

No. 27.

Price, 1s.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

POST OFFICE GUIDE

1930

(Closed 31st May).

An annual Subscription of 2s. 6d. entitles the subscriber to one copy each of the Guide and Monthly Supplements thereto, and of the half-yearly issue of the Mail Schedules for the State in which the subscription is paid.

AIR MAIL SAVES TIME

Rates and particulars on pages 11 to 15

POST EARLY.

Post early at intervals throughout the day as correspondence is prepared. Remember late posting may mean late delivery.

ADDRESS MAIL MATTER TO P.O. BOX No.

Always include the box number in the address of correspondence for persons and firms who are private box holders. Failure to do so incurs delay in delivery.

POSTAL DISTRICT NUMBER.

Always include the Postal District Number when addressing Mail Matter to a place within the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

PREPAY CORRECT POSTAGE.

The addressee has to pay double the deficiency, which causes him inconvenience and annoyance.

LETTER POSTAGE TO U.S.A.

3d. for the first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

ORGANIZATION
OF
POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Central Office: TREASURY GARDENS, Melbourne C.2.

Postmaster-General:

Hon. J. A. LYONS, M.H.R.

Director General.

H. P. BROWN, M.B.E., M.I.E.E.

Chief Engineer	..	J. M. CRAWFORD.
Chief Inspector (Finance)	..	A. J. CHRISTIE.
Chief Inspector (Postal Services)	..	M. B. HARRY.
Chief Inspector (Telephones)	..	L. B. FANNING.
Chief Inspector (Telegraphs)	..	E. H. BOURNE.
Chief Inspector (Wireless)	..	J. MALONE.
Senior Clerk	..	T. A. MILLER.

Deputy Directors, Posts and Telegraphs:

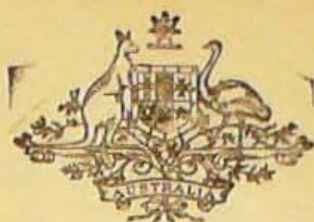
New South Wales	..	J. W. KITTO, G.P.O., Sydney.
Victoria	..	J. C. WESTHOVEN, G.P.O., Melbourne C.1.
Queensland	..	A. LITTLE, G.P.O., Brisbane.
South Australia	..	E. P. RAMSAY, G.P.O., Adelaide.
Western Australia	..	S. R. ROBERTS, G.P.O., Perth.
Tasmania	..	J. E. MONFRIES, G.P.O., Hobart.

The Central Office deals with matters of policy and general administration and controls the Department throughout the Commonwealth. It also deals with matters relating to the International Service, and adjusts accounts with other Administrations.

The Deputy Directors, Posts and Telegraphs, have immediate control of the Department within their respective States under powers delegated by the Postmaster-General.

Where Postal Inspectors are in charge of specific districts, power has been delegated to them to deal with requests for the establishment of ordinary postal, telegraphic or telephonic facilities. The Inspectors deal, as far as possible, with such requests on the spot, and where that is not possible forward them to the proper quarter for attention.

When any information regarding postal matters, other than those coming within the province of the Central Office as indicated above, and particulars of which do not appear in this Guide or the supplements thereto, is required, application should be made in writing to the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, to whom letters of complaint should also be addressed.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

POST OFFICE GUIDE,

CONTAINING

THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE POST AND TELEGRAPH ACT;

RULES AND INFORMATION CONCERNING

POSTAL, MONEY ORDER, POSTAL NOTE, TELEGRAPH,
TELEPHONE, AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICES

AND THE

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK REGULATIONS.

No. 27.

MAY, 1930.

(Closed 31st May.)

Published Yearly. Price 1s. Monthly Supplements 2d. each.

For an Annual Subscription of 2s. 6d., payable in advance, the following will be sent:

One copy of the Post Office Guide, one copy of each Monthly Supplement, and one copy of each half-yearly issue of a Table showing the Times of Arrival of Mails from and to the various ports within the State in which the subscription is paid.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT of the COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA
by H. J. GREEN, Government Printer for the State of New South Wales.

C.2725.—1

CONTENTS.

For detailed Index, see the concluding pages.

	PAGE
Notice to the Public	3
Summary of Principal Postal and Other Facilities	5
Hours of Business, Sunday and Holiday Arrangements ..	9, 10, 11
Air Mails	11
Postal Regulations, Rules and Rates—	
Letters	17, 38
Post Cards	17, 41
Letter Cards	17, 41
Commercial Papers	23, 41
Printed Papers	25, 42
Patterns, Samples, and Merchandise	27, 45
Books	28, 44
Catalogues	32
Newspapers	33, 46
Magazines	37, 47
Packing	48, 114
Private Boxes	100
Private Mail Bags	103
Registration	106
Parcel Post	113
Cash on Delivery Post	188
Money Orders	191
Postal Notes	206
Telegrams, Commonwealth	215
Telegrams, International	268
Rates for International Telegrams	306
Telephone Regulations	328
Savings Bank Regulations	363
List of Offices	371

Organization of the Department	Page 2 of cover
Principal Post Office Charges	Page 3 of cover
Postage Rates	Page 4 of cover

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The expeditious and safe transmission and delivery of mail matter will be greatly assisted if senders will give close attention to the following matters :—

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.—Do not use envelopes and wrappers made of flimsy material. In the course of the post they have to bear heavy stamping with metal stamps and much pressure and friction. The paper used should be white, or of some light colour, so that any writing upon it may be easily legible.

PACKING.—In your own interest pack all articles securely. The Department will exercise all reasonable care in handling, but does not accept responsibility for damage arising out of improper packing. In the case of articles which, if not suitably packed, may become injurious—such as glass, sharp instruments, oils, and fatty substances—the Department, for the protection of other mail matter and of its officers, requires that the prescribed conditions as to packing be strictly complied with. A metal paper fastener with rounded ends may be used to secure the contents of an article provided such fastener is not excessive in length and whenever practicable the ends are folded over inside the envelope or wrapper.

ARTICLES CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION.—Commercial papers; Printed papers; Patterns, samples and merchandise; Books; Catalogues; Newspapers, and Magazines, when posted at the rate prescribed for those articles must not be closed against inspection, except in certain cases specified in the conditions governing transmission of second class mail matter and registered articles. Be careful in this respect, as if the article is so closed it will be treated as an insufficiently prepaid letter.

Do not seal your letter with wax; if you do the wax may partly melt and cause the letter to adhere to some other postal article, and the result may be that either your own letter or some other person's is damaged or torn. The use of postage stamp selvage paper for fastening letters should also be avoided, as it may give the impression that the envelope has been improperly opened and refastened.

IMPORTANCE OF PREPAYING CORRECT POSTAGE.—It is greatly to your interest to affix the correct amount of postage in stamps when posting correspondence. Failure to do so results in the addressee being called upon to pay an amount equal to double the deficient postage.

Correspondence on which postage is not prepaid, or is insufficiently prepaid, is liable to delay in transmission. If newspapers are posted without postage stamps affixed they are not delivered.

AFFIXING POSTAGE STAMPS.—Affix postage stamps firmly to the front or address side of a postal article and in the right hand upper corner. If placed on the back of a letter they will not be recognized as prepayment of postage.

HOW TO ADDRESS MAIL MATTER.—Write the address clearly and legibly, parallel to the longest side of the envelope. The first line in the address should never be nearer to the top of the envelope than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, otherwise the obliterating stamp may cover portion of the address.

The address should include the following particulars, set out in the order indicated :—

1. Title (Mr., Mrs., Miss, &c.), christian name or initials, and surname of the addressee.
2. Name of house, if any.
3. Number of house, and name of street.
4. Name of post town, and in Melbourne city and suburban addresses the postal district number.
5. Name of State or country of destination.

If the addressee is not the occupier or a permanent resident of the house addressed, the name of the occupier preceded by the words "care of" or "C/o" should appear immediately under the name of the addressee.

IMPERFECT ADDRESSES.—Much difficulty is experienced in delivering to the rightful owners postal articles which are imperfectly addressed. The Department frequently incurs unjust censure either for delivering such articles to supposed owners or for declining the responsibility of delivering them at all. Lack of care in addressing is the principal cause of non-delivery, and seriously impairs the efficiency of the postal service.

SPECIMEN ADDRESSES.—The following specimen addresses are furnished for general guidance :—

Mr. C. E. Simpson,
"Avonleigh,"
Park Street,
BRIGHTON, S.5.,
VICTORIA.

Mr. F. L. Thompson,
Criterion Hotel,
Jeffcott Street,
PORT PIRIE,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Miss H. Wilson,
c/o Mr. J. H. Smith,
48 High Street,
BALLARAT,
VICTORIA.

Messrs. G. and L. Jones,
P.O. Box No. 477D,
SYDNEY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR DELIVERY TO PRIVATE BOXES.—When mail matter is intended for delivery to a private box, whether for the holder of the private box or for a person in his care, the number and suffix letter (prefix letter in the case of Western Australia) of the private box should be shown in the address immediately under the name of addressee. This will ensure more expeditious delivery.

Private box holders are specially requested to have the number (with letter) of their private box prominently shown on their letter paper, invoices, and other forms used by them in communicating with their correspondents, together with a request that when addressing mail matter to them the number (with letter) of the private box should always be included in the address.

NEWSPAPERS AND ARTICLES WITH TIE-ON LABELS.—The wrapper of a newspaper is liable to be torn off while in the post; it is therefore a wise precaution to write the address on the newspaper itself as well as on the wrapper. The same applies to other articles with tie-on address labels.

PUZZLE ADDRESSES.—The Department will not undertake to deliver articles bearing puzzle addresses.

ENDORSEMENTS ON ENVELOPES.—All endorsements, such as "Personal," sender's name and address, request for return to sender, &c., should be placed in the left-hand lower corner of the envelope. When placed within 1½ inches of the top of the envelope they may be obliterated by the impression of the official date stamp.

ENDORSEMENT "RETURN TO SENDER."—In the event of correspondence being undelivered, its return to the sender will be greatly hastened if it is endorsed "If not delivered within days return to" (the number of days specified should not be less than 7 or greater than 31). In cases where undeliverable correspondence is so endorsed it is returned direct to the sender without being opened in the Dead Letter Office to ascertain sender's name and address.

