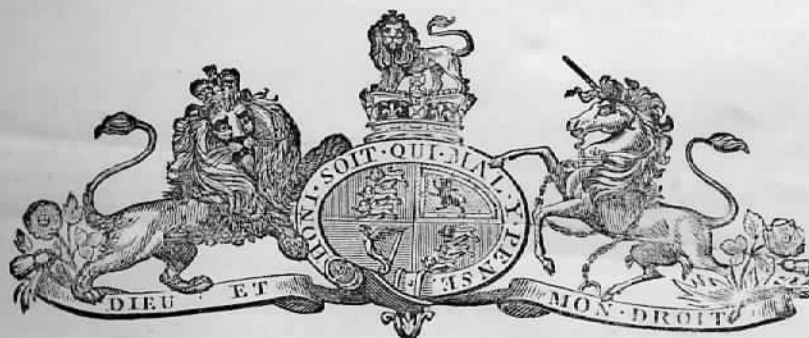


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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892.

Post Office Regulations and Rates of Postage.

GLASGOW, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this fifth day of July, 1892.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Post Office Act, 1881" (hereinafter termed "the said Act"), it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make, alter, and revoke rules and regulations for the managing of the several post-offices, for the receiving, despatching, conveying, and delivering of letters, and, in respect of places beyond the colony, to fix, alter, and abolish the rates of postage payable within the colony for the transmission by post of (*inter alia*) letters, books, packets, and newspapers to places beyond seas:

And whereas by Order in Council bearing date the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, published in a Supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette* of the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, certain rules and regulations were made under the said Act: And whereas it is expedient to revoke the said Order in Council and the regulations made thereby respectively, and to make other provision in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by the said Act, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, doth hereby revoke the several regulations made, and abolish the rates of postage prescribed, by the Order in Council hereinbefore recited, and in lieu thereof doth make the regulations specified in the Schedule hereto, and doth order and declare that the rates of postage payable within the colony on books, commercial papers, and pattern- and sample-packets for delivery within the colony, and on letters, books, commercial papers, pattern- and sample-packets, and newspapers for transmission to the several places beyond seas respectively mentioned in the Schedule hereto, shall be those specified in such Schedule; and, with the like advice and consent as aforesaid, His Excellency doth hereby further order and declare that such rates of postage shall in all cases be paid at the time such letters, books, commercial papers, pattern- and sample-packets, and newspapers are delivered into the post-office; and, further, that this Order in Council shall take effect on and after the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

SCHEDULE.

Business Hours.

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. on week-days only. Money-order and savings-bank business is transacted at certain offices and hours named at pages 128-129 of the Postal Guide, on week-days only.

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

Telegraph.—The hours of attendance at offices where telegraph business is transacted, and a list of these offices, will be found at pages 136–147 of the Postal Guide.

Post Office and Telegraph Holidays.—The statutory post-office and telegraph holidays are New Year's Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Prince of Wales's Birthday, and Christmas Day.

Delivery.

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

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 parcels by parcel post, see regulations under "Inland Parcel Post," page 88 of the Postal Guide.

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.

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

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. No information must be given by a postal officer respecting letters, &c., which pass through a Post Office, except to the persons to whom they are addressed.

Private Boxes and Bags.

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

- (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.); and
- (c.) Provided that no private box shall be let for a term less than six months, to date from the day on which the same shall be let; and that, where there are two or more applicants for the same box at the same time, the preference shall be given to the person desiring to have the same for the longest term.

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

Letters directed to any person renting a private box, and letters directed to members of the family or servants, also letters directed to the care of the box-holder, will be deposited in the box (unless written notice be given to the contrary). The registered and unpaid correspondence will be retained by the delivery-clerk, and the box-holder notified by means of cards placed in the box.

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

Private box-lobbies at chief post offices are open on week-days from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. At all other offices the hours are irregular, and vary from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., according to local requirements. The lobbies are also open on Sundays and holidays but at irregular hours.

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

- (a.) The fees payable for private mail bags shall be—For a term exceeding six calendar months and not exceeding one year, two pounds (£2); for a term not exceeding six calendar months, one pound (£1). Provided that no private mail bag shall be let for a term less than six months, to date from the day on which the same shall be let.
- (b.) The bag must be of leather, with a lock and two keys, and provided and kept in repair at the cost of the person requiring it. When empty it must not exceed two pounds in weight. All private bags must be approved by the Postmaster.
- (c.) The Postmaster must securely lock the bag before despatching it, and it must be returned to the Postmaster in the same manner.
- (d.) The bag must only contain correspondence for persons connected with the establishment of the owner of the bag, or who may be in his employment; and it must be distinctly understood that such owner is responsible for the postage of all unpaid letters, and for returning receipts for all those which may be registered.

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 Contractors are not required to wait for it.

Unclaimed Letters.

On the first day of each month a list is exhibited at each Post Office in the Colony of the addresses of all letters received from places beyond the Colony that have remained unclaimed for two months at such Post Office, exclusive of the month in which they were received; and such of these letters as remain unclaimed at the end of a further period of one month are then forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, to be returned unopened to the countries where they originated. Unclaimed letters originating in the Colony are not advertised, but at the end of one month are forwarded (excepting special-request letters) to the Dead Letter Office, Wellington, there to be opened and returned to the writers.

Special Request Letters.

Letters posted in the colony, 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 letters which have, in addition, a request on the address side of the cover that the letters be returned if not claimed within a stated period, are also returned unopened by Chief Postmasters. No such letters, however, will be returned unless they have remained in the Post Office to which addressed at least ten days.

Letters 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.

The above instructions do not apply to the following classes of letters, which are sent to the Dead Letter Office:—Registered and official letters (excepting those otherwise specially directed), surcharged letters, and letters containing coin.

Times for Posting Correspondence.

