited from transmission as printed matter	Gold Coast.
GREECE ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; also saccharine and its products, except by parcel-post under certain restrictions	..	Greece.
GREENLAND	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Greenland.
GRENADA ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Suez-London</i>	..	..	Articles of value are liable to Customs duty, but are not prohibited from transmission by letter-post	Grenada.
GUADALOUPE	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Suez-London</i>	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Guadaloupe.
GUATEMALA	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Guatemala.
HAWAII (or SANDWICH ISLANDS)	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	Auckland ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Hawaii (or Sandwich Islands).
HAYTI ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Suez-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Hayti.
HOLLAND ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples .. <i>Frisco-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Pirated editions of copyright books	..	Holland.
HONDURAS REPUBLIC	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Suez-London</i> <i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Honduras Republic.
HONG KONG (and its agencies in China: see col. 7)	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Hong Kong <i>Colombo</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; lottery-tickets, advertisements, circulars, &c., concerning lotteries; opium, morphia, morphine, and cocaine	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. The Hong Kong Post Office maintains agencies at the undermentioned places in China: Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Hoilhow, Liu-kung-tau (Wei-hai-wei), Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, and Tientsin	Hong Kong.
HUNGARY ..	See Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	Hungary.
ICELAND ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Iceland.
INDIA (British)	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Tuticorin (India) ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c. All articles of intrinsic value are liable to Customs duty in India, and must not be forwarded by letter-post	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Works of art (including photographs), ruled and printed forms, account and manuscript books, blotting-pads, labels, sheet, card, and block almanacs, calendars of every description, diaries, cards in general and picture-books, and old newspapers intended to be used as packing are liable to Customs duty, unless sent in small quantities by private individuals for private use. Any such articles considered by the Indian Post Office to be merchandise will be delivered only on payment of Customs charges	India (British).
IRELAND ..	See United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	Ireland.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternatives in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
ITALY (including Sardinia and San Marino)	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; albums, coffee (roasted or ground) or its substitute, playing-cards, growing plants and cuttings, saccharine, tobacco, vanilla, saffron, feathers, perfumes, spirits, patent medicines, chemicals, articles of apparel, and many other articles	Lithographs, engravings, photographs, maps, pictorial cards, printed or manuscript books bound in ivory, celluloid, pearl, mother-of-pearl, bone, tortoiseshell, or other similar substances, or with metal ornamentation, must not weigh more than 100 grammes (about 3½ oz.). Newspapers, periodicals, and illustrated journals, also separate printed sheets (such as notices, circulars, proofs, sheets of music, &c.), must not weigh more than 1,000 grammes (2 lb. 3¼ oz.). Sample Post: The limit of weight is lower than 12 oz. for many articles—e.g., tea (gross weight 50 grammes—1½ oz.); cinnamon (75 grammes—2½ oz.); cocoa, chocolate, and preserves; needles, pins, and other metal objects (100 grammes—3½ oz.).	Italy.
ITALIAN SO-MALILAND	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Italian (Somaliland).
IVORY COAST	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	London ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Ivory Coast.
JAMAICA ..	1½d.	1d. for each newspaper	New York Suez-London	..	..	..	Jamaica.
JAPAN (including Japanese Saghalien)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Sydney .. Honolulu	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Pictorial post-cards are liable to Customs duty, and cannot be sent as printed papers unless sent singly and unenclosed, but should be forwarded by parcel-post or by sample post under the usual conditions. Japan maintains post-offices in China and Manchuria	Japan.
JAVA ..	See Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	Java.
JOHORE ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Sydney .. Colombo	..	..	..	Johore.
LABUAN ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Sydney .. Colombo	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	Labuan.
LAGOS (West Africa)	See Nigeria (Southern)	..	..	..	..	..	Lagos (West Africa.)
LEEWARD ISLANDS (including Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, and Tortola (Virgin Islands))	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	New York Suez-London	..	Coin ..	..	Leeward Islands.
LIBERIA ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	London ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Liberia.
LUXEMBURG (Grand Duchy)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples .. Frisco-London Vancouver-London	Reply coupons exchanged	..	Everything of value, except coin or bullion, is liable to duty	Luxemburg.
MACAO ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Hong Kong Colombo	..	Same as Portugal	..	Macao.
MADAGASCAR	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Madagascar.
MADEIRA ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Rio de Janeiro ..	..	Same as Portugal	..	Madeira.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternative in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
MALAY STATES (including Negri Sembelan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, and Johore)	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Sydney <i>Colombo</i>	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; opium, morphia, morphine, cocaine, spirits, and bang	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	Malay States.
MALTA ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Brindisi or Naples ..	Reply coupons exchanged	..	..	Malta.
MARIAN ISLANDS	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Sydney <i>Colombo</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	..	..	Marian Islands.
MARQUESAS ISLANDS	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Auckland or Sydney	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Marquesas Islands.
MARSHALL ISLANDS	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Auckland ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Marshall Islands.
MARTINIQUE	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Suez-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Martinique.
MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Colombo ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	Mauritius and Dependencies.
MEXICO ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	San Francisco .. <i>Vancouver-Frisco</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; works infringing Mexican copyrights	..	Mexico.
MONACO ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples ..	..	..	..	Monaco.
MONTENEGRO	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, and jewellery	..	Montenegro.
MONTSERRAT	See Leeward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	Montserrat.
MOROCCO (see col. 7)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Morocco is not in the Postal Union. The British Post Office maintains, under the Postal Union Regulations, agencies at Alcazar, Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mequinez, Mogador, Rabat, Safi, Tangier, and Tetuan. The French, German, or Spanish Post Offices also maintain agencies at these places, and at Arcila. Prepayment to Morocco is compulsory, with the exception of the places mentioned above. Correspondence can be sent to these places under the usual Postal Union conditions, and registration extends only to them. The postage on letters for the places where the British post-office maintains agencies is 1d. the oz.; but to letters for all other places the rate shown in col. 2 applies	Morocco.
MUSCAT ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Tuticorin (India) ..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	Muscat.
NATAL ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Durban	Reply coupons exchanged	..	Muscat is not in the Postal Union Limit of weight for patterns and sample packets, 5 lb. Jewellery and precious articles, if dutiable, are liable to detention until the duty is paid. Customs duty on advertising matter is levied at the same rates as in the Orange River Colony	Natal.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternatives in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
NEVIS ..	See Leeward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	Nevis.
NEW CALEDONIA	2½d. for first oz. and 1¼d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ¼d. for each additional 2 oz.	Sydney or Auckland	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	New Caledonia.
NEWFOUNDLAND	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Vancouver .. <i>Frisco-Vancouver</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Patent-medicine advertisements sent in bulk are liable to a Customs duty of 50 per cent. of their value	Newfoundland.
NEW GUINEA	See British and German New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	New Guinea.
NEW HEBRIDES	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ¼d. for each additional 2 oz.	Sydney or Auckland	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. The New Hebrides are not in the Postal Union.	New Hebrides.
NEW SOUTH WALES	See Australia	..	..	..	..	Special postage rate for registered magazines : Each copy not exceeding 2 oz., ¼d. ; if over 2 oz. to 8 oz., 1d. ; every additional 4 oz., ¼d. For other special items see Australia	New South Wales.
NICARAGUA ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ¼d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	..	..	..	Nicaragua.
NIGERIA (Northern) (see col. 7)	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ¼d. for each additional 2 oz.	London ..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Northern Nigeria includes Bida, Baro, Illorin, Jebba, Kano, Lokoja, Sokoto, Yola, Zaria, Zungeru, &c.	Nigeria (Northern).
NIGERIA (Southern) (see col. 7)	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	London ..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Southern Nigeria includes Akassa, Asaba, Benin, Bonny, Brass, Burutu, Calabar (New and Old), Idah, Lagos, Onitsha, Opobo, and Warri or Forcados. Packets of pictorial post-cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter	Nigeria (Southern).
NORFOLK ISLAND	1d.	1d. for each newspaper up to 20 oz. and ¼d. for each additional 10 oz.	Sydney or Auckland	..	Same as Australia	Same as Australia	Norfolk Island.
NORWAY | ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1¼d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ¼d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples .. <i>Frisco-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Norway maintains a post-office at Spitzbergen	Norway.
NOSSI BÉ ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1¼d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ¼d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	..	..	..	Nossi Bé.
NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ¼d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. The Nyassaland Protectorate is not in the Postal Union. Packets containing seeds of plants must be accompanied by a sworn declaration stating the countries of origin and varieties of the contents ; such packets should be paid at the rate applicable to commercial papers	Nyassaland Protectorate.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternatives in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.]	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
ORANGE RIVER COLONY	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Durban .. ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., and packets of pictorial post-cards	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Advertising matter (catalogues, price-lists, &c.), is liable to Customs duty at the rate of 2d. per lb., or 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the greater; but duty is not levied on any packet not exceeding 8 oz. in weight, provided that the contents do not relate to South African firms. The senders may assess the duty on packets of advertising matter before posting, and remit the amount to the Postmaster-General at Bloemfontein with an explanatory letter. The covers of the articles should be stamped with the name and address of the sender, and a statement that the duty has been sent to the Postmaster-General concerned. This inscription may appear on the addressed side of the cover, provided it is confined to the left-hand half	Orange River Colony.
PAGO PAGO ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Auckland .. ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Pago Pago.
PANAMA REPUBLIC	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Rio de Janeiro</i> .. ..	..	..	..	Panama Republic.
PAPUA (British New Guinea)	1d.	1d. for each newspaper up to 20 oz. and ½d. for each additional 10 oz.	Brisbane	Reply coupons exchanged	Same as Australia	Same as Australia	Papua (British New Guinea).
PARAGUAY ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Monte Video .. ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Paraguay.
PERSIA ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Tuticorin (India)	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; pictures of the human form, and packets of pictorial post-cards	Letters suspected to contain dutiable articles are examined by the Customs authorities in the presence of the addressee. A charge of 5 centimes (½d.) per packet may be levied on the delivery of printed papers addressed to Persia	Persia.
PERU ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Monte Video</i> .. ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Peru.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Sydney	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; opium, glass-ware, liquids, oils, &c.	..	Philippine Islands.
PITCAIRN ISLAND	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Sydney or Auckland	..	..	..	Pitcairn Island.
PORTO RICO	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Suez-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Porto Rico.
PORTUGAL ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples.. <i>Frisco-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i>	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; all articles having a mercantile value are liable to Customs duty, and their introduction in letters or sample packets is prohibited	Bound books and other printed papers with a mercantile value are subject to Customs duty. The wrapper should bear an indication of the nature of the contents, and also in large letters the words "En douane"	Portugal.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, &c.)	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Durban .. ..	..	Same as Portugal	Same as Portugal	Portuguese East Africa.
PORTUGUESE INDIA (Goa)	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Tuticorin (India) ..	..	Same as Portugal	Same as Portugal	Portuguese India.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternatives in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
PORTUGUESE TIMOR	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Sydney <i>Colombo</i>	..	Same as Portugal	Same as Portugal	Portuguese Timor.
PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	London .. ..	..	Same as Portugal	Same as Portugal Portuguese West Africa includes Benguela, Bissau, Bolama, Cabinda, Loanda, Mossamedes, Novo Redondo, and St. Thomas Magazine Post: All magazines ½d. for 2 oz. For other special items see Australia	Portuguese West Africa.
QUEENSLAND	See Australia	..	..	..	..	..	Queensland.
REUNION ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo .. ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Réunion.
RHODESIA (North-eastern and North-western)	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Cape Colony .. ..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. North-eastern and North-western Rhodesia are not included in the Postal Union	Rhodesia (North-eastern and North-western).
RHODESIA (Southern)	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Cape Colony	Reply coupons exchanged	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	Rhodesia (Southern).
ROUMANIA ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, and samples of merchandise of saleable value (four-fold Customs duty and extra charges for transmission are leviable on these). Newspapers in the Greek language addressed to or passing through Roumania. Religious pictures, photographs, and reproductions of pictures from foreign history, soiled newspapers, and playing-cards	..	Roumania.
RUSSIA ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples .. <i>Frasco-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i>	..	Coin, gold and silver bullion, jewellery, precious stones, and other valuables; used Russian postage-stamps; and all articles liable to Customs duty, including printed matter, &c., of the nature of merchandise, wholly or partly in Russian, not produced in Russia (except dictionaries); pictures, drawings, or sketches however produced (except oleographs, engravings, prints, or similar reproductions of works of Russian artists, and reproductions of pictures, &c., in books or journals in foreign languages). Books published in Finland and bound or reprinted in foreign countries, and books and forms of a commercial nature (e.g., account-books, cheque-books), are prohibited from transmission to Finland. Articles made of celluloid are destroyed if discovered in the Russian service, and all inadmissible articles are liable to seizure	Bound books, pieces of music, maps, or plans are liable to Customs duty. The addresses of letters for Russia should be very plainly written; the name of the town, and of the province in which it is situated, should also be added in English, French, or German. Papers impressed for the use of the blind cannot be sent at printed-paper rates	Russia.
ST. DOMINGO	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Suez-London</i>	..	Coin, gold, silver precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	St. Domingo.
ST. HELENA..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	London .. ..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	St. Helena.
ST. KITTS ..	See Leeward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	St. Kitts.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternatives in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
ST. LUCIA ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York .. <i>Suez-London</i>	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Packets of pictorial post-cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter	St. Lucia.
ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Vancouver .. <i>Frisco-Vancouver</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	St. Pierre and Miquelon.
ST. VINCENT	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York .. <i>Suez-London</i>	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	St. Vincent.
SALVADOR (Central America)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York .. <i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Salvador.
SAMOA ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Auckland ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Samoa.
SANDWICH ISLANDS	See Hawaii ..	..	..	..	..	..	Sandwich Islands.
SARAWAK ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper ..	Sydney .. <i>Coombo</i>	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	Sarawak.
SCOTLAND ..	See United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	Scotland.
SENEGAL AND UPPER SENEGAL AND NIGER (French Soudan)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	London ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Senegal and Upper Senegal and Niger (French Soudan).
SERVIA ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., and anything relating to foreign lotteries	..	Servia.
SEYCHELLES	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Packets of pictorial cards are liable to Customs duty and are prohibited from transmission as printed matter	Seychelles.
SIAM ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Sydney .. <i>Coombo</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Siam.
SIERRA LEONE	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	London ..	Reply coupons exchanged	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Packets of pictorial post-cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter	Sierra Leone.
SOCIETY ISLANDS (Tahiti)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Auckland ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Society Islands.
SOLOMON ISLANDS (British)	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Sydney or Auckland	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. The Solomon Islands are not in the Postal Union	Solomon Islands (British).
SOLOMON ISLANDS (German)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Sydney or Auckland	..	..	..	Solomon Islands (German).
SOMALILAND	See British, French, and Italian Somaliland	..	..	..	..	..	Somaliland.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	See Australia ..	..	..	..	..	Special postage-rate for registered magazines: Each copy not exceeding 2 oz., ½d.; if over 2 oz. to 8 oz., 1d.; every additional ½ oz., ½d. For other special items see Australia	South Australia.
SPAIN (including Andorra)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples .. <i>Frisco-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c. The transmission by letter-post of all dutiable articles is prohibited; any such articles sent contrary to this prohibition are liable to a fine of from five to ten times the duty	All books are liable to Customs duty, but newspapers and other articles sent for private purposes may be admitted free at the discretion of the Customs authorities	Spain.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternative in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Sydney Colombo	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; opium, morphia, morphine, cocaine, spirits, and bhong	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	Straits Settlements.
SUMATRA ..	See Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	Sumatra.
SWEDEN ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples.. <i>Friseo-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; packets of pictorial post-cards	..	Sweden.
SWITZERLAND	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Brindisi or Naples.. <i>Friseo-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Switzerland.
TAHITI (Society Islands)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Auckland or Wellington	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Tahiti.
TASMANIA ..	See Australia ..	..	..	..	..	Special postage-rate for registered magazines: Each copy not exceeding 2 oz., ½d.; if over 2 oz. to 8 oz., 1d.; every additional 4 oz., ½d. For other special items see Australia	Tasmania.
TIBET (Indian Post Office Agencies at Gyantse, Pharijong, and Yatung (Chumbi) only)	Same as India	..	..	..	Same as India	Same as India	Tibet.
TOBAGO ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York <i>Suez-London</i>	..	Coin, gold silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Tobago.
TOGOLAND ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	London	Reply coupons exchanged	..	..	Togoland.
TONGA ..	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Auckland .. ..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Tonga is not in the Postal Union	Tonga.
TORTOLA ..	See Leeward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	Tortola.
TRANSVAAL (including Swaziland)	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Melbourne	Reply coupons exchanged	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Gold, silver, jewellery, &c., are liable to Customs duty. Advertising matter (catalogues, price-lists, &c.) is liable to Customs duty at the rate of 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , or 2d. per lb., whichever is the greater; but duty is not levied on any packet not exceeding 8 oz. in weight, provided the contents do not relate to South African firms. The Transvaal authorities have arranged for the Customs duty leviable on packets of advertising matter to be paid by the senders, who for this purpose should weigh the packets before posting, assess the duty thereon, and remit the amount to the Postmaster-General at Johannesburg, with a certified statement of catalogues posted. The covers of the articles should be stamped with the name and address of the senders and a statement that the duty has been sent to the Postmaster-General concerned. This inscription may appear on the addressed side of the cover, provided it is confined to the left-hand half	Transvaal.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Letter-postage per Oz.*	Newspaper-postage.*	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternatives in Italics.)	Reply Coupons.	Prohibitions.	Special Items.	Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
TRINIDAD ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	New York <i>Suez-London</i> ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	Packets of pictorial post-cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter	Trinidad.
T R I P O L I (Africa)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Tripoli.
TRISTAN DA CUNHA	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Cape Town ..	..	..	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb.	Tristan da Cunha.
TUNIS ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Tunis.
T U R K E Y (European and Asiatic)	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Colombo ..	Reply coupons exchanged with British Postal agencies only	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., and those articles (except letters) of which the transmission by parcel-post is prohibited	..	Turkey.
TURKS ISLANDS	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	New York <i>Suez-London</i> ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.	..	Turks Islands.
UGANDA ..	See British East Africa and Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	Uganda.
UNITED KINGDOM	1d.	See col. 7 ..	Suez-London .. <i>Frisco-London</i> <i>Vancouver-London</i> <i>Plymouth</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Anything relating to lotteries. Correspondence bearing name-rings thereon. Picric acid and silica-pyrites and bottles or packages of liquid as clinical specimens for examination or analysis. Tobacco, preparations of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or snuff. Samples of <i>unmanufactured</i> tobacco not exceeding 4 oz. are, however, admitted at a Customs duty of 8d. per package. Crude and liquid celluloid, prison-made articles. Tree-leaves posted loose and bearing written communications to the United Kingdom or to countries receiving mail-matter in transit through the United Kingdom	Limit of weight for pattern and sample packets, 5 lb. Postage rates on newspapers printed and published in New Zealand are as follow:— 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 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. Live bees and harmless entomological specimens may be forwarded at sample-post rates, provided they are enclosed in covers so constructed as to avoid all danger, and to allow the contents to be ascertained. 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 Saccharine, sugar, sucramine, and other similar substances cannot be sent by sample-post. Samples containing spirits "unperfumed" are admitted if packed as provided by the general regulations for samples and specially marked as containing unperfumed spirits, each packet is liable to 6d. Customs duty, payable by the addressee. Packets not in accordance with the regulations are handed over to the Customs authorities for disposal.	United Kingdom.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—*continued.*