REMITTING MONEY BY POST.—The best way to remit money by post within the Commonwealth is by means of money orders, postal notes or non-negotiable cheques, and to places beyond the Commonwealth by money orders or bank drafts. The remitter of a postal note must fill in the office of payment and the name of the payee. If bank notes are remitted (which is not recommended) the letter should be registered. A record should be kept of the numbers of the postal notes and bank notes posted. For information as to the extent of the liability accepted by the Department in respect of registered articles, see Postal Regulations 144, 148, and 155.

POST EARLY.—Do not delay the posting of your mail matter to the last moment. By posting early you give your correspondence, especially second class mail matter, a better chance of prompt despatch.

CARE IN POSTING.—You are strongly advised to either post your correspondence yourself or entrust it only to responsible persons to post. This matter is of the greatest importance, as inquiries in connexion with complaints of non-delivery of mail matter have proved that in numerous cases the missing articles have never been posted.

CONDITIONS RELATING TO DELIVERY OF CORRESPONDENCE AT ADDRESS.—Delivery of correspondence by Postman will be made only under the conditions set forth hereunder :—

- (a) Where the main entrance door of a building is, via the recognized pathway from the street thereto, more than 12 feet from the street the building faces, a letter box must be provided on the street alignment in such a position as to allow the Postman to deliver correspondence therein from the street.

- (b) Where the main entrance door of a building is 12 feet or less from the alignment of the street it faces, a slot for the reception of mail matter must be provided in the front door, or, if such a slot is not provided, a box must be erected on the street alignment in such a position as to allow the Postman to deliver correspondence therein from the street.

The following exceptions to the strict enforcement of the foregoing stipulations will be permitted:—

- (a) In buildings which accommodate a number of business tenants and where the front door is not more than 12 feet from the street alignment, delivery will be made to each suite on each floor, provided lift facilities are available to the Postman at the time of delivery, the name of the occupier of each suite is prominently exhibited at the entrance to such suite, and each suite is equipped with a receptacle into which mail matter can be placed by the Postman. Where such lift facilities are not provided, delivery will be made only on the basement, ground, and first floors of the building. Occupants of such buildings above the first floor must, in order to secure delivery of mail matter by Postman, erect near the main entrance of the building on the ground floor letter boxes in which mail matter may be deposited by the Postman.
- (b) In buildings used for stores, hotels, or other businesses, where the front door is not more than 12 feet from the street alignment, delivery will be made at a counter or window opening, provided that in cases where at the time of delivery there is no person in immediate attendance to accept delivery, a receptacle is provided into which mail matter can be placed by the Postman.
- (c) In buildings used as apartment houses where one front entrance door serves more than one tenant, and where such door is not more than 12 feet from the street alignment, delivery will be made in the entrance hall on the ground floor, provided that a general letter box, or individual letter boxes, are placed in the hall, such receptacles bear the names of the tenants of the building, and the Postman at the time of delivery has access to the hall without summoning any one to admit him.

If the conditions laid down in the foregoing paragraphs are not complied with delivery of correspondence will not be made by Postmen, and delivery of mail matter must be taken at the post office under the conditions applicable to "Poste Restante" correspondence or through a private letter box thereat.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL POSTAL, TELEGRAPHIC, AND TELEPHONIC FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC OF AUSTRALIA.

(Note.—Detailed particulars will be found throughout the *Guide* under the various heads.)

POSTAL.

Money Orders.—Postal money orders may be obtained for payment at any money order office throughout the world. Telegraphic money orders may also be obtained for payment at all money order offices which are also telegraph offices within the Commonwealth or in New Zealand, and all places in the United Kingdom. Money orders for payment in countries beyond Great Britain may be advised by telegraph as far as London for onward transmission as ordinary money orders by post from London. (See pages 191 and 193.)

Particulars of money orders payable in countries beyond the Commonwealth to which ordinary money orders may be sent, except New Zealand and Fiji, may be transmitted by telegraph from any telegraph money order office to the Commonwealth office of exchange from which the order can be most expeditiously forwarded by post to the paying office. (See page 191.)

Postal Notes.—Postal notes may be obtained for amounts varying from One Shilling up to Twenty shillings; these notes are payable only within the Commonwealth and in Papua. (See page 206.)

Cash on Delivery Post.—Under this system the Department accepts for transmission within the Commonwealth parcels or letters sent in execution of bona fide orders, and collects from the addressees the charges due to the senders thereon, and remits those charges to the senders. (See page 188.)

Post-office Express Delivery.—Letters and packets may be specially delivered in advance of the ordinary delivery by Postman from all express delivery offices. (See page 75.)

Mails for N.Z., Canada, and U.S.A.—Special Mails, containing articles other than parcels (and including registered articles) from Adelaide and Melbourne are forwarded by express train from Melbourne, for despatch to New Zealand and for Canada and United States of America by vessels of the Oceanic Steamship Company or Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line leaving Sydney on the morning of the arrival of the train.

Private Boxes.—Locked private boxes (in which is placed correspondence addressed to the renters thereof) may be rented at the General Post Offices and certain other principal offices. (See page 100.)

Private Posting Boxes.—Arrangements may be made for the clearance of unregistered letters, letter-cards, and post cards from private posting boxes of approved pattern at business premises. (See page 99.)

Private Mail Bags.—Private mail bag services may be arranged for. (See page 103.)

Registration with Compensation.—The sender may provide for compensation for the loss of a registered article, or for damage, rifling, or loss of the contents or portion of the contents of a registered article whilst it is in course of transmission through the post; but unless a registration fee in excess of Threepence is paid, compensation will be granted only in the event of the loss of the entire article. Postal articles of all classes (except parcels addressed to a place beyond the Commonwealth) may, if they comply with the regulations, be registered. See page 106.)

Insurance of Parcels.—Parcels addressed to certain countries may be insured. (See page 185.)

Payment of Customs Duty by the Sender.—Arrangements have been made with certain countries whereby Customs duty may be paid by the sender of a parcel. (See page 126.)

Prepayment of Postage in Cash.—The postage on large quantities of mail matter posted at one time, for transmission within the Commonwealth or to United Kingdom, New Zealand, or Fiji, may be paid in cash at certain offices. (See page 57.)

Acknowledgment of Delivery of Registered Articles and Parcels.—The sender of a registered article or parcel may, upon payment of a fee of 3d., obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee. (See pages 112 and 120.)

Imperial and International Reply Coupons.—For the purpose of preparing replies to letters, coupons exchangeable for stamps can be purchased at 2½d. each for Imperial and 4d. for International coupons. (Page 98.)

Postage Stamp Booklets.—Booklets of 1½d. postage stamps may be purchased for £1 each, the face value of the stamps contained therein. Booklets containing eighteen 1½d. postage stamps are obtainable at the General Post Offices and principal offices in each State, and from licensed vendors, price 2s. 3d. each. (See page 94.)

Air Mail Stamp Booklets.—Booklets containing twelve 3d. air mail stamps and a similar number of air mail labels are on sale at post offices—price 3s.

Mail Notice.—One copy of the Mail Notice, published twice weekly, may be obtained by box holders, or by persons calling for same, at the General Post Office, on payment, in advance, of a fee of 5s. per annum; or the mail notice will be delivered in the Capital Cities on payment, in advance, of a fee of 10s. per annum. (See page 209.)

TELEGRAPH.

Lettergrams.—Lettergrams are accepted at any hour at telegraph offices which are open after 7 p.m. They are also accepted for transmission by telegraph to a lettergram office for further despatch by mail within or beyond the Commonwealth. The rates are— not exceeding 30 words, 1s. 3d.; each additional word, ½d. Double rates are charged for lettergrams lodged on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. (See page 235.) Subscribers to telephone exchanges at which service is given between 7 p.m. and midnight may transmit lettergrams during those hours by telephone to the nearest lettergram office. An extra fee of 3d. for each 40 words or portion thereof is charged for telephoning.

Telegrams to Catch Mail Steamers.—On payment of the amount of postage for onward transmission, in addition to the usual charge for telegraphic transmission, telegrams may be sent to any telegraph office in the Commonwealth, to be forwarded thence by post to any destination beyond the Commonwealth. (See page 234.)

Wireless Telegrams.—Wireless Telegraph Stations are available in each State for the transmission of telegrams to or from vessels at sea. These telegrams may be handed in at any telegraph office in the Commonwealth.

Deferred Telegrams.—Deferred telegrams, subject to a delay not exceeding 24 hours may be sent at generally half the ordinary rates to those countries which have adopted the service. Such telegrams must be written in plain language. (See page 294.)

Daily Letter Telegrams.—Daily letter telegrams at much lower than the ordinary rates, with a minimum charge for twenty words, with normal delivery after 48 hours, may be exchanged between the Commonwealth and certain other places. (See page 296.)

Week-end Cable Letters.—Week-end cable letters may be exchanged between the Commonwealth and countries taking part in the service. (See page 297.)

Night Letter Telegrams.—Night Letter Telegrams at much lower than the ordinary rates (with a minimum charge as for twenty words) may be exchanged with New Zealand and Fiji, delivery to be effected by first postal delivery on morning following date of lodgment. (See page 297.)

TELEPHONE.

Telephone Exchanges.—Residents who desire that an exchange be established in their district should call a meeting of intending subscribers, appoint a secretary, and arrange for him to furnish the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, with full particulars, including a parish map, or plan drawn to scale, showing the situation of the premises of each prospective subscriber.

Telephone Subscribers.—The conditions under which telephone services are provided may be obtained from the Superintendent, Telephone Branch, or any Postmaster. The annual rental and local call charges are shown on pages 334 to 336.

Privately Erected Lines.—Subscribers may erect the whole or portion of their telephone lines, and thus reduce the annual rentals payable (see pages 345 and 350).

Extension Services.—A subscriber may have his exchange line extended to other points (see page 341).