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 § 4, page 984), letters may be posted until within twenty minutes of the time the mail leaves the office.

Late letters may also be posted on board steamers, and in the travelling post office and guards' vans of the principal trains. The late fee in all cases is, for places beyond the colony, an extra single rate of postage; and, for delivery within the colony, one penny additional postage.

Postage and Revenue Stamps, Registered-letter Envelopes, Post Cards, and Newspaper Wrappers.

Every Postmaster is required to keep for sale to the public a sufficient stock of the various postage and revenue labels and post-cards in use in the colony, and to sell them at the following prices:—

	s. d.		£ s. d.
Halfpenny labels ..	... 0 ½ each	One-shilling labels ..	... 0 1 0 each
Penny labels ..	... 0 1 "	Post-cards ..	... 0 0 1 "
Twopenny labels ..	... 0 2 "	Reply-paid post-cards ..	... 0 0 2 "
Twopence halfpenny labels ..	... 0 2½ "		
Threepenny labels ..	... 0 3 "	Newspaper Wrappers—	
Fourpenny labels ..	... 0 4 "	Parcels of 18 ..	... 0 0 10
Fivepenny labels ..	... 0 5 "	Parcels of 270 ..	... 0 12 6
Sixpenny labels ..	... 0 6 "	Parcels of 540 ..	... 1 5 0
Eightpenny labels ..	... 0 8 "	Parcels of 1,080 ..	... 2 10 0

Registered-letter envelopes are for foreign as well as inland letters. Sizes: 5½ in. by 3½ in., 6 in. by 3½ in., price ½d. each; 9 in. by 5 in., price 1d. each.

No person excepting a postal officer may, unless specially licensed by the Stamp Department, sell postage-stamps, post-cards, or newspaper wrappers. The penalty for such illegal sale is ten pounds.

To prevent the purloining of postage-stamps by the *employés* in large establishments, the stamps may be perforated with the initials of the firms, &c., so as to render the improper sale of such stamps a matter of difficulty. The perforation with initials of the stamps on post-cards and newspaper wrappers is also allowed; but permission in all cases must first be obtained from the Postmaster-General.

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

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

English, Victorian, and New South Wales 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, and New South Wales, in order to relieve them of the cost of the postage when sending replies. *These stamps cannot be purchased in quantities of more than two shillings and sixpence worth at one time, nor are they permitted to be used for the purpose of making remittances.*

Re-purchase of Stamps.

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

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,

Rates of Postage.

Prepayment of postage can only be effected by means of postage-stamps.

Correspondence addressed to	Registration (con- ditions at p. 990).		Letters (conditions at p. 984).		Post-cards (conditions at p. 985).	Book-post (conditions at p. 986).				Pattern and Sample Packets (conditions at p. 988).	Newspapers (conditions at p. 989).	Parcels.		
	Fee.	Not exceeding ½oz.	Every additional ½oz.	Single, each.	Reply paid, each.	For every 2oz. or fraction of 2oz.	Not exceeding ½oz.	Not exceeding 4oz.	Not exceeding 10oz.	Every additional 2oz.	Each.	For every 2oz. or fraction of 2oz.	Not exceeding 1lb.	Every additional 1lb.
I. New Zealand (including Chatham and Kermadec Islands):	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
(a.) Town correspondence, viz., correspondence for delivery from the post office at which posted	3	1	1	1	2	½	½	1	..	½	1	..	6	3
(b.) Inland correspondence, viz., correspondence for delivery at any other office than that at which posted	3	2	2	1	2	½	..	1	..	½	1	..	6	3
II. Australian Colonies, and South Sea Islands enumerated at page 981, Table A	3	2	2	1	2	½	..	..	2½	½	1	1	2	2
III. The United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries (see list at pages 981 to 984, Table B)	3	2½	2½	1½	3	½	..	..	2½	½	1	1	6	3

^a See Parcel Post Tariff for Australia, pages 94-95, Postal Guide.
^b United Kingdom, &c., pages 96-127, Postal Guide.

Table A.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

I.—AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

New South Wales.	South Australia.	Victoria.
Queensland.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.

II.—SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

(The islands not mentioned here will be found under Table B.)

Cook Islands	Raratonga.	New Guinea, German (see Table B).
	Hervey.	New Hebrides.
	Mangaia.	Norfolk Island.
Ducie Island.		Pitcairn Island.
Easter Island.		Samoa Islands (Navigators).
Fiji Islands.		Solomon Islands.
New Guinea, British.		Tonga Group (Friendly Islands)

Table B.

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

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

(a) Denotes that the limit of weight of pattern and sample packets for these countries is 12oz. (The maximum dimensions and weight for patterns and samples for the United Kingdom and other countries are stated at section 7, page 988.)

(b) Denotes that gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., may be sent to these countries by letter-post. (Such articles, however, if addressed to any of the other countries with which New Zealand has parcel-post exchanges can be sent by parcel-post, except in cases in which they are specially prohibited. See pages 96 to 127 of Postal Guide.)

For prohibited articles, see page 991.