Country. 1.	Letter-postage per Oz.* 2.	Newspaper- postage.* 3.	Routes. (Main in Roman Type, Alternatives in Italics.) 4.	Reply Coupons. 5.	Prohibitions. 6.	Special Items. 7.	Country. 8.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Papeete-Frisco .. <i>Vancouver</i>	Reply coupons exchanged	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, (except uncut diamonds), jewellery, &c.	Books and printed papers, however small the value, are in general subject to a Customs duty of 25 per cent. of that value. The undermentioned articles are, however, exempt from duty :— (a.) Newspapers and periodicals already exempt from duty. (b.) Photographs and printed papers, other than books, received in the United States in such small quantities as to suggest that they are intended for personal use and not for sale. (c.) Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, and music, which have been printed more than twenty years, publications printed for private circulation or issued for subscribers, or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, books and music in raised print for the use of the blind, and works printed exclusively in any other than the English language. Live bees and harmless entomological specimens may be forwarded at sample-post rates, provided they are enclosed in covers so constructed as to avoid all danger and to allow the contents to be ascertained. 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.	United States of America.
URUGUAY ..	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Monte Video ..	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c. The transmission by letter-post of all dutiable articles is prohibited; any articles which contravene this regulation are confiscated.	Books, whether bound or unbound, are liable to Customs duty if the whole value of those sent to any one addressee amounts to 100 francs (24)	Uruguay.
VENEZUELA	2½d. for first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	New York .. <i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	..	Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c. The transmission of dutiable articles is prohibited except by parcel-post; any articles which contravene this regulation are confiscated.	The only articles which can be sent to Venezuela as printed matter are newspapers, catalogues of foreign commercial concerns or of foreign manufactures, and books in sheets or unbound. Any number of such books may be imported if they treat of scientific, artistic, or official matters; but in other cases not more than one copy may be sent to each addressee.	Venezuela.
VICTORIA ..	See Australia ..	..	..	..	..	Special postage-rate for registered magazines : Each copy not exceeding 2 oz., ½d.; if over 2 oz. to 8 oz., 1d.; every additional 4 oz., ½d. For other special items see Australia]	Victoria.
WALFISCH BAY	1d.	1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	Cape Town ..	Reply coupons exchanged	Same as Cape Colony ..	Same as Cape Colony ..	Walfisch Bay.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	See Australia ..	..	..	..	..	Magazine post : All magazines ½d. for 2 oz. For other special items see Australia.	Western Australia.
WINDWARD ISLANDS	See Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent	..	..	..	..	..	Windward Islands.
ZANZIBAR ..	1d.	1d. for each newspaper	Colombo ..	..	..	Limit of weight for [pattern and sample] packets, 5 lb.	Zanzibar.