Extra Apparatus.—Miscellaneous facilities, such as an extension bell, or a control lock for preventing unauthorized calls, may be installed upon payment of a small charge.

Removals.—A subscriber may have his service removed to another address or to another position in his premises. The standard charges which apply may be ascertained from any Postmaster.

Transfers.—For a fee of 5s. a subscriber may transfer his telephone service to another person in the premises in which the telephone is installed (see page 342).

Temporary Services.—Where a permanent connexion is not required, a service may be leased for a short period (see page 345).

Private Branch Exchanges.—A switchboard may be installed by the Department at the subscribers' premises for connecting the various telephone exchange lines and extension services rented by him.

Private Lines.—Lines not connecting with a telephone exchange, including burglar and fire alarm circuits, are provided and maintained by the Department (see page 356).

Telephone Directories.—Each telephone subscriber is entitled to receive one copy of the appropriate directory for each telephone connecting with the exchange. Extra copies may be purchased through the local Postmaster.

Trunk Line Calls.—For rates, see pages 354 and 355. Callers may specify a particular person at the called number. An additional fee of 3d. is charged for this service on calls of a radial distance of 100 miles or less and 6d. on calls exceeding that distance. This fee is payable whether the person specified is available or not. Where a messenger is despatched to bring the required party to the telephone, a further minimum charge of 3d. is made.

Public Telephones.—Public telephones are provided by the Department wherever justified. Subscribers may also place their telephones at the disposal of the public, and charge the prescribed fees for local and trunk line calls (see page 351).

Time Signals.—For £1 per annum subscribers to telephone exchanges equipped with the necessary apparatus may have the exact time signalled on their telephone at 1 p.m. daily (see page 345). Subscribers may also ascertain the correct time by calling the exchange, the usual call fee being charged for this service.

Weather Forecasts.—Country telephone subscribers may obtain the daily weather forecast by telephone (see page 345).

Calls After Hours.—Where an exchange is not open continuously, calls may be made after the normal hours on payment of an additional fee, provided the attendance of the officer in charge can be secured (see page 333).

Subscriber's Absence from Premises.—If a subscriber anticipates being absent for a prolonged period, he may prevent unauthorized calls by having his telephone disconnected temporarily from the exchange on application to the Superintendent, Telephone Branch. A fee of 5s. is charged.

Visits to Exchange.—Subscribers are cordially invited to visit the exchange for the purpose of making closer acquaintance with the practical working of the system. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Telephone Branch, or the local Postmaster.

Transmission of Telegrams by Telephone.—Subscribers may transmit and receive telegrams and lettergrams by telephone (see page 304).

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Immediately upon receipt of this *Guide*, Postmasters and other Officers concerned should examine the list of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices, &c., and report any inaccuracies through the usual channel.

Absence of such advice will be regarded by the Central Office as sufficient proof of the correctness of the information, and no excuse will be accepted for neglect of these instructions.

POSTAL REGULATIONS AND RULES.

(Note.—Regulations are printed in Roman Type and Rules in *Italic*.)

HOURS OF BUSINESS.

1. *The hours during which post offices (other than the Chief Office and offices at which special hours are observed) are open to the public for the transaction of business are 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. The hours each office is open for telegraph business are shown in the List of Offices published in the concluding portion of this Guide.*

2. *The hours post offices, which are money order offices, are open for the transaction of money order business are as follow:—*

Chief Money Order Office—

<i>Monday to Friday</i>	..	..	<i>9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.</i>
<i>Saturday</i>	..	..	<i>9.30 a.m. to noon.</i>

Other Money Order Offices—

<i>Monday to Friday</i>	..	..	<i>9 a.m. to 4 p.m.</i>
<i>Saturday</i>	..	..	<i>9 a.m. to noon.</i>

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

POSTAL.

3. *Country post offices, where mails arrive late on Saturday night or on Sunday, shall, if required by the Deputy Postmaster-General, open for the delivery of correspondence for such time not exceeding one hour as the Deputy Postmaster-General may consider will meet local requirements.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

4. *The Chief Telegraph Office of each State is open throughout the day and night. Certain of the principal country offices are open for limited hours, which are shown in the List of Offices published in the concluding portion of this Guide. Telegrams are accepted only for transmission to other offices within the Commonwealth which are open for the transaction of such business and to places outside the Commonwealth.*

HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

5. On Christmas Day and Good Friday the same arrangements shall be observed as on Sunday; and on other Public Holidays the arrangements shall be as follow:—

	<i>New Year's Day, 25th day of January, Easter Monday and the preceding Saturday, King's Birthday, Boxing Day, 25th April, and not more than four other holidays in the same year appointed or proclaimed in any State or part of a State, and generally observed in that State or part as Public Holidays.</i>	<i>Other days or half-days appointed or proclaimed as Holidays in any State or part of a State, but not generally observed in that State or part as holidays.</i>
General Post Office—		
<i>The Delivery Office, Registration Office, and Office for sale of postage stamps</i>	<i>Open from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.</i>	<i>Open as on ordinary days</i>
<i>Private boxes</i>	<i>Open as on ordinary days</i>	<i>Open as on ordinary days</i>
<i>The country mails usually despatched after 10 a.m., also the coastwise, Inter-State, and foreign mails</i>	<i>Close at 10 a.m. unless otherwise specially intimated</i>	<i>Close as on ordinary days</i>
<i>Delivery by postmen</i>	<i>First delivery only effected</i>	<i>As on ordinary days</i>
<i>The Parcels Office</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Open as on ordinary days</i>
<i>The Money Order Office</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Open as on ordinary days</i>
<i>The Chief Telegraph Office</i>	<i>Open as on ordinary days</i>	<i>Open as on ordinary days</i>
<i>All other Post and Telegraph Offices* for all classes of postal and telegraphic business, except money order business</i>	<i>Open from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.</i>	<i>Open as on ordinary days</i>
<i>Delivery by postmen</i>	<i>First delivery only effected, provided such delivery is usually made not later than 10 a.m.</i>	<i>As on ordinary days</i>
<i>The iron pillar receivers and letter-boxes in the capital cities and suburbs</i>	<i>Cleared only at the ordinary hours in the morning, or alternatively in the evening, as may be arranged</i>	<i>Cleared as on ordinary days</i>

*6. The telegraph sections of the Fremantle, W.A., and Launceston, Tas., offices are open on all holidays, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, as on ordinary days.

Holiday Arrangements—continued.

7. The following offices close all day on the public holidays referred to at the head of column 2, above:—

New South Wales.—Brickfield Hill, Castlereagh-street, Erskineville, Exchange, George-street Central (Sydney), Market-street (Sydney), Mine Camp, Parliament House, Queen Victoria Buildings, Randwick Military Hospital, Stock Exchange, Sydney University.

Victoria.—Armadale, Ballarat East, Bourke-street East, Balaclava, Brighton North, Brunswick East, Burnley, Carlton North, City-road, Collins-street, East Melbourne, Fitzroy North, Flinders-street, Hawthorn West, Law Courts, Market-street, Market-square (Geelong), Middle Park, Moreland, Parkville, Richmond South, Russell-street, St. Kilda Rail, South Yarra, Thornbury, Victoria Market, Williamstown North, Windsor, Commerce House, Rialto, Stock Exchange Telegraph Office.

Queensland.—Albion, Fortitude Valley, Indooroopilly, Markets, Brisbane, Nundah, Red Hill, Paddington, South Brisbane, Toowong, Woolloongabba.

South Australia.—Rundle-street, Stock Exchange.

Western Australia.—Aberdeen-street, Beaufort-street, Brisbane-street, Cottesloe Beach, East Perth, Hay-street west, Hay-street east, Milligan-street, Nedlands, St. George's-terrace, West Leederville, East Fremantle, North Fremantle, South Fremantle.

Tasmania.—Glenorchy, New Town, Sandy Bay, Hobart North, Moonah.

AIR MAILS.

WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH.

8. (1) All classes of postal articles, except parcels, are transmissible by air mail within the Commonwealth. Such articles must bear in prominent characters and close to the address the words "By Air Mail," and may be posted at any post office in the Commonwealth. These articles will be conveyed by ordinary post to the point of connexion with the aerial service and from the nearest point on the air route to the office of delivery. The fee for aerial transmission, which must be prepaid in air mail service or postage stamps affixed to the article, or by means of franking machine impressions, is 3d. per half ounce, irrespective of the character or number of air routes in Australia over which the article is to be conveyed, and is in addition to the ordinary postage.

(2) Articles posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein and superscribed for transmission by air mail will, if the air mail fee be not fully prepaid, be surcharged double the deficiency, which will be collected from the addressee upon delivery.

(3) The following are the time-tables of the various air mail services in operation:—

(a) Perth to Derby, Western Australia, via Geraldton, Carnarvon, Onslow, Roeburne, Whim Creek, Port Hedland, and Broome and return. Time-table observed—Leave Perth 7 a.m. Wednesday, arrive Derby Friday; leave Derby Friday, arrive Perth 1.15 p.m. Monday.

(b) Brisbane to Camooweal and return and branch service Cloncurry to Normanton and return.

Air Mails—continued.

WINTER TIME TABLE (1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER).

	Outwards (read down).		Return (read up).	
	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.
Brisbane	..	6.45 a.m. Tu.	12.25 p.m. Mon.	..
Toowoomba	7.35 a.m. Tu.	7.50 " "	11.20 a.m. "	11.35 a.m. Mon.
Roma ..	10.10 " "	10.40 " "	8.30 " "	9.00 " "
Charleville	12.25 p.m. "	1.25 p.m. "	12.20 p.m. Sun.	6.45 " "
Tambo ..	2.35 " "	2.50 " "	10.55 a.m. "	11.10 " Sun.
Blackall	3.25 " "	3.40 " "	10.05 " "	10.20 " "
Longreach	4.45 " "	7.00 a.m. Wd.	3.25 p.m. Sat.	9.00 " "
Winton ..	8.20 a.m. Wd.	8.35 " "	1.50 " "	2.05 p.m. Sat.
Mackinlay	10.15 " "	10.30 " "	12.00 noon "	12.15 " "
Cloncurry	11.25 " "	12.25 p.m. "	10.20 a.m. "	11.05 a.m. "
Mount Isa	1.55 p.m. "	2.10 " "	8.30 " "	8.45 " "
Camooweal	3.45 " "	..	..	7.00 " "
Cloncurry	..	12.25 p.m. Wd.	9.55 a.m. Fri.	..
Normanton	3.05 p.m. Wd.	..	..	7.15 a.m. Fri.