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route, via
Abyssinia	Aden.	Bechuanaland (liable to additional charge on delivery)	Mauritius.
Accra	London.		S. Frisco-London.
Aden	Australia.	Aden-Zanzibar.	
Addah	London.	Belgium	S. Frisco-London.
Afghanistan* ..	Bombay.		Plymouth.
Africa, East ..	Aden.		Suez.
Africa, South, South-east, and South-west	Mauritius.	Benguela	London.
	S. Frisco-London.	Belize	New York.
	Aden-Zanzibar.		Suez.
Africa, West ..	London.	Benin	London.
Alghwey	London.	Bermuda ^b	New York.
Akassa	London.		Suez.
Albania	S. Frisco-London.	Beyrout	Suez.
	Suez.		S. Frisco-London.
Alexandretta ..	Suez.	Bolivia	San Francisco.
	S. Frisco-London.		Rio de Janeiro.
Algeria	S. Frisco-London.	Bonny	London.
	Suez.	Buen Ayre	New York.
Ambrizette ..	London.		Suez.
Anam	Singapore.	Borneo, Dutch and British	Torres Strait.
Andorra	S. Frisco-London.		Colombo.
	Suez.	Bourbon	Mauritius.
	Plymouth.		Aden.
Angola	London.	Brass	London.
Annobon	London.	Brazil	Direct steamers.
Anguilla	New York.	British Columbia ..	San Francisco.
	Suez.		Suez.
Antigua	New York.	British Guiana ..	New York.
	Suez.		Rio de Janeiro.
Arabia	Aden.	Bulgaria	S. Frisco-London.
Argentine Republic	Rio de Janeiro.		Plymouth.
Asaba	London.		Suez.
Asia, Central ..	Bombay.	Burmah	Colombo.
Ascension	London.	Cabenda	London.
Austria-Hungary	S. Frisco-London.	Calabar	London.
	Suez.	Cambodia	Singapore.
	Plymouth.	Cameroons ^b	London.
Azores	Rio de Janeiro.	Canada	San Francisco.
	S. Frisco-London.		Suez.
Bagamoyo ^b ..	Aden.	Canary Islands ..	Direct steamers.
Bagdad	Bombay.	Candia	Suez.
Bahamas	New York.		S. Frisco-London.
	Suez.	Cape Coast Castle ..	London.
Balearic Islands	S. Frisco-London.	Cape Colony	Mauritius.
	Suez.		S. Frisco-London.
	Plymouth.		Aden-Zanzibar.
Barbados	New York.	Cape Verd Islands ..	Rio de Janeiro.
	Suez.		S. Frisco-London.

* The Postal Union rates prepay letters as far as the Indian frontier only. Correspondence for Afghanistan should therefore be addressed to the care of some agent at Peshawar, who should be instructed to pay the extra postage charged by the Ameer of Cabul on correspondence passing through his territory.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH POSTAL UNION RATES ARE CHARGED—continued.

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route via
Mayotte	French packet. Aden.	Rhodes	Suez.
Metelin or Mytilene	Suez.	Roumania	S. Frisco-London.
Mexico	S. Frisco-London. San Francisco.		Suez.
Moluccas	Suez.	Russia	Plymouth.
	Torres Strait.		S. Frisco-London.
Mombasa	Colombo.		Plymouth.
Monaco	Aden.		Suez.
	S. Frisco-London.	St. Croix (West Indies)	New York.
Monrovia	Suez.		Suez.
Montenegro ..	Plymouth.	St. Domingo ..	New York.
	London.		Suez.
Montserrat ^b ..	S. Frisco-London.	St. Eustatius ..	New York.
	New York.		Suez.
Morocco	Suez.	St. Helena	S. Frisco-London.
	S. Frisco-London.		Mauritius.
Mosquito Territory ..	San Francisco.	St. John's (West Indies)	New York.
	Rio de Janiero.		Suez.
Mossamedes ..	London.	St. Kitt's	New York.
Mozambique ..	Aden.		Suez.
Muscat	Aden.	St. Lucia (West Indies)	New York.
Natal	Mauritius.		Suez.
	S. Frisco-London.	St. Martin's ..	New York.
	Aden-Zanzibar.		Suez.
Nevis	New York.	St. Pierre et Miquelon	San Francisco.
	Suez.		Suez.
New Brunswick ..	San Francisco.	St. Thomas (West Indies)	New York.
	Suez.		Suez.
New Caledonia ..	[land. Sydney or Auckland.	St. Thomas (West Indies)	London.
New Guinea, German	Brisbane.	St. Vincent (Cape Verd)	Rio de Janeiro.
Newfoundland ^b ..	San Francisco.		S. Frisco-London.
	Suez.	St. Vincent (West Indies) ^b	New York.
Nicaragua	San Francisco.		Suez.
	Rio de Janiero.	Salt Pond	London.
Nicobar Islands ..	Australia.	San Salvador (Central America)	San Francisco.
Niger Territory ..	London.		Rio de Janiero.
Norway	S. Frisco-London.	San Salvador (West Indies)	New York.
	Plymouth.		Suez.
	Suez.	Samsoun	Suez.
Nossi Bé	French packet.		S. Frisco-London.
	Aden.	Sandwich Islands ..	Auckland.
Novo Rodondo ..	London.		Torres Straits.
Nova Scotia ..	San Francisco.	Sarawak	Colombo.
	Suez.		S. Frisco-London.
Ontario	San Francisco.	Scotland ^b	Plymouth.
	Suez.		Suez-London.
Opobo	London.	Senegal	London.
Orange Free State ..	Mauritius.	Senegambia	London.
	S. Frisco-London.	Servia	S. Frisco-London.
	Aden-Zanzibar.		Suez.
Palestine	Suez.		Plymouth.
	S. Frisco-London.	Sette Cama	London.
Panama	San Francisco.	Seychelles	French packet.
	Rio de Janiero.		Aden.
Paraguay	Rio de Janeiro.	Sherboro	London.
Patagonia	Buenos Ayres.	Siam	Singapore.
Pellew Islands ..	Torres Strait.	Siberia	Russia.
	Colombo.	Sicily ^a	Suez.
Penang ^b	Torres Strait.		S. Frisco-London.
	Colombo.	Sierra Leone ^b ..	London.
Persia	Bombay.	Singapore ^b	Torres Strait.
Peru	San Francisco.		Colombo.
	Rio de Janiero.	Smyrna	Suez.
Philippine Islands ..	Torres Strait.		S. Frisco-London.
	Colombo.	Society Islands (Tahiti)	Auckland.
Poland	S. Frisco-London.		Aden.
	Plymouth.	Socotra	S. Frisco-London.
	Suez.	Spain	Suez.
Pondicherry ..	Bombay.		Plymouth.
Porto Rico	New York.	Straits Settlements ^b	Torres Strait.
	Suez.		Colombo.
Portugal	S. Frisco-London.	Suakim	Aden.
	Plymouth.	Sumatra	Torres Strait.
	Suez.		Colombo.
Prince Edward Island	San Francisco.	Surinam	New York.
	Suez.		Suez.
Quebec	San Francisco.	Sweden	S. Frisco-London.
	Suez.		Plymouth.
Quilimane	Aden.		Suez.
Réunion	French packet.	Switzerland	S. Frisco-London.
	Aden.		Suez.
			Plymouth.
			Suez.
		Syria	S. Frisco-London.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH POSTAL UNION RATES ARE CHARGED—continued.