* For rates of postage on other classes of correspondence see heading of table.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS AND LETTER-CARDS.

- Inland** 1d. for the first 4 oz. or fraction thereof, and ½d. for each succeeding 2 oz. or fraction thereof.
- United Kingdom and certain countries in list given at pp.** 1d. for each oz. or fraction thereof.
- All other places** { 2½d. for the first oz. or fraction thereof, 1½d. for each succeeding 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 2 ft. in length or 1 ft. in width or depth.

4. Coin, bank-notes, or other paper money, cheques, &c., can be sent by letter-post or by parcel-post to certain countries and under certain restrictions. For information as regards individual countries see "Prohibitions" on pages 4-20, special regulations and list on pages 41-44; also detailed and general parcel-post regulations in Post and Telegraph Guide. All letters or parcels containing coin or bank-notes, or containing jewellery above 10s. in value, must be registered, and parcels containing coin, a bank-note, or a draft, must also be sealed. Clinical and pathological specimens may also be sent by letter-post under special conditions. See page 40.

5. Bullion may be sent in registered letters weighing not more than 3 lb. to such places outside the Dominion as receive gold by post. For conditions of inland transmission of bullion see Post and Telegraph Guide.

Reply Coupon.

6. As a means of enabling the sender of a letter addressed to a place abroad to prepay a reply, the Department issues reply coupons on payment of a fee of 3d. These coupons may be exchanged for a postage-stamp of the value of 2½d. in any country which adopts the scheme. Before being issued they will be date-stamped in the space (representation of a globe) under the words "Timbre du bureau d'origine," with a steel date-stamp and black obliterating-ink. When a reply coupon received from abroad is presented at any post-office in New Zealand, the Postmaster will give in exchange a 2½d. stamp. The list of Postal Union countries which exchange reply coupons appears in column 5 of the list at pages 4-20.

Late-fee Letters, &c.

7. 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.

8. 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 New Zealand. "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.

9. 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.

10. Letters to the number of not less than 240 at a time may be paid 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 38.)

Posted in Transparent Envelopes.

See section 8, Post-cards.

POST-CARDS.

Rates of Postage.

1. The rates of postage are—

Inland	...	...	...	...	...	Single, ½d.; reply, 1d.
All other places	...	...	...	...	...	{ Each single post-card, 1d. Each reply-paid post-card, 2d. (Postal Union rates.)

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. (See section 6.)

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, wrapper, or envelope. If enclosed in an open cover and bearing a personal communication a post-card is subject to letter-postage. (See "Cards pictorial or plain," page 25.)

4. "Tinselled" cards, being cards ornamented with tinsel, mica, powdered glass, or similar substances, are prohibited transmission through the post unless enclosed in covers. If not so enclosed they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office for disposal. Tinselled cards enclosed in open covers are liable to the letter rate of postage if they bear written communications, otherwise they may be sent as printed matter within New Zealand and to the United Kingdom. The delivery to all other places of such cards at the printed-matter rate cannot be guaranteed. (See "Cards, pictorial or plain," page 25.)

5. Post-cards must be made of card or paper sufficiently stout not to hinder manipulation.

6. 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.

7. 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. × ¾ 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.

8. 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.

9. Cards, pictorial or plain, without alteration or amendment, may be sent as printed matter if not bearing any communication of the nature of a letter. The addition in manuscript to Christmas and New Year cards of expressions of good wishes, compliments, &c., limited to five words, will not debar them from transmission at the printed-paper rate.

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

11. About detention of post-cards see "Exceptional Detention," page 40.

12. About post-cards bearing imitations of postage-stamps see page 41, section 1 (g).

Communication on Front.

13. Post-cards, **pictorial or plain**, with communications on the address side, may be posted within New Zealand and to all countries in the Postal Union (pages 4-20).

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

Date-stamping.

15. Post-cards posted in New Zealand are date-stamped at the office of posting only, and on the front only.

Reply-cards.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. If the conditions applying to single post-cards are infringed, reply-cards are treated as letters.

Irregular or Unpaid: Prohibitions.

20. 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.

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

22. 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 "Spent Post-cards," page 24; "Imitation Postage-stamp," page 41; "Tree-leaves," see United Kingdom in Table on page 19, column 6.)

23. Post-cards bearing imitation postage-stamps are not permitted to pass through the post, but are sent to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

Private Cards.

24. 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 4 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 "Reply Post-card." 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.

25. Private cards will be received from the public, and impressed with the half-penny or 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 37).

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 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 ½ oz., may be sent for ¼d. :—

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

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

(a) Within New Zealand,—						
For delivery from any other office than that at which posted, and for town papers exceeding ½ oz.		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Not exceeding 4 oz. ...</td> <td>1d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof ...</td> <td>½d.</td> </tr> </table>	Not exceeding 4 oz. ...	1d.	For every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof ...	½d.
Not exceeding 4 oz. ...	1d.					
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof ...	½d.					
(b) To all other places	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>For any weight not exceeding 10 oz. ...</td> <td>2½d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof ...</td> <td>½d.</td> </tr> </table> (Postal Union rates.)	For any weight not exceeding 10 oz. ...	2½d.	For every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof ...	½d.
For any weight not exceeding 10 oz. ...	2½d.					
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof ...	½d.					