SUMMER TIME TABLE (1ST OCTOBER TO 31ST MARCH).

	Outwards (read down).		Return (read up).	
	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.
Brisbane	..	5.30 a.m. Tu.	11.40 a.m. Mon.	..
Toowoomba	6.20 a.m. Tu.	6.35 " "	10.35 " "	10.50 a.m. Mon.
Roma ..	8.55 " "	9.25 " "	7.45 " "	8.15 " "
Charleville	11.10 " "	12.10 p.m. "	9.20 " Sun.	6.00 " "
Tambo ..	1.20 p.m. "	1.35 " "	7.55 " "	8.10 " Sun.
Blackall	2.10 " "	2.25 " "	7.05 " "	7.20 " "
Longreach	3.30 " "	5.30 a.m. Wd.	1.55 p.m. Sat.	6.00 " "
Winton ..	6.50 a.m. Wd.	7.05 " "	12.20 " "	12.35 p.m. Sat.
Mackinlay	8.45 " "	9.00 " "	10.30 a.m. "	10.45 a.m. "
Cloncurry	9.55 " "	10.55 " "	8.50 " "	9.35 " "
Mount Isa	12.25 p.m. "	12.40 p.m. "	7.00 " "	7.15 " "
Camooweal	2.15 " "	..	..	5.30 " "
Cloncurry	..	10.55 a.m. Wd.	8.10 a.m. Fri.	..
Normanton	1.35 p.m. Wd.	..	..	5.30 a.m. Fri.

(c) Camooweal—Daly Waters, and return.

TIME TABLE.

	Outwards (read down).		Return (read up).	
	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.
Camooweal	..	7.00 a.m. Th.	1.45 p.m. Fri.	..
Alexandra	8.40 a.m. Th.	8.50 " "	11.55 a.m. "	12.05 p.m. Fri.
Brunette	9.35 " "	9.45 " "	11.00 " "	11.10 a.m. "
Downs	10.30 " "	10.40 " "	10.10 " "	10.20 " "
Anthony's Lagoon	12.35 p.m. "	12.45 p.m. "	8.00 " "	8.10 " "
Newcastle Waters	1.45 " "	..	..	7.00 " "
Daly Waters	..	..	..	..

(d) *Adelaide to Cootamundra and return, and branch services Broken Hill to Mildura and return, and Hay to Melbourne and return.*

TIME TABLES.

The times shown are Melbourne times, unless otherwise stated.

	Outwards (read down).		Return (read up).	
	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.
<i>Adelaide</i>	..	7.00 a.m. Tu. (Adel. time)	4.20 p.m. Th. (Adel. time)	..
<i>Mildura</i>	10.20 a.m. Tu.	10.50 a.m. Tu.	1.30 p.m. Th.	2.00 p.m. Th.
<i>Hay</i> ..	1.00 p.m. ..	2.00 p.m. ..	10.15 a.m. ..	11.15 a.m. ..
<i>Narrandera</i>	3.20	3.35	8.40	8.55
<i>Cootamundra</i>	4.45 .. ..	..	..	7.30
<i>Broken Hill</i>	..	7.15 a.m. Tu. 10.30 a.m. Th. (Adel. time)	4.30 p.m. Th. 1.00 p.m. Tu. (Adel. time)	..
<i>Mildura</i> ..	10.15 a.m. Tu. 1.30 p.m. Th.	..	..	2.30 p.m. Th. 11.00 a.m. Tu.
<i>Hay</i> ..	..	1.30 p.m. Tu. Th.	10.55 a.m. Tu. Th.	..
<i>Deniliquin</i>	2.30 p.m. Tu. Th.	2.40 p.m. Tu. Th.	9.45 a.m. Tu. Th.	9.55 a.m. Tu. Th.
<i>Echuca</i> ..	3.15 p.m. Tu. Th.	3.25 p.m. Tu. Th.	9.00 a.m. Tu. Th.	9.10 a.m. Tu. Th.
<i>Melbourne</i>	4.55 p.m. Tu. Th.	..	..	7.30 a.m. Tu. Th.

(e) *Perth to Adelaide and return.*

TIME TABLE.

	Outwards (read down).		Return (read up).	
	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.
<i>Perth</i> ..	..	9.30 a.m. Tu. (Perth time)	1.20 p.m. Mon. (Perth time)	..
<i>Kalgoorlie</i>	1.00 p.m. Tu. (Perth time)	1.30 p.m. Tu. (Perth time)	9.20 a.m. Mon. (Perth time)	9.50 a.m. Mon. (Perth time)
<i>Forrest</i> ..	6.15 p.m. Tu. (Cntl. time)	5.30 a.m. Wd. (Cntl. time)	4.45 p.m. Sun. (Cntl. time)	6.00 a.m. Mon. (Cntl. time)
<i>Ceduna</i> ..	9.50 a.m. Wd. (Adel. time)	10.15 a.m. Wd. (Adel. time)	1.30 p.m. Sun. (Adel. time)	1.55 p.m. Sun. (Adel. time)
<i>Adelaide</i>	1.45 p.m. Wd. (Adel. time)	..	..	10.00 a.m. Sun. (Adel. time)

(f) *Sydney to Brisbane and return.*—Leave Sydney 8 a.m. daily, arrive Brisbane 2 p.m. daily; leave Brisbane 8 a.m. daily, arrive Sydney 2 p.m. daily.

(g) *Sydney to Melbourne and return.*—Leave Sydney 7.30 a.m. daily, arrive Melbourne 2.30 p.m. daily; leave Melbourne 7.30 a.m. daily, arrive Sydney 2.30 p.m. daily.

Airmails—continued.

8a. The Postmaster-General shall not be under any obligation to transmit by air any mail matter on which the air mail service charge has been prepaid and reserves the right to transmit such mail matter in such manner and by such means as he deems desirable.

BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH.

8b. (1) The air mail fee on articles addressed to places beyond the Commonwealth must be fully prepaid. It cannot be collected from the addressee. In determining whether the value affixed to an article is sufficient, the air mail fee is to be considered first: that is to say, if an article liable to 3d. postage and 6d. air fee is prepaid 6d., such article is to be considered as fully prepaid as regards air mail fee, but wholly unpaid as regards postage.

(2) The following will indicate the treatment to be accorded articles superscribed for aerial transmission addressed to places beyond the Commonwealth and not fully prepaid:—

(a) Value affixed sufficient for air fee—

- (i) Letters and single postcards.—To be surcharged double the deficient postage and sent on by air mail.
- (ii) Other articles.—The value affixed to be regarded as postage and the article sent on by ordinary post.

(b) Value affixed insufficient for air fee but sufficient for postage—

All articles.—The value affixed to be regarded as postage and the article sent on by ordinary post.

(c) Value affixed insufficient to prepay either air fee or postage.—Value affixed to be regarded as part postage and the article dealt with as follows:—

- (i) Letters and single postcards.—To be surcharged double the deficit postage and sent on by ordinary post.
- (ii) Other articles.—Not to be forwarded.

(c) No value whatever affixed—

- (i) Letters and single postcards.—To be surcharged double the deficit postage and sent on by ordinary post.
- (ii) Other articles.—Not to be forwarded.

(3) When articles superscribed for transmission by air mail are being transmitted by ordinary route, any endorsements relative to aerial transportation must be deleted.

KARACHI-LONDON SERVICE.

8c. (1) The Karachi-London air mail service may be availed of for the conveyance of all classes of postal articles, except parcels, addressed to places in the United Kingdom, Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, and Persia.

(2) The air fee is 6d. per half-ounce on articles addressed to places in Europe, and 4d. per half-ounce on articles addressed to Persia, Iraq, Palestine, and Egypt, in addition to ordinary postage. The air fee must be prepaid and either ordinary postage stamps or Commonwealth air mail service stamps may be used for the purpose.

✕ (3) Where an Australian air mail service is used in addition to the Karachi-London service, an additional air fee at the rate of 3d. per half-ounce must be prepaid.

(4) Correspondence for transmission by the Karachi-London air mail service must be prominently endorsed "By Karachi-London Air Mail," but if an Australian air mail service is also utilized, the endorsement "By Australian and Karachi-London Air Mails" must be made.

U.S.A. SERVICES.

8d. (1) The following air mail services may be availed of for the conveyance of letters, ordinary and registered, addressed to places in the United States of America (and beyond U.S.A., in the case of the San Francisco-New York service), namely:—

Transcontinental route:

San Francisco-New York, via Concord Field, Sacramento, Reno, Elko, Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Omaha, Des Moines, Chicago, and Cleveland.

Connecting with Transcontinental route:

New York-Boston, via Hartford.

Chicago-St. Louis, via Peoria and Springfield.

Chicago-Dallas, via Moline, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Wichita, Oklahoma City and Fort Worth.

Salt Lake City-Los Angeles, via Las Vegas.

Elko-Pasco, via Boise.

Chicago-Detroit.

Chicago-St. Paul-Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and La Crosse. Cleveland-Pittsburgh.

Cheyenne-Pueblo, via Denver and Colorado Springs.

Seattle-Los Angeles, via Portland, Medford, Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno and Bakersfield.

(2) Letters which the senders desire to be conveyed in or across the United States by air mail must be specially endorsed by the senders "via U.S.A. Air Mail," and must bear, in addition to the ordinary postage prescribed for transmission from Australia to destination (or in the case of registered letters postage and registration fee) the special fee for the Air Mail Service, which has been prescribed by the Administration of the United States of America, of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (8 cents) for each half oz. or fraction thereof, regardless of the distance or character of the air mail route or routes over which the letters are to be conveyed.