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route via
Tanga	Aden.	Turk's Islands ..	New York.
Tangiers	S. Frisco-London.		Suez.
	Suez.	United Kingdom ^b ..	San Francisco.
	Plymouth.		Plymouth.
Teneriffe	Direct steamers.		Suez.
Tobago	New York.	United States of	San Francisco.
	Suez.	America	Suez.
Togo Territory ^b ..	London.	United States of	San Francisco.
Tortola	New York.	Colombia	Rio de Janeiro.
	Suez.	Uruguay	Rio de Janeiro.
Transvaal	Mauritius.	Vancouver Island ..	San Francisco.
	S. Frisco-London.		Suez.
	Aden-Zanzibar.	Venezuela	New York.
Trebizond	Suez.		Rio de Janeiro.
	S. Frisco-London.	Virgin Islands ..	New York.
Trinidad	New York.		Suez.
	Suez.	West Indies	New York.
Tripoli	S. Frisco-London.		Suez.
	Suez.	Whydah	London.
Tunis	S. Frisco-London.	Zanzibar	Aden.
	Suez.	Zululand	Mauritius.
Turkey, European and	S. Frisco-London.		S. Frisco-London.
Asiatic			Aden-Zanzibar.

CONDITIONS OF TRANSMISSION.

LETTERS.

Rates of postage.

1. The rates of postage on letters posted in New Zealand are—

(a.) For delivery within the colony—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. From the post office at which they are posted | } 1d. for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof. |
| 2. From any other post office than that at which posted | |

(b.) Australian Colonies and South Sea Islands enumerated in Table A, page 981	} 2d. for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof.

(c.) Great Britain, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries (see list in Table B, pages 981 to 984)	} 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof.

Insufficiently-prepaid letters.

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

Dimensions.

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

Late letters.

4. For sea-borne mails late letters may be posted till within twenty minutes of the time the mail is to leave the office. Late letters may also be posted on board steamers, in the railway travelling post office and in guards' vans of the principal trains. A late fee of 1d. must be affixed to late letters addressed to places within the colony, and of one additional single rate to all places beyond the colony.

Late fee

Consignees letters.

5. Consignees' letters when received loose from vessels for delivery through the Post Office are forwarded at the inland rate of postage. If altogether unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, they will be charged the deficiency only. The words "Consignee's letter" must be inscribed on the face of such letters.

Redirected letters fully prepaid.

6. Redirected letters 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 only charged on delivery 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter prepaid 2d. and posted at Wellington for Auckland would be redirected free of charge thence to Dunedin, or to any place in Australia, but if subsequently redirected, say from Dunedin to London, it would be charged on delivery "3d." i.e., the postage from Wellington to London 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. less stamps affixed 2d.

Insufficiently prepaid.

Redirected letters not fully prepaid for their first destination are charged double the difference between the postage from the original office of posting and the last place of redirection, and the postage affixed to the letters.

7. Letters, &c., from places beyond the colony, which have not been regularly posted at the office of despatch, are charged on delivery with full postage as from the country of origin, unless they are letters which it is not compulsory by law to send by post, in which case the inland letter rate only will be collected.

Letters from beyond the Colony not regularly posted.

8. Letters containing valuable articles should invariably be registered. If any unregistered letter is discovered to contain coin or bank-notes, it will be compulsorily registered and surcharged 6d.

Letters containing valuable articles, bank-notes, &c.

9. Letters addressed to or forwarded by any non-commissioned officer, members of the Cape regular service, army schoolmaster (not of the first class), army schoolmistress, soldier, or seaman, while actually employed in Her Majesty's service, may be transmitted within the colony, and between the colony and the Australian Colonies, India, British Ports in the Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom, at a charge of 1d. each; and to any post office within the British Dominions, *via* the United Kingdom, by British mail packet, at 2d. each, provided that the following regulations are observed:—

Soldiers' and sailors' letters may be forwarded at 1d.

- (a.) Each letter must not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight.
- (b.) If sent by any such privileged person, it must be superscribed with the name of the writer, his description or class in the regiment or vessel, and signed by the officer at the time in command.
- (c.) If addressed to any such privileged person, his description or class in the regiment or vessel must be specified thereon.
- (d.) If posted within the colony, the postage must be prepaid.

Letters of this description posted or received in the colony, not in accordance with the foregoing regulations, or if addressed to foreign countries, will be treated as ordinary letters.

10. For particulars as to letters not accepted for transmission, see "Articles not allowed to be sent by post," page 991.

Prohibited letters.

POST-CARDS.

1. The rates of postage are—

For delivery within the Colony, Australia, and the South Sea Islands (see Table A, page 981)	Each single post-card, 1d. Each reply-paid post-card, 2d.
For delivery in any other country (see Table B, pages 981 to 984)	Each single Postal Union post-card, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Each reply-paid Postal Union post-card, 3d.

Rates of postage.

(Postal Union post-cards will be applicable to any of the countries mentioned at Table B, pages 981 to 984. Until these are printed and issued, the present Inland and Australian post-cards may be used in their stead, by affixing a 1d. stamp next the printed stamp on "single," and on each half of the "reply-paid" cards).