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.
	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.
(a) 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	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.
(b) Accounts (receipted or unreceipted), for nal receipts, invoices, premium renewal notices	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.
(c) 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.
(d) 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.
(e) 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.
(f) 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.
(g) 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, ^b 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.
(h) 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.

^a See page 21 for special regulations affecting bills of lading and consignees' advice-notes when posted loose on trains and steamers
^b For postage on bank pass-books open to inspection, see section 15, page 27.

(B.) PRINTED PAPERS (INCLUDING BOOKS).

5. The postage to any place within or beyond New Zealand is—
 Printed papers, except newspapers... .. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

The following publications may be sent within New Zealand only at the rates mentioned:—

<i>Hansard</i>	1d. per lb. bulk rate.
Other General Government publications weighing less than 1 lb. per copy	2d. "
"School Journal"	2d. "
"Schoolmates"	2d. "
Books for lightkeepers	2d. "

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 single copies obtained by the copying-press or by 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 accepted at the rate for "printed papers," as indicated in sections 4 and 9, page 22, provided they do not bear any communication of the nature of a letter.

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.

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

Description of Article.	Remarks
(a) 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 23) or cardboard drawing-models stamped in relief, photographs and albums containing photographs, pictures, plans, valentines	A dedication may be written on books, sheets of music, photographs, and engravings, and the invoice relating to any such work enclosed.
(b) Cards, Christmas or other seasonable or complimentary	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, 190...") Cards bearing communications such as "Write soon," "Hoping to see you shortly," &c., must be paid for at letter rates.
(c) ——— invitation, notices of meetings ...	The name of the person invited, and the date, object, and place of the gathering, may be added in manuscript. In notices of meeting of friendly and other societies the amount of any subscription due may also appear in writing.
(d) ——— pictorial or plain ...	For all places may not be used to make any communication of the nature of a letter. "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 3, page 22.) "Tinselled" cards must be enclosed in covers. Their delivery to places other than New Zealand and the United Kingdom cannot be guaranteed. (See section 4, page 22.)
(e) ——— travellers' ...	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.
(f) Cards, visiting ...	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.
(g) Catalogues, prices-current, stock and share lists, tenders for advertisements	The prices and figures may be inserted or altered in manuscript.

Description of Article.	Remarks.
<p>(h) Circulars, <i>i.e.</i>, printed letters, printed or typewritten, or produced in <i>fac-simile</i> from typewriting by the mimeograph, posted in quantity and bearing internal evidence that they are intended for transmission in identical terms to the several addressees</p> <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>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> <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 38).</p>
<p>(f) Labels, blank or printed</p>	<p>In packets.</p>
<p>(k) Newspaper cuttings</p>	<p>The title, date, number, and address of the publication from which the clipping is made may be added.</p>
<p>(l) Newspapers sent as proofs of printing ..</p>	<p>Must be addressed to advertising agents and superscribed “Proofs of printing” (see page 31).</p>
<p>(m) Obliterated postage-stamps addressed to places within New Zealand and Australia. For other places see section 8, page 25.</p>	<p>If registered.</p>
<p>(n) Proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto</p>	<p>Manuscript additions and alterations relating to the subject-matter or the arrangement or correction of the type may be inserted.</p>
<p>(p) Prospectuses</p>	<p>Wholly printed and without note or comment.</p>
<p>(r) Ships’ advices</p>	<p>The name of the ship and dates of arrival and of departure may be added in writing.</p>
<p>(s) Voting-papers</p>	<p>Completed or uncompleted.</p>

10. The expressions referring to printing include any species of type-printing, engraving, lithography, autography, &c., easy to recognise. (Section 6, page 24.)

Posted in Quantity unstamped.—“Householder” Circulars.

11. Circulars or other printed matter may be prepaid in cash to the number of not less than 240 at the ordinary rates of postage (see page 38), 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.

15. A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened in any way except being tied with string) 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 24) 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 18 in. in any direction. If made up in the form of a roll, a packet may measure up to 2 ft. 6 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter. **Packets exceeding these limits will be detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office. The weight must not exceed 4 lb.**

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. Handbills, circulars, programmes, playbills, printed posters, trade catalogues, price-lists and fashion plates, printed advertising matter, also paper bags and wrapping-paper or wrappers of all kinds, printed or lithographed, and printed or lithographed envelopes or labels, are chargeable with Customs duty at the rate of 3d. per lb. on receipt through the post in New Zealand, as well as a surtax of 3d. per lb. on goods not produced in British dominions. Duty is not payable on trade catalogues or price-lists of the goods of firms or persons having no established business in New Zealand. Calendars and showcards of all kinds are liable to a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and to a surtax of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* if not produced in British dominions. In addition to the above duties, there is levied on all dutiable goods a surtax of 2½ per centum on the amount of such duty.

Section 74 of "The Customs Law Act, 1908," provides as follows:—

- "(1.) Where printed matter liable to duty is included in any mail, whether addressed to separate individuals or not, duty shall be paid on such matter (including the envelope or other covering) before its delivery from the Post Office.
- "(2.) If such printed matter has been posted to the order of any person in New Zealand, or of any person having an agent in New Zealand, the said duty shall be payable by such person or agent, and in any other case the said duty shall be payable by the person who posted the said printed matter, or by his agent (if any) in New Zealand.
- "(3.) The Postmaster shall notify the person or agent so liable as aforesaid, if his name and address are known to the Postmaster, that such printed matter is detained pending payment of the duty.
- "(4.) If duty is not paid on any such printed matter within six months after the arrival thereof, it may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister [of Customs] directs."

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 to 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. (About detention of book-packets, see "Exceptional Detention," page 40.)

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES.

Rates of Postage.

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

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

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 11, 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 be of 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 33, 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 3 oz.

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. Cinematograph films posted in New Zealand addressed to places within New Zealand are accepted at sample-packet rates if within the maximum weight and dimensions, and at parcel rates if not. Films for places beyond New Zealand are required to be sent as parcels. Undeveloped films of foreign manufacture are subject to Customs duty.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

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

Dangerous Articles.

(See also Prohibited Articles, page 41.)

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. Tubes of serum and pathological specimens may be sent if rendered innocuous by their mode of preparation and packing.

16. 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 is 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 and Telegraph Act, 1908," whether the packets are sent by letter or by parcel post.

17. *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.

18. *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.

19. 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 of America, 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.

20. Packets addressed to places within New Zealand, Australia, or the United Kingdom must not exceed 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width and depth. (About detention of samples, see "Exceptional Detention," page 40.)

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

22. The maximum weight for places within New Zealand and in the United Kingdom and Australia and for places mentioned in column 7 of the Table of British and Foreign Places, pages 4-20, is 5 lb., all other places 12 oz.

MAGAZINES.

1. The rates of postage for registered magazines are—

- (a.) Inland.—Each copy not exceeding 16 oz., 1d.; every additional 16 oz. or fraction thereof, 1d.
- (b.) Commonwealth of Australia (except Queensland and Western Australia) and Fiji.—Each copy, not exceeding 2 oz., ½d.; if over 2 oz. and up to 8 oz., 1d.; each additional 4 oz. or fraction, ½d.
- (c.) For Queensland, Western Australia, and all places not otherwise specified, 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, 1909:—

Aadastrian.	Burr McIntosh Monthly.	Fashions for All.
Agriculture, Department of—	Business Life.	Fashions for All Children.
Annual Report.	Canterbury Agricultural and	Figaro Illustrée.
Annual Report of the Bio-	Pastoral Association's	Forerunner.
logical Division.	Journal.	Fortnightly Review.
Annual Report of the	Canterbury Agricultural Col-	Fry's Magazine.
Chemistry Division.	lege Magazine.	Fulcrum.
Annual Report of the Dairy	Canterbury College Review.	Garden.
Division.	Cassell's Magazine.	Gardener, The.
Annual Report of the Ex-	" Penny Magazine.	Gardening.
perimental Farms'	" Saturday Journal.	Gentleman's Tailor.
Branch.	Catholic Magazine.	Girls' High School Maga-
Annual Report of the Stock	Century.	zine.
Inspection Branch.	Chambers's Journal.	Girls' Own Paper.
Annual Report of the Ve-	Chapman's Magazine.	Girls' Realm.
terinary Division.	Children's Encyclopædia.	Good Words.
All the World.	Christian Herald.	Grand Magazine.
American Architect.	Chums.	Harmsworth's Magazine.
Architectural Record.	Church Abroad, The.	Harper's Magazine.
Architectural Review.	Contemporary Review.	High School Reporter.
Argosy.	Cornhill.	Home Life.
Artist.	Cosmopolitan.	Home Magazine.
Art Journal.	Covenant People.	Home Notes.
Atlantic Monthly.	Cowan's.	Hospital.
Auckland Collegian.	Current Literature.	House Beautiful.
Australasian Accountant and	Delineator.	Idler.
Business Man's Journal.	Digest of Legal, Commercial,	Journal of the Bankers'
Badminton Magazine.	and Statistical Informa-	Club and Institute.
Banner of Israel.	tion.	Journal of the Department
Belgravia.	Dominican Star.	of Labour
Bible Standard.	English Illustrated Magazine	Journal of the Polynesian
Blackwood's Magazine.	East and the West, The.	Society.
Blue and White.	Empire Review.	Junior Photographer.
Bookman.	Etude.	Kai Tiaki.
Boys' High School Magazine.	Family Herald.	King's Collegian.
Boys' Own Paper.	Family Reader.	
Brickbuilder.		
Building World.		