(3) The special fee for aerial conveyance may be prepaid either in Australian postage stamps or in the United States Air Mail postage stamps which the senders may have received from correspondents in that country.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Postal Regulations.

2. These Regulations are divided into Parts as follows :—

- Part I.—Preliminary.
- Part II.—First Class Mail Matter.
- Part III.—Second Class Mail Matter.
- Part IV.—Third Class Mail Matter.
- Part V.—Packing.
- Part VI.—Postage.
- Part VII.—Delivery and Re-direction of Mail Matter and Treatment of Undelivered Mail Matter.
- Part VIII.—Prohibited Articles.
- Part IX.—Postage Stamps.
- Part X.—Private Posting Boxes.
- Part XI.—Private Boxes.
- Part XII.—Private Mail Bags.
- Part XIII.—Registration.
- Part XIV.—Parcels (Fourth Class Mail Matter).
- Part XV.—Insurance of Parcels.
- Part XVI.—Cash on Delivery Post.
- Part XVII.—Money Orders.
- Part XVIII.—Postal Notes.
- Part XIX.—Miscellaneous.

3. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

“ The Act ” means the *Post and Telegraph Act 1901–1923* as amended from time to time.

“ The Rates Act ” means the *Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1902–1924* as amended from time to time.

INLAND POST.

9. The rates of postage on all classes of mail matter, except parcels, posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein are prescribed by the *Post and Telegraph Rates Act*.

10. The expression “ inland,” when used in relation to any postal article, that is, with regard to any letter or article transmissible by post, means a postal article posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein or for transmission to Papua, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, and the following Islands in the Pacific, viz. :—Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Admiralty Island, &c.), Nauru, Bougainville, and Buka (Solomon Islands), New Guinea (formerly German New Guinea); and the same rates of postage apply, except in the case of parcels.

11. Inland mail matter is divided into four classes, viz. :—

First Class : Consisting of Letters ; Letter Cards ; and Post Cards.

Second Class : Consisting of Commercial Papers ; Printed Papers ; Patterns, Samples, and Merchandise ; Books ; and Catalogues.

Third Class : Consisting of Newspapers ; and Magazines.

Fourth Class : Consisting of Parcels.

INLAND POST—*continued.*

PART II.—FIRST CLASS MAIL MATTER.

4. First class mail matter shall consist of letters, letter cards, and post cards.

LETTERS.

Rate of Postage (Inland Post)—

For every oz. or fraction thereof 1½d.

5. Any article of convenient shape and size which is eligible for transmission through the post may be accepted for transmission as a letter.

6. Except as is expressly permitted under the conditions relating to the several classes of mail matter, any postal article which bears or contains any communication having the nature of actual or personal correspondence or which is closed against inspection shall be transmitted by post only as a letter.

12. Letters bearing postage at the rate for letters within the Commonwealth, addressed to passengers, officers, and other persons on board mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient-Royal lines at Adelaide or Fremantle, may be posted up to the ordinary time of closing mails for transmission by such vessels, and should be addressed to the care of the Commander.

13. Ordinary envelopes impressed with 1½d. postage stamps are issued by the Department and sold at the rate of three for 5d.

LETTER CARDS.

Rate of Postage (Inland Post)—

Single .. 1½d. each Reply .. 1½d. each half

14. Letter cards impressed with 1½d. postage stamps are issued by the Department, and sold at the rate of 2d. each. Reply letter cards are not issued by the Department.

POST CARDS.

Rate of Postage (Inland Post)—

Single post cards 1d. each.
Post cards with reply paid 1d. each half.

15. Post cards impressed with 1d. postage stamp are issued by the Department, for sale at the value of the stamp impressed thereon. Reply post cards are not issued by the Department.

7. (1) A post card to be eligible for transmission at the rate prescribed for post cards shall comply with the following conditions:—

(a) It shall be posted without envelope or wrapper;

16. A single card bearing the inscription "Post Card" may, however, be sent in an unsealed envelope at the rate of postage prescribed for Commercial Papers or Printed Papers if it conforms with the conditions governing those articles; otherwise an enclosed post card shall be subject to letter rate of postage.

(b) The name and address of the addressee shall appear on the front;

(c) Only the back and the left half of the front shall be used for actual or personal correspondence, and nothing beyond the name and address of the addressee shall appear on the right half of the front;

INLAND POST—*continued.*

Post Cards—*continued.*

- (d) Any attachment shall consist of paper or other very thin substance and adhere completely to the card, and shall not be of such a nature as to alter the character of the post card. Stamps (other than those in prepayment of postage) liable to be mistaken for postage stamps may be affixed only to the back ;
 - (e) Nothing in the nature of samples of merchandise or similar articles shall be affixed or attached ;
 - (f) It shall be made of cardboard or paper stout enough to be easily handled in the post ;
 - (g) Its dimensions shall be not less than 4 inches long and 2½ inches wide, and not more than 5½ inches long and 3½ inches wide ; and
 - (h) A reply post card shall not be closed up in any manner whatsoever.
- (2) A post card not fulfilling the prescribed conditions shall be treated as a letter.

8. Cards of the varieties known as "tinselled" and "beaded" and cards with "pearling" decorations shall not be transmissible through the post unless enclosed in envelopes.

17. *The postage stamp affixed to or impressed upon a post card enclosed in an envelope having a space cut therein to admit of the postage stamp on the card being obliterated will be recognized as partly prepaying the postage at letter rate.*

18. *Post cards on which the whole or part of the address side has been marked off into several divisions intended for the insertion of several addresses are prohibited from transmission.*

19. *It is not compulsory for the words "Post Card" to appear on a private post card.*

20. *The sender of a reply post card may indicate his name and address on the face of the reply half in writing or by other means, including an attachment complying with sub-Regulation (1) (d) of Regulation 7.*

21. *A post card with representations of Australian postage stamps embossed or printed thereon may be allowed to circulate within the Commonwealth only on the condition that at least one-fourth of each representation of a stamp be covered.*

22. *When the quantity of mail matter on hand is so great that it cannot all be dealt with without causing delay in the transmission or delivery of letters, post cards may be held over until a later despatch or delivery.*

PART III.—SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

9. Second Class Mail Matter shall consist of Commercial Papers ; Printed Papers ; Patterns, Samples, and Merchandise ; Books ; and Catalogues.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

10. (1) An article having the character of actual or personal correspondence or bearing or containing anything of such character or which is closed against inspection (except as is expressly permitted under the conditions relating to the several classes of mail matter) shall not be eligible for transmission as Second Class Mail Matter ; and any article which is posted contrary to the provisions of this regulation shall be treated as an insufficiently prepaid letter.

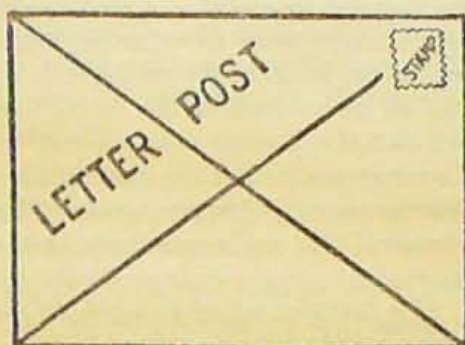
INLAND POST—continued.

General Conditions—continued.

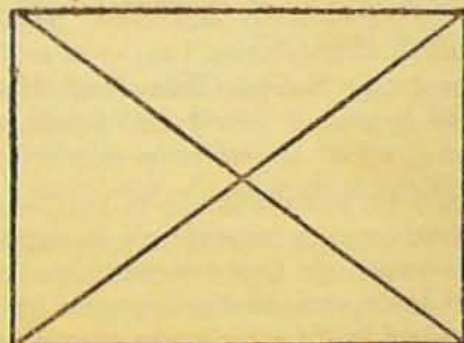
(2) If on receiving an article which has been surcharged as an insufficiently prepaid letter owing to its being closed against inspection the addressee opens it in the presence of the postmaster and it is found to contain nothing of the nature of actual or personal correspondence, the surcharge imposed on account of its being closed against inspection may be remitted.

11. The sender of an unregistered postal article in respect of which postage at letter rate is paid shall, if the article is made up in such a manner that it might be mistaken for an article of the second class, endorse the article on the address side with the words "Letter Post" and mark it by drawing lines across the front and back, in colour other than red, in the following manner:—

On the front—



On the back—



23. In marking articles as prescribed in Regulation 11 care should be taken that lines are not drawn through the stamp or stamps affixed in prepayment of postage and that the address is not rendered illegible thereby.

24. (1) An article of the second class must, subject to the special conditions specified under the head of Packing and Special Conditions affecting certain Articles, be posted in such a condition as will enable the contents to be easily examined without breaking any seal or cutting or tearing any paper or separating any adhering surfaces. If posted in an envelope such envelope must be entirely open at one end or side. If posted without a cover the article must not be fastened with anything adhesive in such a way as to prevent the whole of the contents being easily inspected. These conditions do not, however, apply to Australian (Commonwealth Government) Notes or Treasury Bonds sent from or to the Commonwealth Treasury or from one bank to another within the Commonwealth and bearing upon the covers the words "Australian Notes Only" or "Treasury Bonds Only," which articles are not subject to examination by postal officials. The condition as to the envelope being entirely open at one end or side is modified in the case of bankers' packets (containing such enclosures as cheques, cheque books, drafts, or orders) sent from one bank to another; bank pass books or pass books

INLAND POST—continued.

General Conditions—continued.

or members' subscription cards connected with a society, bearing on the cover the endorsement "Pass-book Only" or "Subscription Card Only"; meteorological returns sent by country observers addressed to the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and marked "Head Office Correspondence"; cheque books (other than those in bankers' packets as defined above) posted in covers marked "Cheque Book Only"; and copies of the "Police Gazette" issued by a State Government, and bearing on the cover the endorsement "Police Gazette Only," to the extent that the ends of the covers shall be sufficiently open to admit of postal officials seeing that there is no irregular enclosure.