2. No post-cards other than those issued by the Government, or private post-cards stamped by the Government under the special authority of the Postmaster-General, can be used for the purpose of making a communication through the Post Office, unless such cards be prepaid the ordinary letter rate.

Only post-cards issued or stamped by Government admissible.

3. Private cards will be received from the public, and impressed with the penny postage-stamp, under the following conditions: A week's notice is to be given by the applicant, and a sample of the card to be used to be forwarded for the Postmaster-General's inspection. None but cards of approved quality and colour will be accepted. Each sheet must be of the size of 22in. by 15in., and must not exceed 2oz. in weight. Not fewer than fifty sheets of card can be received at one time. On each sheet presented for impression, the applicant's name or monogram is to be embossed or printed, and any printing must be thoroughly dry. Cards when impressed will be returned to the applicant in sheets of twenty-one impressions. No fee will be charged for stamping. Cash must accompany all cards to be impressed. No commission will be allowed upon private cards impressed for licensed vendors.

Conditions for receiving and stamping private cards.

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

General conditions.

The sender has also the option of indicating his name and address on the face or on the back of the card, either in writing or by means of a stamp, autograph-stamp, or any other typographical process.

On the reverse side, any communication, whether in the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written, printed, engraved, or designed, except as provided in section 6. Excepting stamps for prepayment, and the address-labels above-mentioned, nothing whatever must be joined or attached to a post-card, unless it be addressed for delivery within the colony, in which case a receipt-stamp may be affixed to the back.

5. The reply-half of a post-card received from any place outside of the colony can only be sent without extra charge to the country in which it originated; if addressed to any other country it is treated as an unpaid letter. Each of the two halves must fulfil the conditions laid down for single post-cards; one half is doubled over the other, and they must not be closed up in any manner whatsoever.

Reply-paid post-cards.

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

Post-cards bearing obscene or libellous inscriptions.

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

Post-cards infringing rules.
Unpaid post-cards.

8. Post-cards posted insufficiently prepaid or unpaid (such as post-cards not issued by New Zealand, or cards which have already been used for transmission) will be charged as insufficiently prepaid or unpaid letters.

BOOK-POST.

Division of book-post.

1. The book-post is now divided into two classes: (a) Commercial Papers' and (b) Printed Papers.

(a.) Commercial Papers.

Rates of postage for commercial papers.

2. The postage for commercial papers is—

(a.) Within New Zealand,—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1.) For delivery from the office at which posted (town deliveries) | { For any single commercial paper not exceeding ½ oz. ... ½ d. |
| (2.) For delivery from any other office than that at which posted, and for town papers exceeding ½ oz. | { Not exceeding 4 oz. ... 1 d.
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof ... ½ d. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| (b.) To the Australian Colonies, the South Sea Islands enumerated in Table A, page 981, Great Britain, British Colonies and Foreign Countries (shown under Table B, pages 981 to 984) | { For any weight not exceeding 10 oz. ... 2 ½ d.
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof ... ½ d. |
|---|---|

Definition of commercial papers.

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), such as:—

Acceptances.

Accounts, trade and professional, receipted or unreceipted, sent singly, for places within the colony only. No written or printed communications or remarks not strictly part of the account itself, such as "With thanks," "A cheque will oblige," &c., must be added.

Affidavits.

Bills of exchange.

Bill of lading, or ships' manifests.

Briefs.

Deeds, or copies thereof.

Depositions.

Drafts.

Examination papers (corrections allowed, but nothing in the nature of a letter).

Insurance documents, such as forms of proposal, private friends' and medical reports on policies. (Premium, renewal, interest, and election notices, can pass at letter-rates only within the colony, unless wholly printed.)

Invoices, sent singly, "Forwarded by — (steamer or rail)" may be added.

Legal documents, not in the nature of a letter.

Manuscript for printing.

Music, written.

Notices—

(a.) Of rates due; may have names, dates, and amounts inserted in writing.

(b.) Of calls, subscriptions, premiums due. Such notices, if not wholly printed, can be sent at letter rates only to places within the colony.

Pass-books of banks, societies, &c.

Pay-sheets.

Powers of attorney.

Receipts (formal), within the colony only (see Accounts).

Recognisances.

Returns of banks, insurance, and public companies (without remarks or comments).

Scrip.

Society subscription-cards.

Specifications, with or without plans.

Stock-sheets.

Way-bills.

Printed forms of letters or notices with amounts, &c., filled in in writing, cannot be sent at "Commercial Paper Rates," except in the cases specified above. (See also Printed Papers.)

Commercial papers to be sent in "open envelopes."

5. Commercial papers should be forwarded in wrappers or in open envelopes, and have stated thereon the name and address of the senders. They are generally subject to the conditions of packing and limits of weight and dimensions applicable to printed papers. (See sections 13 and 14, page 988.)

(b.) Printed Papers (including Books).

Rate of postage.

6. The postage for printed papers, except inland newspapers, is—

To any place within or beyond New Zealand.	{ ½ d. per 2 oz.
--	------------------

Hansard free.

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

Definition of printed papers.

7. Printed papers generally comprise all impressions or copies obtained on paper, parchment, or cardboard, by means of printing, lithography, autography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying-press or type-writer; anything 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. The following is a list of the more prominent articles considered as "Printed Papers":—

Address-cards.

Books, stitched or bound.