King's Messengers, The. Knowledge.	N.G.C. Nineteenth Century. Novel Magazine.	Statistics of New Zealand. Statistics of New Zealand (Parts).
Ladies' Magazine. Ladies' Realm. Ladies' Tailor. Ladies' World. Leach's Dressmaker. Leisure Hour. Little Folks. London Journal. London Magazine. Longman's Magazine.	Otago High School Maga- zine. Otago University Review. Our Home.	Storyteller. Strand Magazine. Strand Musical Magazine. Studio. Suggestive Therapeutics. Sunday at Home. Sunday Chimes. Sunday Strand. System.
McClure's Magazine. Macmillan's Magazine Magazine of Art. Mahin's Magazine. Message of Life. Minister's Gazette of Fashion. Mission Field, The. Municipal Handbook of New Zealand. Munsey.	Pall Mall Magazine. Pearson's Magazine. Phonetic Journal. Photogram. Photographic Art Journal. Physical Culture. Physical Culturist. Practical Photographer. Prince Albert College Magazine.	Tailor and Cutter. Teachers' World. Temple Bar. Temple Magazine. Tiny Tots. Transactions of the New Zea- land Institute. Trumpet.
Napier Girls' High School Magazine. Nash's Magazine. National Review. Nature. Nautical Magazine. Nelsonian. New Magazine. New Review. New Zealand Dental Jour- nal. New Zealand Law Reports. New Zealand Medical Journal. New Zealand Official Year- book. New Zealand Official Year- book (Advance Sheets).	Quiver. Railway Magazine. Rapid Review. Red Magazine. Register. Royal Magazine.	Universal and Ludgate Magazine. Waitakian. Wanganui Collegian. Weldon's Bazaar. " Illustrated Dress. " Journal of Cos- tume. Weldon's Ladies' Journal. Wellingtonian. Western Architect. Wide World Magazine. Windsor Magazine. Woman at Home. Womanhood. Woman's Life. Work. World and his Wife. Young Ladies' Journal. Zealandia School Paper
	St. John's Collegian. St. Nicholas. Schild's Ladies' Fashions. " Monthly Journal. " Mothers' Help. Schoolmates Scindian. Scribner. S.H.C. Smart Set. Something to Read. Southern Cross. Southland High School Magazine. Spike.	

NEWSPAPERS.

Rates of Postage.

1. The postage for the transmission of newspapers is—

(a.) For places within New Zealand—For each newspaper, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(b.) For the United Kingdom—**Newspapers printed and published in New Zealand** (see secs. 6 and 8, p. 31): 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 Federal route must be specially superscribed and prepaid at the rate of 1d. for the first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each succeeding 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

(c.) **Newspapers printed and published in New Zealand.** For—

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

For each newspaper, 1d.; but for Australia and Papua (British New Guinea) papers may not exceed 20 oz. in weight for each copy. For each 10 oz. or fraction thereof additional, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(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 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

2. If more than one newspaper is 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. Packages containing one or more copies of a newspaper may be sent within New Zealand at parcel-post rate of postage, subject to parcel-post conditions. (See Post and Telegraph Guide.)

* Including its agencies in China (see page 11).

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 26.)
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 and Telegraph Act, 1908," 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.
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.
8. Publications published and registered as newspapers beyond New Zealand are accepted in New Zealand at the newspaper postage rate, provided they conform with the provisions of the Post and Telegraph Act governing the transmission of newspapers.

Exemptions from Postage.

9. Single copies of newspapers addressed to the Manager, Librarian, or other person having the charge of any New Zealand Athenæum, Mechanics' Institute, Consumptive Sanatorium, Hospital, Mental Hospital, Public Library, Young Men's Christian Association, or Free Reading-room, which shall have been authorised to receive newspapers free of postage; to the Costley Home, Auckland; 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. (About detention of newspapers, see "Exceptional Detention," page 40.)
10. "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 exchange; not complying with these rules will be charged as ordinary newspapers.
11. Not more than one copy of any issue of a newspaper intended for free transmission under the two preceding paragraphs will be forwarded to the same address 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.

12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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, page 30.)
15. 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.

16. 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.

17. Newspapers addressed to places (except Australia) beyond New Zealand are subject to the same conditions respecting dimensions and weight as "printed papers" (see page 27). Packages of newspapers from New Zealand addressed to Australia must not exceed 20 lb. in weight.

18. By Postal 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 in New Zealand, but senders of packets of newspapers exceeding this limit will forward them at their own risk.

Posted in Quantity Unstamped.

19. 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 2d., 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, Santa Cruz, Shortland, 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 is 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 the value of the contents may be, 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 forwarded 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. For regulations governing the transmission of coin, bank-notes, bullion, gold, jewellery, and precious articles in registered letters to foreign countries, see special regulations and list on pages 4-20.

Prohibitions.

19. It is prohibited to send to any of the countries mentioned in the "List of British and Foreign Countries (at pages 4-20) 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; see also regulations under "Parcel-post," Post and Telegraph Guide, coin, paper money, bullion, and jewellery.

20. 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."

21. 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.

22. 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 1 oz. in weight, to any place which receives letters at 1d. per oz. shown in column 2 of table at pages 4-20. Telegrams readdressed for transmission by post are charged 1d.

Parcels treated differently.

2. Parcels are, when redirected, subject 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, otherwise double the registration fee will be charged.

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 where 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 published 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	6 weeks
From Australia	3 weeks	2 months
From other countries beyond New Zealand	1 month	
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	1 month
From Australia	2 weeks	6 weeks
From other places beyond New Zealand	3 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 23 of "The Post and Telegraph Act, 1908,"—

(1.) Every postal packet addressed to any person at any premises licensed under "The Licensing Act, 1908," 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 fine not exceeding five pounds.

(5.) 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 (Manuae); and also Palmerston (Avarua), Niue (Savage), Pukapuka (Danger), Rakaanga, Manahiki, Penrhyn (Tongareva), and Suwarrow Islands.

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

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

4. The above instructions do not apply to the following classes of correspondence, which, however, are sent at once to the Dead Letter Office after having been retained in accordance with sections 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, and hours of business on week-days only are given under the heading "Money Orders," in the Post and Telegraph Guide.

2. Certain post-offices specially authorised by the Postmaster-General may be closed during the periods of sorting and despatching mails. At country offices where private boxes are not provided, and where mails arrive after 5 and before 8 p.m., a delivery of letters is made for a quarter of an hour after the mails have been sorted.

3. *Post Office and Telegraph Holidays.*—The statutory post-office and telegraph holidays are New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Dominion Day, 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. In the case of rural deliveries, settlers off the road-line must either meet the mailman or provide a suitable box on the road-line in which their correspondence can be deposited.

2. Deliveries from office counters, &c., are made from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week-days (except as otherwise shown in the list of post-offices appearing in the supplement to the Guide), 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," 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; except that at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Wellington, the delivery at the office will not be made later than 5 p.m. In the evening certain 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 SERVICE.

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

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

For special-messenger service see Post and Telegraph Guide.

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

EXPRESS DELIVERY.	John Burns, 502, Ghuznee Street, Wellington.
------------------------------	--

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. On Sundays double the ordinary fee is charged. 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. 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 4oz. 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 21) 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 3	0 6	1 0			{	0 3¼ ea.
0 1	0 4	0 8	2 0	(No. 2) Medium (6" x 3¾")	*	{	3 3 doz.
0 2	0 5	0 9	5 0			{	0 3¼ ea.
0 2½				No. 3) Large (11¼" x 6")	*	{	4 0 doz.
						{	0 4 ea.

Express-delivery Stamp—6d.				Stamp-booklets—			
Post-cards—Single, ½d., 1d.; reply-paid, 1d., 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.		¼d. envelopes, (3¼" x 5¾") 6d. for 10.			
Parcels of 4	...	0 2½		1d. envelopes, (3¾" x 6") 6d. for 5, 1s. for 11.			
Parcels of 9	...	0 5		1d. envelopes, (4¼" x 5¼") 6d. for 5, 1s. for 11			
Parcels of 18	...	0 10					
Parcels of 270	...	12 6					

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

- 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 8s. } Of one value.
- For any number over 1,000 : per 1,000 or part thereof ... 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 twenty 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 only, and known as official stamps, are prohibited under penalty from being sold or presented to any person by any Government officer or other person.

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 Duties Act, 1908") 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 Duties Act, 1908." 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.*

* Including registration fee of 2d. and postage of 1d. Further postage, if required, to be added by affixing stamps.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE IN CASH.

Inland letters and inland circulars may, when posted in quantities of not less than 240 at one time, be prepaid in cash instead of stamps. They are not accepted after 5 p.m., and a few hours' notice of intention to post should be given the Post Office. Circulars addressed merely "The Householder" (see page 26), with or without place of delivery, may also be accepted under like conditions.