(2) The article may be tied with string, or fastened with a binder, or enclosed in an envelope with the flap left unsealed. A metal paper fastener may be used to secure the contents of an envelope or wrapper provided that the length of such fastener is not excessive for the purpose for which it is used, that the ends of the fastener are rounded off so as to prevent the risk of injury to postal officials handling the article, and that the fastener is capable of being easily removed and replaced by hand. Whenever practicable the ends of the fastener must be folded over inside the envelope or wrapper. The provisions of this rule as to the fastener being capable of easy removal and replacement by hand are not enforced in the case of bankers' packets posted with the ends partially open, as indicated in the preceding paragraph. If a fastener which is likely to injure a postal official or any portion of the mail is used the article will not be transmitted. If the fastener is not likely to injure a postal official or any portion of the mail, but is not capable of being easily removed and replaced by hand (except as provided above), the article will be surcharged at letter rate.

(2a) The requirement that Second Class Mail Matter shall not be closed against inspection may be waived in respect of bulk postings of packages of samples and merchandise, which are otherwise eligible for acceptance at the rate of postage prescribed, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) The requirement may be waived only in respect of packages addressed to places within the Commonwealth and only when not less than 5,000 packages, each identical in make up and as regards contents, will be posted by the same sender at or about the same time.
- (b) The sender must, prior to posting, obtain the necessary authority from the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs.
- (c) The postings must be made only at the General Post Office.
- (d) The postage must be prepaid in cash as provided for in Postal Regulation 42, and the conditions prescribed in connexion with the acceptance of bulk postings of Second Class Mail Matter bearing the inscription "Postage.....d. paid at....." must be complied with.
- (e) The following printed inscription must appear on the address side of the envelope, cover, or wrapper of each article:—
"Sealing authorized by Postal Department."
- (f) The articles must be arranged by the sender in such order as may be previously specified by the Department.
- (g) Before and during passage through the post the articles shall be subject to such examination as the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, may deem necessary.

INLAND POST—continued.

General Conditions—continued.

(3) *Samples of seeds, drugs (not being narcotic drugs), and similar articles, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags or boxes, fastened in such manner as to be easily undone and refastened, or in closed transparent bags. Samples of seeds, wheat, and other cereals may, however, be enclosed in sealed opaque bags, provided the sender's name and address is shown on the bags, together with a statement that the bag contains a sample of seeds, wheat, or other cereals. Manufactured articles, such as pills, sensitized photographic paper, &c., with the inner wrapper closed against inspection, may be forwarded as merchandise, provided that such wrapper be that of the manufacturer of the articles.*

(4) *Anything ordinarily attached or appurtenant to an article in the way of binding, mounting, and otherwise, and anything considered necessary for its safe transmission will not be regarded as altering the character or postal classification of such article.*

(5) *If the foregoing conditions as to the manner in which an article shall be made up so as to permit of easy examination are not complied with the article will be regarded as closed against inspection.*

25. *A postal official may open any article posted as Second Class Mail Matter and examine the contents, in which case he must securely refasten the article, but, if possible, the official must satisfy himself as to the contents without withdrawing them. No such examination shall, however, be made in the case of sealed packages containing Australian (Commonwealth Government) Notes or Treasury Bonds sent from or to the Commonwealth Treasury, or from one bank to another within the Commonwealth, and bearing upon the covering wrappers the words "Australian Notes Only" or "Treasury Bonds Only," as the case may be.*

12. *The maximum weight of postal articles for transmission at the rates prescribed for commercial papers, printed papers, books, or catalogues shall be 5 lb.; and for patterns, samples, and merchandise, 1 lb. Such articles shall not exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in depth or breadth, or, if in a roll, 2 ft. 6 in. in length and 4 inches in diameter, or be of inconvenient form.*

13. *An article other than a parcel containing enclosures liable to different rates of postage shall be treated as if the whole contents were in the same category as the portion to which the highest rate is applicable, and if the postage has not been fully prepaid at the rate prescribed for such portion the article shall be surcharged at such rate:*

Provided that on a letter and article of the second class posted in a dual envelope in accordance with the requirements of the Postmaster-General, the postage charged shall be that applicable respectively to the letter and the second class article.

25a. *A parcel posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein may contain a written communication from the sender to the addressee of the parcel. A parcel addressed to a place beyond the Commonwealth must not contain any communication having the character of actual or personal correspondence.*

25b. *The following conditions are applicable to combination postings referred to in the proviso to Regulation 13:—*

(a) *The use of dual envelopes is permitted only in respect of articles addressed to places within the Commonwealth.*

INLAND POST—continued.

General Conditions—continued.

- (b) *The dual envelope must bear in prominent characters—*
- (i) *across the front of the compartment designed to contain the second class mail matter, an indication of the nature of the article enclosed, e.g., "Catalogue enclosed";*
 - (ii) *in the top left-hand corner of the letter compartment, the words "Letter enclosed";*
 - (iii) *in the lower left-hand corner, the inscription "If not delivered in.....days (not less than seven) return to....." (name and address of sender).*
- (c) *The compartment containing the second class matter must be left unsealed, and nothing having the nature of actual or personal correspondence or which is closed against inspection may be enclosed therein.*
- (d) *The postage at second class rate must be calculated on the total weight of the article, 1½d. being added for the postage on the letter.*
- (e) *Except in cases where the postage is prepaid in cash in accordance with the Regulations, postage stamps in prepayment of the full postage must be affixed in the top right-hand corner of the address side of the envelope.*
- (f) *The articles must be posted by handing them over the counter of a post office arranged in such order as may be previously specified by the Department.*
- (g) *The article will be treated during the whole course of its transmission through the post as if it consisted entirely of second class mail matter.*

26. *Subject to compliance with prescribed conditions as to the space to be reserved for the address, postage stamps, and postmarks, there may appear on the covers, envelopes, or wrappers of articles transmissible as Second Class Mail Matter anything which would be admissible if appearing on the enclosure.*

27. *Articles containing jewellery and other valuable enclosures must be registered. (See Rule 177.)*

28. *In order to facilitate the return of Second Class Mail Matter which cannot be delivered, the name and address of the sender should be shown on the cover, together with a request for the return of the article if not delivered within a certain period (not less than seven days), or, if posted without a cover, the endorsement should appear on the article itself.*

29. *When the quantity of mail matter on hand is so great that it cannot all be dealt with without causing delay in the transmission or delivery of letters, Second Class Mail Matter may be held over until a later despatch or delivery.*

14. *The following articles shall not be accepted for transmission as Second Class Mail Matter, viz., cheques, money orders and postal notes (except in bankers' packets), unobliterated adhesive postage stamps (except when affixed to an enclosed post card or envelope), coin, bank notes (other than cancelled notes, bank note forms, and such notes as are specifically allowed to be sent as commercial papers), bullion, gold, and perishable substances, such as game, fish, flesh, fruit, and vegetables; notices or information relating to lotteries, schemes of chance (not including art unions), unlawful games, fraudulent, obscene, indecent, or immoral businesses or undertakings, and other matters coming within the provisions of section 57 of the Act.*

INLAND POST—continued.

General Conditions—continued.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

(Up to 5 lb.)

Rate of Postage (Inland Post)—

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.

15. Articles eligible for transmission at the rate of postage prescribed for Commercial Papers shall consist of commercial or business papers and such like documents which are of a formal character but which are not eligible for transmission at Printed Papers rate of postage and are not of the character of actual or personal correspondence.

30. The following and similar articles will be accepted for transmission at the rate of postage prescribed for Commercial Papers. Notwithstanding any restriction mentioned hereunder it is permitted to make an addition to commercial papers indicating the name, business or occupation, and address of the sender; to make bona fide corrections or alterations in handwriting or by other means; to insert Christmas and New Year greetings and other formulas of courtesy consisting of not more than five words; to strike out, erase, mark, or underline parts of the text; and to colour by hand or other means fashion plates, maps, plans, drawings, &c.:—

Description of Document.	Conditions of Acceptance and permissible Additions.
Acceptances	<p>The documents must consist of a printed form (i.e., a form bearing printed matter clearly indicating the purpose for which the form is intended to be used), and no writing which is not a necessary part of the document may appear therein. Nothing may appear in writing which is not a necessary part of the document, except the following:—</p> <p>(a) The remark "With Thanks"</p> <p>(b) Advice as to when or how the goods are forwarded</p> <p>(c) Ordinary trade notices such as "All empties returned must be advised," "When remitting please return the statement to be receipted," "Terms, cash in advance," "Terms, 2½ per cent. discount for cash," "This settles your account up to date"</p>
Accounts, invoices, and receipts	
Ballot papers	Same as acceptances
Bankers' packets containing such articles as cheques, drafts, or orders	Acceptable only when sent from one bank to another, and subject to the same conditions as acceptances
Australian (Commonwealth Government) Notes or Treasury Bonds sent from or to the Commonwealth Treasury or from one bank to another	See Rule 24. If the notes or bonds have not been cancelled the article must be registered.
Bank pass books	
Bills of exchange	
Bills of lading	} Same as acceptances
Consignment notes	
Copies, by press or carbon processes, of letters or telegrams which have served their original purpose	Acceptable only when forwarded as vouchers or for record purposes. No additions are allowable
Cards bearing the inscription "Post Card" posted in open envelopes	The matter on the card must conform with the conditions relating to Commercial Papers
Cards, members' subscription, of societies	Same as acceptances

INLAND POST—continued.

Commercial Papers—continued.