Cards—

- (a.) Birthday, Christmas, Easter, and New Year's cards, may have written on them complimentary and such-like remarks, together with the names and addresses of the senders, and of the person for whom the cards are intended, also the date of sending. (For example: "To John Smith, with best wishes from Mary Smith, Christmas, 1892.") But cards having messages or other communications written on them such as "Hoping to see you shortly;" "Write soon," will be liable to letter rates of postage.
- (b.) Cards of invitation, printed. (The name of the person invited, the date, object, and place of the gathering, may be added in manuscript.)
- (c.) Visiting cards, printed or engraved. (The address of the sender, his title as well as conventional initials, such as "P.P.C.," may be added in writing.)
- (d.) Travellers' cards—Name of traveller and date of his visit may be inserted in writing. (Price lists may not be attached to travellers' cards.)
- Catalogues—prices in figures may be inserted in writing.
- Circulars, *i.e.*, letters wholly printed, engraved, or lithographed. If produced by any other mechanical process, at least 20 copies must be submitted to the Post Office simultaneously for posting.

8. 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 bears any mark whatever of such a kind as to constitute a conventional language, cannot be sent at printed paper rates.

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

- (a.) To indicate on the outside of the missive, 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 also errors in printing in printed documents;
- (d.) To erase 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.) To insert or correct in manuscript, or by a mechanical process, figures as well as the name of a traveller and date of his visit, in prices current, tenders for advertisements, stock and share lists, and trade circulars;
- (g.) To add a dedication on books, sheets of music, photographs, and engravings, as well as to enclose the invoice relating to any such work;
- (h.) In requisitions sent to libraries (printed and open, and intended as orders for books, newspapers, engravings, pieces of music), to indicate on the back, in manuscript, the works required or offered, and to erase or underline, on the front, the whole or part of the printed communications;
- (k.) To paint fashion-plates, maps, &c.

10. 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, are forbidden, except as provided in the next section, No. 11.

11. Circular notices issued by the authorities of friendly and masonic societies to the members thereof, and differing from each other only in the name of the addressee and the amount due, but being otherwise in identical terms, may pass at the rate for "printed papers" within the colony.

12. Address cards and all printed matter of the form and substance of an unfolded card may be forwarded without wrapper, envelope, fastening, or fold. Cards bearing the inscription of post-cards are not allowed to go at the rate for "printed papers."

Drawings.

Engravings.

Fashion-plates, &c.

Maps.

Music, printed. (Written music, see "Commercial Papers.")

Notices of all kinds entirely printed, engraved, and lithographed. (In notices of meetings the name of the person invited, the date, place, and object of the meeting may be inserted in writing.)

Paintings.

Photographs.

Pictures.

Papers impressed for the use of the blind, or cardboard drawing-models stamped in relief. (Not admissible, however, as printed papers in Russia or Sweden.)

Plans, without remarks in manuscript.

Prices current, stock and share-lists. (Prices may be filled in in writing.)

Printed matter generally.

Proofs of printing. Manuscript additions and alterations which relate to correction of form and printing may be made to corrected proofs, and, in case of want of space, additions may be made on separate sheets.

Ships' advices. (The dates of departures of ships may be inserted in manuscript.)

Stamps for prepayment, obliterated or not, can only be forwarded at letter rates or by parcel-post.

Tenders for advertisements. (Figures may be inserted in writing.)

Valentines.

Definition of printed papers.

Certain writing allowed on printed papers.

Notices from friendly and masonic societies may pass as "printed papers" within the colony.

Address cards and unfolded cards.

GENERAL BOOK-POST REGULATIONS,
APPLYING TO BOTH "PRINTED PAPERS" AND "COMMERCIAL PAPERS."

Book-packets must be open at one or both ends, but may be tied with string easy to unfasten. 13. A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing-wax, postage-stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at one or both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. 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.

Limits of dimensions and weight. 14. The limits of size for book-packets are 18in. in any direction. If made up in the form of a roll, a packet may measure up to 2ft. 6in. in length and 4in. in diameter. Packets exceeding these limits will be detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office. The weight must not exceed 4lb.

Insufficiently prepaid book-packets. 15. 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 in the meantime, they are sent to the Dead Letter Office. Wholly-unpaid packets addressed to any place within the colony are sent to destination, but will be charged double the deficiency, at prepaid rate, on delivery.

If commercial papers or samples are enclosed with printed papers the rates for commercial papers must be paid. 16. If "commercial papers" or "samples" are enclosed with "printed papers" the rates for "commercial papers" or "samples," respectively, must be paid.

Treatment of irregularly-posted book-packets. 17. "Commercial papers" and "printed papers," photographs, cards, &c., marked on the outside as such, bearing or containing writing other than that authorized, or such as may be closed against inspection, or contain enclosures not authorized by the foregoing rules, if addressed to any place within the colony, are sent to destination surcharged simple letter rate, minus the postage already prepaid. (The fine thus imposed on open packets not to exceed 6d., unless the written matter enclosed represent more than a foolscap sheet of writing.) If addressed to any place beyond New Zealand such packets are detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

Re-direction of printed papers and commercial papers free. 18. "Printed" and "commercial papers" may be redirected free of charge on the same conditions as ordinary letters. (See section 6, page 984.)

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES.

Rates of postage. 1. The rates of postage for patterns and samples are—
For all places within and beyond New Zealand ... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{For each packet not exceeding 4oz.} \dots 1d. \\ \text{For each additional 2oz. or fraction thereof} \dots \frac{1}{2}d. \end{array} \right.$

Definition of patterns and samples. Must not possess any saleable value. 2. The pattern and sample post to countries beyond New Zealand is restricted to *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise, and patterns or samples for such places must possess no saleable value, or they will be detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office. Samples of eider-down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair, thread, vanilla, or isinglass are deemed inadmissible if they weigh more than 3oz.

Packets not *bona fide* samples and patterns may be sent by sample post within the colony. How patterns and samples should be packed. 3. Packets not *bona fide* samples or patterns may be sent by parcel-post to any of the countries enumerated in the Postal Guide under "Parcel Post." Such packets may, however, be sent at the sample-post rates to any place within the colony.