PURCHASE AND REPURCHASE OF STAMPS.

1. To the general public poundage on stamps is payable at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on purchases to the value of £20 and upwards.
2. 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 are not soiled or otherwise damaged), at a discount of 5 per centum.
3. 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.
4. 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 CALL-BOXES AND PRIVATE BAGS.

1. Private boxes and call-boxes are receptacles provided at post-offices at the discretion of the Postmaster-General for the distribution of mail-matter. By their means mail-matter is placed at the disposal of addressees who are holders of such boxes from the time that the sorting of mails is finished.

2. *Private boxes.*—Each private box is opened and closed from without the office by the holder thereof by means of a door, lock, and key, which must be kept in repair at the holder's expense.

3. Private boxes are allotted, at offices where they are provided, upon payment in advance of the following fees, and on the conditions hereinafter contained:—

At places where there is a letter-carrier's delivery—

(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.).

At other places—

(c.) For a term exceeding six calendar months and not exceeding one year, ten shillings (10s.).

(d.) For a term not exceeding six calendar months, five shillings (5s.).

4. 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.

5. 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 certain days only.

6. 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.

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

	Week-days.	Sundays.
Auckland	.. continuous	.. continuous.
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 11 p.m.	.. 9.30 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Greymouth	.. 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.	.. 9.30 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	.. 6 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.

8. *Call-boxes.*—Each call-box is open to postal officers only. It is fitted with a fixed glass front, through which the holder may see the contents.

9. A call-box is placed within the post-office at which it is situated, and is therefore at the disposal of the holder during the hours only that the office is open to the public.

10. The holder of a call-box is entitled to claim at his convenience delivery of the contents of the box by the Postmaster or his officers.

11. A person living within the delivery known as a letter-carrier's delivery may rent a call-box, and by that means may obtain mail-matter addressed to him arriving between two deliveries made and to be made by letter-carrier.

12. The fee for rent of a call-box is two shillings and sixpence (2s. 6d.) per annum.

13. The conditions of tenure and use of a call-box are the same as those prescribed in the foregoing regulations in respect of private boxes, so far as they apply.

14. *Private Bags.*—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). A private bag may be held by several persons, and will be charged for at the original fee of £2 or £1 as herein prescribed for the first holder, and an additional fee for any term not exceeding one year of 10s. for each additional holder. 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 4**. 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 (with a corresponding reduction, namely, to 5s. for additional holders). In cases in which a refund of subscription is authorised by the General Post Office, the amount refunded will be for an unbroken quarter or a multiple of such.

(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.) A bag held by a single holder must only contain correspondence for persons connected with his establishment or persons who may be in his employment; and it must be distinctly understood that such holder is responsible for the postage of all unpaid letters, and for returning receipts for all those which may be registered. The same restrictions and conditions apply in the case of a bag held by several persons as prescribed in section 14, subsection (a) above.

15. 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 regarding insurance of parcels in the Post and Telegraph Guide.

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 is 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 two hundred and forty 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.

Postage on Communication from Public to Postmasters to be prepaid.

10. Postage on all correspondence addressed to Postmasters in connection with the private business of the writers must be prepaid in stamps, except such as is specially exempt. Unpaid correspondence will be charged double the deficient postage, and the amount collected from the senders.

All Articles should bear Sender's Address.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. Much difficulty is experienced in the delivery to the proper persons 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.

17. 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), circulating office (in New Zealand), and country. Thus,—

Mr. W. L. Smith,
90, Matai Street,
Kaiarero,
Oamaru,
N.Z.

(Suburb)
(Town, also Circulating Office)

Examination of Packets.

18. 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.

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

Circulars.

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

Clinical and Pathological Specimens.

21. Deleterious liquids or substances may be sent within New Zealand by letter post unregistered for medical examination or analysis by a qualified medical practitioner or a qualified veterinary surgeon to a public or private laboratory or medical institution, or to a medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon, under the following conditions:—

41

- (a.) Any such liquid or substance must be enclosed in a receptacle hermetically sealed, which receptacle must itself be placed in a strong wooden, leather, or metal case in such a way that it cannot move about, and with such a quantity of absorbent material—such as sawdust or cotton wool—as will absorb the whole of the contents of the package, so packed about the receptacle as absolutely to prevent any possible leakage from the package in the event of damage to the receptacle. The packet so made up must be conspicuously marked “Fragile, with care,” and bear the words “Pathological Specimen,” and also the signature and address of the medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon who sends it.
- (b.) The packets must on no account be sent by parcel post, and any such packet found in the parcel post will be at once stopped and destroyed with all its wrappings and enclosures.
- (c.) Packets of the kind not packed and marked as directed above sent by letter post are also liable to be stopped and destroyed.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

(See Dangerous Articles, p. 28; also sections 12-15, p. 31; 19-21, p. 33; and 13, p. 40.)

1. (a.) Any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, or any other indecent or obscene article;
- (b.) 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);
- (c.) Any postal packet (not a letter or a letter-card) advertising a lottery or other scheme of chance;
- (d.) [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
Cunliffe, Russell, and Co., 10 and 12 Place de la Bourse, Paris
Jarmulowsky, Albert, Hamburg
Kornberg, J., Hamburg
Pfälzer, Salomon, Hamburg
Royal Hungarian Lottery (Bank A. Török and Co., Limited), Budapest or Buda-Pesth
Sorge, August, Hamburg
Straus, S., Hamburg 36, Bartelsstrasse 100, Germany
“Tattersall,” Hobart
- (e.) The prohibition is not restricted to circulars from these persons only, but may be extended to any lottery-circulars observed in the post.
For list of persons and firms against whom warrants have been issued prohibiting the delivery of postal packets addressed to them, see **pages 42 to 44.**]
- (f.) Matches of any kind;
- (g.) Any letter, post-card, &c., bearing the imitation or the fac-simile representation of any postage-stamp or part thereof, or any fictitious or forged postage-stamp;
- (h.) Any explosive, dangerous, or noxious substance;
- (j.) Anything likely to injure the contents of the mails or any officer of the Post Office;
- (k.) 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 19, page 29, “Patterns and Samples”**);

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., to many countries (see column 6 of Table of British and Foreign Countries) is prohibited. Such articles may, however, be sent to such of the countries 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. A Maori antiquity must not be exported from New Zealand without the express permission in writing of the Minister of Internal Affairs, and any person found guilty of attempting to do so is liable to a fine not exceeding £100 in addition to the forfeiture of the article.

Prohibition of Delivery of Letters, &c. (Section 28 of "The Post and Telegraph Act, 1908.")

In pursuance of the powers conferred by "The Post and Telegraph Act, 1908," the Postmaster-General has directed that any postal packet received at a post-office, addressed to any of the undermentioned persons or firms by their own or any fictitious or assumed name, or to such address without a name, shall not be forwarded, registered, or delivered by the Post Office of New Zealand:—

NAMES.—ALPHABETICAL.