Description of Document.	Conditions of Acceptance and permissible Additions.
Cheque forms bound in books	Same as acceptances
Diaries, wholly or partly filled in	Nothing having the character of actual or personal correspondence may appear
Drafts	Same as acceptances
Drawings	Nothing may appear which is not a necessary part of the drawings
Examination papers ..	The only additions allowable are bona fide corrections
Files of official papers ..	Acceptable only when sent from one Government Department to another, and the remarks and instructions thereon are least seven days old at the time of posting
Insurance documents (policies, renewal notices, bonus certificates, &c.)	Same as acceptances
Invoices. (See Accounts.)	
Legal documents (affidavits, briefs, deeds, depositions, &c.)	Nothing may appear which is not a necessary part of the document
Manuscript or forms filled up in writing for printing or publication	
Maps (prepared by hand)	
Music (written) ..	
Notices of meetings ..	Unless partly printed, notices of meetings must not be in letter form
Obliterated postage stamps.	
Orders for goods ..	Same as acceptances, provided that brief formal instructions as to packing, route for forwarding, and insurance of the goods may be added
Pass books of societies ..	Same as acceptances
Pay sheets	Nothing may appear which is not a necessary part of the document
Plans (prepared by hand)	
Prices current	Same as acceptances
Promissory notes, signed or unsigned, but wholly or partly filled in	Same as acceptances
Proxy forms or notices ..	Same as acceptances
Rate notices	Same as acceptances
Receipts. (See Accounts.)	
Returns or periodical statements	Nothing may appear which is not a necessary part of the document
Scrip	Same as acceptances
Ships' manifests	Same as acceptances
Specifications	Nothing may appear which is not a necessary part of the document
Spent letters (i.e., letters which have clearly served their original purpose and are at least two months old)	No additions are allowable
Stock sheets	Nothing may appear which is not a necessary part of the document
Travellers' cards or circulars	Same as acceptances
Travelling stock notices ..	
Way-bills and other similar documents	

31. Single articles of a similar character to those enumerated in Rule 30, if wholly printed, and if they conform in other respects with the conditions governing Printed Papers, will be accepted for transmission at the rate of postage prescribed for Printed Papers.

INLAND POST—continued.

PRINTED PAPERS.

(Up to 5 lb.)

Rate of Postage (Inland Post)—

For every 4 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.

16. An article to be eligible for transmission at the rate of postage prescribed for Printed Papers shall be wholly printed, and shall not bear any additions in writing or by other means except markings or endorsements required by the Department, the name, business or occupation and address of the sender, and bona fide corrections of printers' errors, provided that in the case of circulars the addition of the name, business or occupation of the sender shall be permitted only on the cover of the article. Except in the case of circulars, Printed Papers shall not be in the form of actual or personal correspondence.

32. (1) To be regarded as being printed the article must—

- (a) Be wholly printed by means of type or stereotype, photography, engraving, lithography, or other process of printing; or
- (b) Be prepared partly in print and partly by means of mimeograph, stencil, or mechanical process (other than printing), ordinarily used to procure a number of identical copies; or
- (c) Be wholly prepared by means of mimeograph, stencil, or mechanical process (other than printing), ordinarily used to procure a number of identical copies.

(2) An article partly or wholly prepared by mimeograph, stencil, or mechanical process other than printing must be easily recognizable as being prepared by such a process, and at least twenty copies precisely identical must be handed in at the counter of a post office at the same time tied in bundles of ten, or any multiple thereof, up to 100, and properly arranged with the addresses facing upward.

(3) To be regarded as a printed paper the article must be printed upon paper (other than blotting paper) or parchment, cardboard, or other substance ordinarily used for writing or printing.

33. Printed communications conveying acknowledgments of the receipt of orders or notifying the despatch of goods in response to individual orders, or conveying instructions from banks, insurance companies, and other trading concerns to their officers or agents in branch offices, are not eligible for transmission at the rate of postage prescribed for Printed Papers even though they may be wholly printed and a number of copies in identical terms may be posted at the one time.

34. Printed matter bearing additions not permissible under the conditions governing the transmission of postal articles at Printed Papers rate of postage becomes a postal article of another classification, and the question of whether it is transmissible at a rate of postage lower than letter rate is determined by the nature of the addition. If the addition is of the nature of actual or personal correspondence, Letter rate is chargeable, but, if otherwise, Commercial Papers rate or other appropriate rate for Second Class Matter or Parcels rate will apply.

35. The following and similar articles are acceptable for transmission at the rate of postage prescribed for Printed Papers. On such articles (with the exception of Circulars) it is permitted to make an addition in handwriting or otherwise indicating the name, business or occupation, and address of the sender. Furthermore, on all Printed Papers, including circulars, bona fide corrections of printers' errors may be made:—

Description.	Conditions in regard to Acceptance.
Acts of Parliament and Regulations. Albums containing photographs. Announcements and notices of various kinds and similar articles whether loose or bound Art union tickets.	When in letter form, conditions relating to circulars apply.

INLAND POST—continued.

Printed Papers—continued.

Description.	Conditions in regard to Acceptance.
Books which are not eligible for transmission at book rate of postage Calendars and almanacs.	See Rules 46, 47, and 49
Cards bearing printed announcements, commercial travellers' cards, invitation cards, cards bearing the inscription "Post Card," &c., posted in open envelopes	The matter on the card must conform to the conditions relating to Printed Papers
Catalogues not wholly set up and printed in Australia.	See Rule 36
Circulars Constitutions, rules, and by-laws of societies, corporations, and institutions.	See Rule 36
Cookery books.	
Directories.	
Drawings (not prepared by hand).	
Engravings.	
Forms and circulars—Packages of	When the package exceeds 2 oz. in weight Merchandise rates apply
Guide books.	
Journals of fashion	In the case of fashion journals printed in the Commonwealth from type set up therein or from stereotype plates made from type set up in the Commonwealth, paper patterns usually sent in or with a journal of fashion may be considered as part thereof
Magazines not printed in Australia or not conforming to the conditions prescribed for magazines.	
Maps (not prepared by hand).	
Music books.	
Newspapers printed or published outside the Commonwealth and those which are neither registered by the Postmaster-General for transmission by post as newspapers nor eligible for transmission by post as magazines.	
Notices of meetings	When in letter form, conditions relating to Circulars apply
Pamphlets.	
Perforated paper rolls for use in playing musical instruments.	
Photographs.	
Prices current and price lists.	
Programmes, including programmes of shows and competitions with entry form attached.	
Proofs of printing (with or without manuscript)	The only additions allowable are those which relate solely to arrangement or correction of the type and the insertion of additional matter. (If the manuscript of one article is enclosed with the proof of another, postage at the rate prescribed for Commercial Papers is chargeable)
Prospectuses.	
Publications (other than catalogues) issued for the purposes of advertising.	
Ready reckoners.	
Reports on law cases, commissions, committees, companies, or other business concerns or institutions.	
Sheets of music.	
Single visiting cards and address cards.	
Statistical works.	
Time-tables.	
Turf or stud registers.	

INLAND POST—continued.**Printed Papers—continued.**

36. (1) *A circular is defined as a wholly printed communication sent in precisely identical terms to several persons and which is not of individual interest to the addressee only.*

(2) *It may contain a prefix such as "Dear Sir" or "Dear Madam"; may commence with words such as "I beg to inform you" or "We have pleasure in informing you"; may be concluded with words such as "Yours faithfully" or "Yours fraternally"; and may bear a printed facsimile signature.*

(3) *If the text is in letter form the word "Circular" in prominent characters is required at the head of the first page of all circulars which are printed or lithographed in characters resembling those of a typewriter or are produced by means of any mechanical process from written or typewritten originals.*

(4) *Circulars which are printed or lithographed in characters resembling those of a typewriter or are produced by means of any mechanical process from written or typewritten originals must be handed in at the counter of a post office, tied in bundles of ten or any multiple thereof up to 100, and properly arranged with the addresses facing upwards. At least twenty copies precisely identical must be posted at the same time.*

(5) *A circular may have attached to it an order or reply form, and may be accompanied by a printed addressed envelope (with or without a postage stamp thereon) intended to be used in connexion with the subject-matter of the circular.*

(6) *No additions by hand or other means to a circular are allowable, but bona fide printers' errors may be corrected, and in the case of circulars which are printed or lithographed in characters resembling those of a typewriter, or are produced by means of any mechanical process from written or typewritten originals, the requirements of sub-paragraph (3) of this rule may be met by inserting the word "Circular" by hand or other means, but the addition must be made on all posted copies of the circular, and must be clear and distinct. A circular of this character must not in its heading or text be described or referred to as "a letter", nor may it be headed "Personal" or "Confidential".*

37. *A postal article to be eligible for transmission at the rate prescribed for Printed Papers must fall clearly within the definition given in Regulation 16 and in the conditions relating to Printed Papers. Articles such as accounts books and ledgers, albums (without photographs), diaries (that is, books having blank spaces for entry of daily notes), journals, registers, and other books for entry of records, pocket books, forms and circulars in packages exceeding 2 oz. in weight and stationery are inadmissible. On these articles the rates prescribed for Merchandise or Parcels must be paid.*

PATTERNS, SAMPLES, AND MERCHANDISE.

(Up to 1 lb.)

Rate of Postage (Inland Post)—

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof, 1d.

17. *Articles to be eligible for transmission at the rate of postage prescribed for Patterns, Samples, and Merchandise shall be prepared for posting in the manner stipulated in the conditions governing the transmission of Second Class Mail Matter, and shall not bear or contain any communication of the character of actual or personal correspondence.*

38. *Postal articles for transmission at the rate of postage prescribed for Patterns, Samples, and Merchandise, may bear or contain the following in manuscript or otherwise:—*

- (a) *The name, business or occupation, and address of the sender.*
- (b) *The manufacturer's or trade mark.*
- (c) *Numbers.*

INLAND POST—continued.

Patterns, Samples, and Merchandise—continued.

- (d) *Prices.*
- (e) *Indications relative to weight, measurement or dimensions, or the quantity to be disposed of, or such as are necessary to determine the origin and the nature of the goods.*
- (f) *The name and address of the person for whom enclosures are intended.*
- (g) *Christmas and New Year greetings and other formulas of courtesy consisting of not more than five words.*

39. *The following and similar articles shall be accepted for transmission at the rate of postage prescribed for Patterns, Samples, and Merchandise:—*

- Account books and ledgers.*
- Albums (without photographs).*
- Bacteriological and pathological specimens, addressed to laboratories registered by the Postmaster-General and subject to the conditions shown under Packing.*
- Diaries (that is, books having blank spaces for entry of daily notes).*
- Eggs; but safe transit cannot be guaranteed. (See Packing.)*
- Journals, registers, and other books for entry of records.*
- Live bees and live but harmless entomological specimens. (See Packing.)*
- Manufactured articles, and patterns and samples of such articles.*
- Mineral specimens.*
- Natural history specimens, such as dried or preserved animals or plants, geological specimens, &c.*
- Pocket books.*
- Seeds.*
- Stationery.*
- Wedding cake, if securely packed in a tin box.*
- Wines, spirits, &c., subject to restriction as to quantity, &c. (See Packing.)*

BOOKS.