The only writing allowed on pattern- and sample-packets. 4. Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the end, and 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.

Dangerous and prohibited articles. 5. Patterns and samples must not bear any writing, except the name and address of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's trade-mark, numbers, prices, and indications relative to weight or size, or to the quantity to be disposed of.

Wedding-cake. 6. Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel-pens, nails, keys, watch-machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail-bags and to the officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be forwarded as samples. Wedding-cake may also be forwarded, but should be endorsed "Sample Post." Liquids, glass, anything of a greasy nature, explosives, indigo, and colouring or other powders likely to damage the correspondence are prohibited.

Dimensions and weight. 7. Packets addressed to places within the colony, or for the United Kingdom, must not exceed 2ft. in length, or 1ft. in width and depth and 5lb. in weight, and those directed to the Australian Colonies are limited to 1lb.

Pattern and sample packets sent to any other place, except France, Italy, and Egypt, must not exceed 1ft. in length, 8in. in width, 4in. in depth, and 8oz. in weight, unless they be in the form of a roll for which the maximum dimensions are limited to 1ft. in length and 6in. in diameter. Those for France, Italy, and Egypt are subject to the same dimensions, but may weigh up to 12oz.

If commercial papers are enclosed with sample- or pattern-packets, rate for commercial papers to be paid. 8. 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 also be enclosed with pattern and sample packets.

9. Pattern- and sample-packets bearing or containing writing beyond that authorised in section 5 of these rules, or such as may be closed against inspection, or contain enclosures not authorised by the foregoing rules (except such as are absolutely prohibited), if posted for any place within the colony, are sent to destination surcharged simple letter rate, less the postage already affixed. (The fine thus imposed on open packets must not exceed 6d., if the written matter does not represent more than a foolscap sheet of writing.) If addressed to any place beyond the colony, such packets will be detained, and sent to the Dead Letter Office for disposal. Treatment of irregularly-posted pattern- and sample-packets.
10. Live bees and entomological specimens may be forwarded at sample-post rates to any place within the colony, provided they are enclosed in covers so constructed as to avoid all danger and to allow the contents to be ascertained. Live bees may also be sent to the Australian Colonies. Live bees and entomological specimens.
11. Pattern- and sample-packets are redirected free of charge to any place within or beyond New Zealand on the same conditions as letters. (See section 6, page 984.) Redirected pattern- and sample-packets.
12. Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid pattern or sample-packets are treated the same as unpaid or insufficiently prepaid "Printed Papers." See section 15, page 988. Treatment of unpaid sample packets.

Newspapers.

1. The postage for the transmission of newspapers is— Rates of postage.
 (a.) For places within the colony ... For each newspaper, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 (b.) For places beyond the colony ... $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2oz.
2. Newspapers published in the colony must be registered at the General Post Office. Newspapers must be registered at the General Post Office.
3. A newspaper is a publication consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto or to other current topics, with or without advertisements. It may be printed and published in New Zealand or elsewhere, but shall be published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty days. The full title and date of publication shall be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page. Definition of a newspaper.
4. A supplement to a newspaper shall be deemed to be part of such newspaper for the purposes of the regulations, and shall consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets or on a piece or pieces of paper, or consisting wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement shall in every case be published with the newspaper, and shall have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page, or, if it consist of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side. Definition of a supplement.
5. A newspaper for any place within the colony must not contain any enclosure other than the supplement or supplements proper to the newspaper. Any other enclosure not in contravention of the rules for "printed papers" will render the newspaper liable to the charge for "printed papers." A newspaper must not contain any enclosure except the supplement.
6. If a "commercial paper" or some article coming within the definition of the "pattern- and sample-post" be enclosed in a newspaper, such paper and enclosure will be charged and treated under the regulations for "commercial papers" and "pattern and sample post" respectively. Treatment of a paper containing commercial papers or sample-packets.
7. A newspaper may either be forwarded like other printed papers under the regulations for "printed papers" or at the above rates for newspapers. Newspapers may be forwarded under rules for printed papers.
8. If more than one newspaper be enclosed in a packet sent by newspaper-post addressed to any place within the Colony, an additional rate should be affixed for each newspaper. But such packet is not chargeable with a higher rate than would be payable on a book-packet of the same weight. More than one newspaper may be enclosed in a packet.
9. Packets of, or single, newspapers, if addressed to places beyond the colony and posted unpaid, are detained and advertised the same as ordinary "printed papers." Unpaid newspapers intended for delivery within the colony, and insufficiently prepaid newspapers for places beyond the colony, are forwarded to destination charged double the deficiency at the prepaid rate. Insufficiently-prepaid newspapers.
10. Newspapers for delivery in the colony, if posted in single numbers, addressed to the Manager, Keeper, Clerk, Secretary, Librarian, or other person having the charge of any Athenaeum, Mechanics' Institute, Hospital, Public Library, Young Men's Christian Association, Free Reading-rooms, Catholic Reading-room, Wellington; Sailors' Rest, Dunedin and Port Chalmers; Chambers of Commerce, Auckland and Dunedin; certain Charitable Institutions in Canterbury Postal District, or to any Lunatic Asylum, are permitted to pass through the post, and to be delivered free of postage. If directed to the care of the officer or to a name at the institution they shall be treated as ordinary newspapers. Newspapers addressed to public libraries in the colony may pass free of charge.
11. "Newspaper exchanges" (i.e., newspapers exchanged between newspaper offices in the colony) are permitted to pass through the post free of postage, provided they are posted in single numbers, and addressed to the Editor, Proprietor, Publisher, or Manager. The title of the newspaper and the words "Newspaper Exchange only" must be written or printed on each cover above the address. Newspaper exchanges not complying with these rules will be charged as ordinary newspapers. Newspaper exchanges transmitted free.

Only one copy of each free paper may be addressed to any one institution or newspaper office.