- Adams, George, Hobart.
 Allen, F. H., 109 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tasmania.
 Allison, N. Paul, Sydney.
 Amick, C., corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets, and 62 Hunter Street, Sydney.
 Andrade, Will, 201 Bourke Street, Melbourne.
 Anglo-American Finance Corporation, 49 King William Street, London.
 Austin, The Dr., Improved Electric Belt Company, Department E, corner of Princes Street and Moray Place, Dunedin.
 Austin Electric Belt Company, The Dr., Christchurch.
 Austin, The Dr., Improved Electric Belt Company, 817 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
 Australian Collection Agency, Commerce Buildings, Ash Street, Sydney.
 Bell, Dr. F., Sydney and Melbourne.
 Benkő Bank, 60 Andrassy Street, Budapest.
 Bennett, Alfred, P.O., Toorak, Melbourne.
 Botanic Institute, Secretary, Victoria Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Sydney.
 British Electric Institute, The, 25 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.
 Burmack Company, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
 Canadian Collector Publishing Company, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
 Cardinal Manufacturing Company (Limited), Spencer House, South Place, Finsbury London, E.C.
 Chapman, Mr. F., P.O., Port Melbourne, Victoria.
 Collins, Dr., N.Y. Medical Institute, 140 West 34 Street, New York, N.Y.
 Cooper Drug Company, The Manager, 88 Pitt Street, Sydney.
 Culver, R. C., Post-office Box 991, Sydney.
 Cunliffe, Russell, and Co., 10 and 12 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
 Dawson, Tom, P.O., Armadale, Victoria.
 Delmar Medical Institute, 35 Bligh Street (two doors from Hunter Street), Sydney.
 Drew, Mr. John, 547 George Street, Sydney.
 Edison, Professor Harriss, Binghamton, N.Y., U.S.A.
 Electine Medicine Company, The, Sydney, New South Wales.
 Electro-Medical and Surgical Institute, corner Elizabeth and Bathurst Streets, Sydney, and at Melbourne.
 Empire Agency, Clarke's Buildings, Bourke and Queen Streets, Melbourne.
 Euclasey Company, The, corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets, Sydney.
 Evans, Mr. C., P.O., Parkville, Victoria.
 Freeman and Wallace, Sydney, Melbourne, and Christchurch.
 Freeman and Wallace Institute, The Secretary, corner Elizabeth and Bathurst Streets Sydney, and at Melbourne.
 Freeman, H., 225-227 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.
 Freeman, Howard, Sydney and Melbourne.
 Freshman, C. N., corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets, Sydney.
 Gennert, Sr. R., 20 Rua do Corpo da Guarda, Porto, Portugal; 228 Rua do Barão de S. Coasmé 228, Porto, Portugal.
 Gibbons, Dr., 137 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.
 Gourand, Mons., 32 Flinders Street, Melbourne.
 Gourand, Mons., 82 Little Flinders Street, Melbourne.
 Hale, Arthur, Indent Agent, Castlereagh Street, Sydney.
 Harvard Remedy Agency, Elizabeth Street, Sydney.
 Henshall, S. H., 246 Clarendon Street, South Melbourne, Victoria.
 Hinton-Willis, Dr., Company, 473 Bourke Street, Melbourne.
 Howard, Chester, Ship Hotel, Collins Street, Hobart, Tasmania.
 Howard, F., 225-227, Elizabeth Street, Sydney.
 Howard, Freeman, 225-227 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.
 International Collection Agency, Commerce Buildings, Sydney, New South Wales.
 Irving Homœopathic Institute, The, corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets, Sydney.
 Kane Institute, 150 Queen Street, Melbourne.
 Keeley, E. L., corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets, Sydney.
 Keeley Homœopathic Institute, The, corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets, Sydney.
 Kidd, Dr. James W., Box 552, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Kidd, J. M., Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U.S.A.
 Kugelmann, H. E., 14-16 Queen Street, Melbourne; 119 Clarence Street, Sydney; Adelaide; and Brisbane.
 Langston, Dr., Institute, 129 Collins Street, Melbourne.
 Long, M., P.O., King Street, Sydney.
 McGregor, James, 78 and 80 Hunter Street, Sydney.
 McGrigor, J., 78 and 80 Hunter Street, Sydney.
 McLaughlin, The, Company, Linden Court, Castlereagh and Market Streets, Sydney.
 Marshall Bros., Chemists, Park Street, Sydney.
 Marshall, George, 29 Cock Lane, London, E.C.
 Marston Remedy Company, 59 and 60 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
 M.E.B. Company, Post-office Box 1621, Sydney, and Linden Court, Castlereagh and Market Streets, Sydney.
 Mellinger, John, 140 Palmer's Road, New Southgate, London N.; Verona, Lent Rise, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, England.
 Melville, Glyn, and Co., 3 Rue de la Bourse, Paris.
 Miner, A., G.P.O., Sydney.
 National Agency, The, 175 William Street, Melbourne.
 National Publishing Company, Sydney.
 Neil, M., P.O., S. Elizabeth Street, Sydney.
 New York Institute of Scientific Medicine, corner York and Druit Streets, Sydney.

- Notmann, "Prof." M.E., E.M.G., New Zealand Electropathic Institute, 236 Gloucester Street West, Christchurch.
- Perry and Co., 47 Queen Street, Melbourne.
- Postel, Albert H., 126 West 34th Street, New York, N.Y., and Fort Lee, N.J.
- Poulton, R. J., Chemist, 77 Bourke Street, Melbourne.
- Rae, T., P.O., Haymarket, Sydney.
- Rasmussen, Herr, 547 George Street, Sydney; 211 Queen Street, Brisbane; 15 Pulteney Street, Adelaide; 111 Hannan Street, Kalgoorlie; 91 Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.
- Raymond, Paul, 430 Bourke Street, Melbourne.
- Rennie, J. A., 29 O'Connell Street, Sydney; 64 Pitt Street, Sydney.
- Roxroy Studios, The, 177A Kensington High Street, London, W.
- Schladitz and Co., Oswald, Berlin W, 57.
- Sinclair and Co., H., Post-office Box 887, Sydney; Department X, Victoria Arcade, Sydney.
- Straus, S., Hamburg 36, Bartelsstrasse 100, Germany.
- Suocer, Léonard, 89 Faubourg St. Martin, Paris, and Head Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.
- "Tattersall," Hobart.
- Vimule and Co., 16 Dalston Lane, London, N.E.
- Wallace, Dr., Sydney and Melbourne.
- Watson, Dr. W. Carter, Sydney Institute of Medicine and Electricity, 78 and 80 (L) Hunter Street, Sydney.
- Wenford Company, Post-office Box 375, Sydney.
- Wenford International Collection Agency, Post-office Box 991, Sydney.
- White, Dr., Sydney and Melbourne.
- Yonkerman, The Derk P., Company (Limited), 77 Dixon Buildings, Sydney.
- Yonkerman, Derk P., Company (Limited), Calcutta, India.

PLACES.—ALPHABETICAL.

- Adelaide: Kugelmann, H. E.
" Rasmussen, Herr, 15 Pulteney Street.
- Armadale, Victoria: Dawson, Tom, P.O.
- Berlin, W 57: Schladitz and Co., Oswald.
- Binghampton, N.Y., U.S.A.: Edison, Professor Harriss.
- Brisbane: Kugelmann, H. E.
" Rasmussen, Herr, 211 Queen Street.
- Budapest: Benkő Bank, 60 Ardrásy Street.
- Burnham, Buckinghamshire, England: Mellinger, John, Verona, Leut Rise.
- Calcutta, India: Yonkerman, Derk P., Company, (Limited).
- Christchurch: Austin Electric Belt Company, the Dr.
" Freeman and Wallace.
" Notmann, "Prof." M.E., E.M.G., N.Z.
" Electropathic Institute, 236 Gloucester Street West.
- Dunedin: Austin, The Dr., Improved Electric Belt Company, Department E., corner of Princes Street and Moray Place.
- Fort Wayne, Indiana, U.S.A.: Kidd, Dr. James W., Box 552.
" Kidd, J. W., Company.
- Fort Lee, N.J.: Postel, Albert H.
- Hamburg: Straus, S., Hamburg 36, Bartelstrasse 100, Germany.
- Haymarket, Sydney: Rae, T., P.O.
- Hobart: Adams, Geo.
" Howard, Chester, Ship Hotel, Collins Street.
" "Tattersall."
- Kalgoorlie: Rasmussen, Herr, 111 Hannan Street.
- King Street, Sydney: Long, M., P.O.
- Launceston, Tasmania: Allen, F. H., 109 Cameron Street.
- London: Anglo-American Finance Corporation, 49 King William Street.
" British Electric Institute, the, 25 Holborn Viaduct.
" Cardinal Manufacturing Company (Limited), Spencer House, South Place, Finsbury.
" Marshall, Geo., 29 Cock Lane.
" Marston Remedy Company, 59-60 Chancery Lane.
" Mellinger, John, 140 Palmer's Road, New Southgate.
" Roxroy Studios, 177A Kensington High Street, W.
" Suocer, Mr. Léonard, Head Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.
" Vimule and Co., 16 Dalston Lane.
- Melbourne: Andrade, Will, 201 Bourke Street.
" Austin, The Dr., Improved Electric Belt Company, 317 Collins Street.
" Bell, Dr. F.
" Bennett, Alfred, P.O., Toorak.
" Chapman, F., P.O., Port Melbourne.
" Electro-medical and Surgical Institute.
" Empire Agency, Clarke's Buildings, Bourke and Queen Streets.
" Freeman and Wallace.
" Freeman, Howard.
" Freeman and Wallace Institute, the Secretary.
" Gourand, Mons., 32 Flinders Street and 82 Little Flinders Street.
" Henshall, S. H., 246 Clarendon Street, South Melbourne.
" Hinton-Willis, Dr., Company, 473 Bourke Street.
" Kane Institute, 150 Queen Street.
" Kugelmann, H. E., 14-16 Queen Street.
" Langston, Dr., Institute, 129 Collins Street.
" National Agency, The, 175 William Street.
" Perry and Co., 47 Queen Street.
" Poulton, R. J., Chemist, 77 Bourke Street.
" Raymond, Paul, 430 Bourke Street.
" Wallace, Dr.
" White, Dr.
- New York: Collins, Dr., N.Y. Medical Institute, 140 West 34th Street.
" Postel, Albert H., 126 West 34th Street.
- Parkville, Victoria: Evans, Mr. C., P.O.

Paris : Cunliffe, Russell, and Co., 10-12, Place de la Bourse.
 " Melville, Glyn, and Co., 3 Rue de la Bourse.
 " Succr, Mr. Léonard, 89 Faubourg St. Martin.
 Port Melbourne : Chapman, Mr. F., P.O.
 Porto, Portugal : Gennert Snr., R., 20 Rua do Corpo da Guarda ; 228 Rua do Barão de S.
 Cosme 228.

Sydney : Allison, N. Paul.
 " Amick, C., corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets, and 62 Hunter Street.
 " Australian Collection Agency, Commerce Buildings, Ash Street.
 " Bell, Dr. F.
 " Botanic Institute, Secretary, Victoria Chambers, Elizabeth Street.
 " Cooper Drug Company, the Manager, 88 Pitt Street.
 " Culver, R. C., Post-office Box 991.
 " Delmar Medical Institute, 35 Bligh Street (two doors from Hunter Street).
 " Drew, John, 547 George Street.
 " Electine Medicine Company, The
 " Electro-medical and Surgical Institute, corner Elizabeth and Bathurst Streets.
 " Eucrasia Company, the, corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets.
 " Freeman and Wallace.
 " Freeman and Wallace Institute, the Secretary, corner Elizabeth and Bathurst
 Streets.
 " Freeman, H., 225-227 Elizabeth Street.
 " Freeman, Howard.
 " Freshman, C. N., corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets.
 " Gibbons, Dr., 137 Elizabeth Street.
 " Hale, Arthur, Indent Agent, Castlereagh Street.
 " Harvard Remedy Agency, Elizabeth Street.
 " Howard, F., 225-227 Elizabeth Street.
 " Howard, Freeman, 225-227 Elizabeth Street.
 " International Collection Agency, Commerce Buildings.
 " Irving Homoeopathic Institute, the, corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets.
 " Keeley, E. L., corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets.
 " Keeley Homoeopathic Institute, the, corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets.
 " Kugelmann, H. E., 119 Clarence Street.
 " Long, M., P.O., King Street.
 " Marshall Bros., Chemists, Park Street.
 " McGregor, James, 78-80 Hunter Street.
 " McGrigor, J., 78-80 Hunter Street.
 " McLaughlin Company, the, Linden Court, Castlereagh and Market Streets.
 " M.E.B. Company, Post-office Box 1621, Linden Court, Castlereagh and
 Market Streets.
 " Miner, A., G.P.O.
 " National Publishing Company.
 " Neil, M., P.O., S. Elizabeth Street.
 " New York Institute of Scientific Medicine, corner York and Druit Streets.
 " Rae, T., P.O., Haymarket.
 " Rasmussen, Herr, 547 George Street.
 " Rennie, J. A., 29 O'Connell Street ; 64 Pitt Street.
 " Sinclair and Co., H., Post-office Box 887 ; Department X, Victoria Arcade.
 " Wallace, Dr.
 " Watson, Dr. W. Carter, Sydney Institute of Medicine and Electricity, 78-80
 (L) Hunter Street.
 " Wenford Company, Post-office Box 375.
 " Wenford International Collection Agency, Post-office Box 991.
 " White, Dr.
 " Yonkermann, the Derk P., Company (Limited), 77 Dixson Buildings.

Toorak, Melbourne : Bennett, Alfred, P.O.

Toronto, Ontario, Canada : Burmack Company.

Canadian Collector Publishing Company.

Wellington : Rasmussen, Herr, 91 Lambton Quay.

NOTE: This list is subject to revision from time to time. Alterations will be announced in the Monthly Guide Supplement.

Section 28 of "The Post and Telegraph Act, 1908," provides as follows:—

(1.) If the Postmaster-General has at any time reasonable ground to suppose any person in New Zealand or elsewhere to be engaged—

(a.) In receiving any money or valuable thing as the consideration for any assurance or agreement, expressed or implied, to pay or give any money or valuable thing on any event or contingency relating to any horse-race or other race, fight, game, sport, or exercise, or as the consideration for securing the paying or giving by some other person of any money or valuable thing on any such event or contingency as aforesaid ; or

(b.) In promoting or carrying out any scheme connected with any such assurance or agreement, or any lottery, scheme of chance, or unlawful game ; or

(c.) In receiving money under pretence of foretelling future events ; or

(d.) In any fraudulent, obscene, immoral, or unlawful business, or undertaking ; or

(e.) In advertising in direct or indirect terms the treatment of diseases of the sexual organs,—

then the Postmaster-General may, by notice under his hand in the *Gazette*, order that no postal packet addressed to any such person (either by his own or any fictitious or assumed name), or to any address without a name, shall be either registered, forwarded, or delivered by the Post Office.

(2.) Such notice shall specify every such name, whether real, fictitious, or assumed, and every such address in respect of which such order is made.

(3.) Until such order is in like manner revoked no such postal packet shall be registered, forwarded, or delivered, nor shall any money-order be issued in such person's favour, or be paid to him.

Money-orders are not issued in New Zealand in favour of the undermentioned persons or firms, in addition to those whose correspondence, &c., is forbidden transmission, and whose names appear in the list above:—

Chicago Silver Company, The, Chicago, U.S.A. ;

Nutriola Company, The, Chicago, U.S.A. ;

Nutriola Company, The, 9, 11, 13, and 15, Oxford Street, London, W.

**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.
 Andorra : Republic of.
 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, Papua (British New Guinea), and Norfolk Island).
 Austria.
 Azores.
- Bahamas.
 Balearic Islands.
 Barbados.
 Basutoland.
 Bechuanaland.
 Bechuanaland (Protectorate).
 Belgian Congo.
 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).
 Bosnia-Herzegovina.
 Brass : See Nigeria (Southern).
 Brazil.
 British Central Africa.
 " East Africa and Uganda.
 " Guiana.
 " Honduras.
 " New Guinea : See Papua.
 " North Borneo.
- Bulgaria.
 Burutu : See Nigeria (Southern).
- Calabar : See Nigeria (Southern).
 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 (Belgian).
 Cook Islands : See New Zealand.
 Corea.
 Corinto : See Nicaragua (West Coast).
 Corsica.
 Costa Rica.
 Crete.
 Cuba.
 Curaçao : 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, Sumatra, Dutch Borneo, &c.).
 " Guiana.
 " West Indies (Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin).
- Ecuador.
 Egypt.
 Egwanga : See Nigeria (Southern).
 Erithrea.
 Ethiopia.
- 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
 " Somali Coast. [quin).
- Gambia.
 Germany.
 German East Africa.
 German South-west Africa.
 German New Guinea (including Marianne Islands).
 Gibraltar.
 Gold Coast.
 Greece.
 Greenland.
 Grenada : See Windward Islands.
 Grenadines : See Windward Islands.
 Guadeloupe.
 Guam.
 Guatemala.
- Hankow : See Hong Kong and its agencies.
 Hawaii (or Sandwich Islands).
 Hayti.
 Hoihow : See Hong Kong and its agencies.
 Holland.
 Honduras (Republic of).
 Hong Kong and its agencies in China—
 Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Han
 kow, Hoihow, Liu-kung-tau (Weihai-
 wei), Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, and
 Tientsin.
 Hungary.
- Iceland.
 Idah : See Nigeria (Southern).
 Idda : See Nigeria (Northern).
 India (British).
 " (French)—namely, Chandernagore,
 Karikal, Mahé, Pondichery, and
 Yanaon.
 " (Portuguese).
 Italy (including Republic of San Marino).
 Ivory Coast
- Jamaica.
 Japan.
 Japanese office in Canton (China).
 Japanese offices in Manchuria.
 Java : See Dutch East Indies.
- Karikal : See India (French).
 Kiautschou.
- Labrador.
 Labuan.
 Lagos : See Nigeria (Southern).

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

- Laos: See French Indo-China.
 Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, 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.
 Mahé: See India (French).
 Malay States (Negri-Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, and Selangor).
 Malta.
 Manchuria: see Japanese offices, &c.
 Marianne Islands: See German New Guinea.
 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 (including Labrador).
 New Guinea (British): See Australia.
 " (Dutch).
 " (German).
 New South Wales: See Australia.
 New Zealand—including Cook Islands, Danger (Pukapuka), Manahiki, Palmerston (Avarua), Penrhyn (Tongareva), Rarotonga, Savage (Niue), and Suwarrow
 Nicaragua.
 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.
- Pahang: See Malay States.
 Palaos Islands (Caroline Islands).
 Panama Republic.
 Papua (see Australia).
 Paraguay.
 Pelew Islands.
 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 Marino, Republic of: See Italy.
 Sapelli: See Nigeria (Southern).
 Sarawak.
 Sardinia.
 Selangor: See Malay States.
 Senegambia.
 Servia.
 Seychelles.
 Shanghai: See Hong Kong and its agencies.
 Siam.
 Sierra Leone.
 Society Islands.
 Somaliland (British).
 " (French).
 " (Italian).
 South Australia: See Australia.
 Spain.
 Straits Settlements.
 Sumatra: See Dutch East Indies.
 Surinam (Dutch Guiana).
 Swatow: See Hong Kong and its agencies.
 Swaziland: See Transvaal.
 Sweden.
 Switzerland.
- Tahiti.
 Tasmania: See Australia.
 Tientsin: See Hong Kong and its agencies
 Tobago.
 Togoland.
 Tonquin: See French Indo-China.
 Tortola: See Leeward Islands.
 Transvaal (including Swaziland).
 Trinidad.
 Tripoli (Africa).
 Tristan D'Acunha.
 Tunis.
 Turkey.
 Turks and Caicos Islands.
- Uganda: See British East Africa
 United Kingdom.
 United States of America.
 Uruguay.
- Venezuela.
 Victoria: See Australia.
 Virgin Islands: See Leeward Islands.
- Warri: See Nigeria (Southern).
 Weihaiwei: See Hong Kong and its agencies.
 Western Australia: See Australia.
 Windward Islands (Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Lucia, St. Vincent).
- Yanaon: See India (French).
 Zanzibar.
 Zululand.

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