Redirection of newspapers.

Conditions of posting.

Writing beyond address of addressee and sender is not allowed in or on newspapers. Treatment of newspapers closed against inspection or bearing unauthorised writing.

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

13. Newspapers will be redirected free of charge to any place within or beyond New Zealand, on the same conditions as letters. (See section 6, page 984.)

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. Newspapers intended for delivery within the colony which contain or bear any writing beyond that specified in the preceding clause, No. 15, or are fastened in their covers by means of gum, sealing-wax, postage-stamps, or otherwise, are sent to destination surcharged simple 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 the colony, are detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

17. Newspapers addressed to places beyond the colony are subject to the same conditions respecting dimensions and weight as "printed papers." (See section 14, page 988.)

Registration.

Registration fee.

All classes of correspondence may be registered. Sender may obtain an acknowledgment of delivery.

Advantages of registration.

Letters containing coin, bank-notes, &c., will be compulsorily registered.

Declared value of contents not to be shown on packets addressed to certain countries.

Coin, jewellery, &c., can only be forwarded by letter-post to certain countries.

Coin, jewellery &c., may be sent by parcel post to certain countries.

Registration to some countries incomplete.

Registered letter to be presented at the counter.

Letter-carrier not to carry letters to be registered.

Letters may be registered for despatch by any mail one hour before its closing.

Articles addressed to initials or fictitious name cannot be registered.

Registered letters re-directed free of charge.

1. The fee for registration of any article addressed to a place within or beyond New Zealand is 3d., in addition to the ordinary postage, and must be prepaid.

2. Any letter, post-card, book or other packet, newspaper, or inland parcel will be accepted for registration.

3. The sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of its due receipt by the addressee, on payment, in advance, of an "acknowledgment fee" of 2½d., in addition to the ordinary registration fee.

4. The registration of an article renders its transmission much more secure; and the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets, though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account.

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

6. It is prohibited to send to any of the countries mentioned at Table B, pages 981 to 984, 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.

7. It is forbidden to send coin, jewellery, or precious articles by letter-post to any of the countries enumerated at Table B, pages 681 to 984, which are not marked (b).

8. Coin, 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 pages 96 to 127 of Postal Guide.

9. 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.

10. 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.

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

12. 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.

13. No article addressed in pencil, or directed to initials, or to a fictitious name, can be registered.

14. Registered articles are re-directed free of charge on the same conditions as ordinary letters. (See section 6, page 984.)

Articles not allowed to be sent by Letter, Book, Sample, or Newspaper Post.

Any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, or any other indecent or obscene article, or any letter, newspaper, publication, packet, or card having thereon any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, libellous, or grossly offensive character; also any explosive, dangerous or noxious substance, any living creature, excepting live bees and entomological specimens (live bees may also be sent to the Australian colonies), or anything likely to injure the contents of the mails or any officer of the Post Office.

(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.)

The transmission by post of gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., is prohibited in all countries mentioned at Table B, pages 931 to 934, which are not marked (*). Such articles may, however, be sent to such of the countries not so marked as have parcel-post exchanges with New Zealand, except in cases where the Parcel-post Regulations specially exclude their admission.

In *Luxemburg* the registration of packets containing gold, silver, jewellery, &c., is compulsory, and everything of value, except coin or bullion, is liable to duty.

In the undermentioned colonies, viz.,—

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

articles of value are transmissible, and, with the exception of jewellery addressed to *Ceylon*, *Newfoundland*, and *St. Vincent*, are exempt from Customs duty. Their transmission is also permitted in

Cyprus, *Grenada*, and *Jamaica*;

but they are liable to Customs duty, with the exception of gold and specie in *Cyprus*, gold, silver, and diamonds in *Grenada*, and diamonds in *Jamaica*.

In the *Dutch East Indies* articles of value are admissible, except wrought gold and silver, but the packets containing them must be registered.

Special prohibitions in *Italy* and *United States of America*: Anything relating to foreign lotteries.

Letters for *Italy* or other countries sent forward on *Italy*, if containing gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, registered or otherwise, are opened, the articles confiscated, and the letters sent on to destination.

In *Spain* and *Victoria* jewellery is dutiable, and liable to confiscation.

Russia.—Printed matter in the Russian language is prohibited; and even such trifling articles as photographs and Christmas cards are liable to duty, though a single photograph may be sent to *Russia* by post. All letters or packets containing prohibited or dutiable articles of any kind, however small the value, are confiscated in that country.

Gold and silver articles not allowed by letter post.

In *Luxemburg* registration of articles containing gold, &c., compulsory.

Articles of value may be sent to these places.

Anything relating to foreign lotteries specially prohibited.

Letters for *Italy* enclosing gold, &c., are opened, and contents confiscated. Printed matter in Russian language not to be sent to *Russia*.

Miscellaneous Regulations and Suggestions.

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 letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is it responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury, 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.

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 no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Except in the case of "special request" letters, post-cards, or circulars, 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.

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

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.

No postal officer is permitted to take money in prepayment of postage, 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.

Post Office not responsible for loss of correspondence.

Fragile articles should be sent by parcel-post.

Information as to articles in course of transmission to be given to addressee only.

Postmasters cannot return articles to senders.

Postmasters need not weigh for public anything except parcels.

Postmasters need not give change.

Postage-stamps to be affixed by the public.

Correspondence should show address of senders.

Letters should be gummed and not sealed.

Addresses of newspapers should be given on papers as well as covers.

Valuable articles should invariably be posted registered.

Letters should not be conveyed except by Post Office.

The addresses on letters should be full and distinct.

Postmasters to examine packets, so as to detect infringements of rules.

Packets which might be injured through being subject to great pressure, should not be sent by post.

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 inside or embossed on the envelopes.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from countries with hot climates with wax (except such as is specially prepared) 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

ALEX. WILLIS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.