(Up to 5 lb.)

Rates of Postage (Inland Post)—

- (a) Books printed in Australia—
For every 8 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.
- (b) Books printed outside Australia—
For every 4 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.

18. A publication which is not in book form nor of the character specified in the conditions governing the transmission of books, or is published for the purpose of advertisement, shall not be eligible for transmission as a book.

19. In order to be in book form a publication shall consist of printed or printed and illustrated pages fastened together by stitching or stapling, and bound in covers of paper, cardboard, cloth, leather, or other material.

40. A publication, although in book form, if published for advertising purposes, is not eligible for transmission at book rate of postage. Printed Papers rate of postage applies.

20. A book may contain on the cover or on pages of the book advertisements relating to the book itself or to books written by the same author or published by the same publisher. In addition, other advertisements may appear on the permanent cover, but not on any of the pages of the book.

INLAND POST—continued.

Books—continued.

41. A book printed prior to the date on which the conditions as to registration of books came into force, containing advertisements on any of its pages and which has been previously accepted at book rate of postage, will continue to be accepted as a book. In such cases, however, a reprint of the book made subsequently to 1st July, 1922, must in all respects comply with Regulation 20.

42. Omitted.

43. The following additions may be made on a book in manuscript or by other means:—

- (a) The name and address of the sender (upon any portion of the book or upon a card enclosed) and of the person for whom the book is intended.
- (b) The date of sending.
- (c) Signs (but not words) intended only to draw attention to particular passages.
- (d) A dedication, by the author, which is not of the character of actual correspondence.
- (e) Formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.
- (f) In the case of a library book, the date of sending, upon any portion of the book or upon a sheet inserted for the purpose.

BOOKS PRINTED IN AUSTRALIA.

21. The rate of postage for books printed in Australia shall not apply to a book not written by an Australian author nor registered by the Postmaster-General for transmission through the post as a book: Provided that the condition as to registration shall not apply to a book printed prior to 1st July, 1922.

44. (1) The following are the conditions under which books written by Australian authors may be registered for transmission at the rate of postage for books printed in Australia:—

- (a) Application for registration must be made by the printer or publisher of a book before it is issued to the public or to booksellers for sale or distribution.
- (b) Application for registration must be made by the applicant lodging at the General Post Office, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, or Hobart, a completed form of application (which form may be obtained at the General Post Office), together with a copy of the relative publication, in proof or complete form, and bearing the imprint referred to in (d).
- (c) The publication must conform with the conditions governing the transmission of books.
- (d) The publication must bear an imprint on the title leaf showing that it was wholly set up and printed in Australia, the year of publication, and the name and address of the printer.
- (e) The declaration provided for on the form of application for registration must be made in every case before the application will be considered by the Postmaster-General.

(2) If registration is granted the publication must, before admission to the post at the rate of postage for books printed in Australia will be permitted, have printed or stamped on the title leaf the words, "Registered by the Postmaster-General for transmission through the post as a book."

INLAND POST—continued.

Books Printed in Australia—continued.

45. The rate of 1d. per 8 oz. or part of 8 oz. applies to printed or printed and illustrated publications printed in Australia, and written by one or more Australian authors, being in book form and of a literary or educational character, such as—

Biography,
Economics,
Essays,
History,
Hymn and song books (with or without music),
Medical and surgical works,
Philosophical works,
Poetry,
School text books,
Scientific works,
Students' text books,
Technical works,
Theological works,
Treatises on law, geology, botany, mineralogy, topography, and other sciences,
Works of fiction,
Works on travel,

and the following works of reference :—

Dictionaries,
Digests of laws and of law reports,
Encyclopædias—

provided that every such publication complies in other respects with the conditions governing the transmission of books, and is granted registration by the Postmaster-General. A book printed prior to 1st July, 1922, will be accepted without registration for transmission at the rate of 1d. per 8 oz. or part of 8 oz., if it conforms in other respects with the conditions governing books printed in Australia, but the first reprint made thereafter must be registered as if it were a new work.

46. A publication printed on or after 1st July, 1922, which is not registered for transmission as a book, is transmissible at Printed Papers rate of postage (1d. per 4 oz.) ; but, if such publication conforms with the conditions other than registration governing books, the provisions of Rule 43 apply.

47. A publication written by other than an Australian author and printed in Australia is transmissible at Printed Papers rate of postage (1d. per 4 oz.) ; but if such publication conforms in other respects with the conditions governing books, the provisions of Rule 43 apply.

BOOKS PRINTED OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA.

48. The rate of postage prescribed for Printed Papers (1d. per 4 oz.) and the conditions governing the acceptance and transmission of Books apply to any printed or printed and illustrated publications printed outside Australia, being in book form, and of a literary or educational character such as—

Biography,
Economics,
Essays,
History,
Hymn and song books (with or without music),

INLAND POST—continued.

Books Printed outside Australia—continued.

Medical and surgical works,
Philosophical works,
Poetry,
School text books,
Scientific works,
Students' text books,
Technical works,
Theological works,
Treatises on law, geology, botany, mineralogy, topography, and other
sciences,
Works of fiction,
Works on travel—

and the following works of reference :—

Dictionaries,
Digests of laws and of law reports,
Encyclopædias.

PUBLICATIONS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR TRANSMISSION AS BOOKS.

49. All publications not of the character indicated in the lists under the headings of "Books Printed in Australia" and "Books Printed outside Australia," and the following and similar publications, whether printed within or outside Australia, although in book form, are not eligible for transmission as Books, and the provisions of Rule 43 do not apply. Such publications are transmissible at the rate of postage prescribed for Printed Papers, and are subject to the conditions applicable to postal articles of that classification :—

Acts of Parliament.
Albums (containing photographs).
Arbitration Court Awards.
Calendars.
Cookery Books.
Directories.
Guide Books.
Journals of fashion.
Law reports.
Music books.
Programmes of shows and competitions.
Prospectuses.
Publications issued for the purpose of advertisement.
Reports of companies or other business concerns or institutions.
Statistical works.
Time-tables.
Turf and stud registers.

50. The following and similar publications, whether printed within or outside Australia, although in book form, are not eligible for transmission at book rate of postage, but are transmissible at the rate of postage prescribed for Merchandise or parcels :—

Account books and ledgers.
Diaries (that is, books having blank spaces for entry of daily notes).
Journals, registers, and other books for entry of records.
Pocket books.

INLAND POST—continued.

CATALOGUES.

(Up to 5 lb.)

Rate of Postage (Inland Post)—

Catalogues wholly set up and printed in Australia—

For every 4 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.

22. A catalogue is a publication containing printed or printed and illustrated lists of articles for sale, with or without prices, and letter-press concerning the articles mentioned in the publication, the business of the firm issuing the catalogue, and information relating to matters such as shopping by post and the sending of remittances.

23. A catalogue to be eligible for transmission under the conditions applicable to Catalogues shall bear an imprint showing that it has been wholly set up and printed in Australia and the name and address of the printer and the cover or wrapper in which it is enclosed shall be endorsed "Catalogue wholly set up and printed in Australia."

51. *A catalogue not bearing the imprint referred to in Regulation 23 will be treated as a Commercial Paper or Printed Paper, as the case may be.*

52. *A catalogue may have added thereto, in manuscript or otherwise, or may contain the following:—*

- (a) *The additions permitted under the conditions relating to Printed Papers.*
- (b) *Figures indicating prices, in spaces left blank for the purpose.*
- (c) *Deletions.*
- (d) *Alterations to prices mentioned in the catalogue.*
- (e) *A printed slip, bound or fastened in the catalogue, containing information as to new items to be inserted or alterations to existing items. If the slip conforms to the conditions prescribed for Printed Papers, and the subject matter thereof has direct reference to the subject-matter of the catalogue, it need not be bound or fastened in the catalogue.*
- (f) *A wholly printed communication relating to the issue of the catalogue and forming an integral part thereof, whether printed in ordinary type or in characters resembling those of a typewriter.*
- (g) *Printed labels, order forms, self-measurement diagrams, an envelope with printed address, with or without a postage stamp thereon, a form of application for a money order, if bound or fastened in the catalogue in such a way that no portion of the enclosure will project beyond the leaves of the catalogue. The form of application for a money order must, prior to insertion in the catalogue, have the approval of the Deputy Postmaster-General.*
- (h) *Printed address slips without restriction as to number provided they are bound or fastened in the catalogue.*

53. *A catalogue may be bound in covers of paper, cardboard, cloth, leather, or other material, provided the catalogue is permanently attached to the cover. Articles usually appertaining to a catalogue, such as metal eyelets and loops of wire or tape, may be affixed thereto.*

INLAND POST—continued.

PART IV.—THIRD CLASS MAIL MATTER.

24. Third Class Mail Matter shall consist of newspapers registered by the Postmaster-General for transmission as such, and magazines.

54. *Newspapers printed and published outside Australia, and unregistered newspapers, are subject to the conditions governing Printed Papers.*

25. Newspapers and magazines shall not bear or contain any communication of the character of actual or personal correspondence nor bear any addition by hand or otherwise which is not expressly permitted under the conditions governing the transmission of Third Class Mail Matter.

NEWSPAPERS.

Rates of Postage (Inland Post)—

(a) *Registered Newspapers printed and published in Australia—*

(i) *Newspapers posted by the proprietors thereof, or by newsvendors or agents, to bonâ fide subscribers, and to newsvendors and agents for bonâ fide trade requirements, and by newsvendors and agents for return to the publishing office. Without condition as to the number contained in each addressed wrapper—1½d. per 20 oz. on the aggregate weight of newspapers posted by any one person at any one time.*

NOTE.—The rate of postage on bulk postings of newspapers for delivery within the Commonwealth applies also to bulk postings for delivery in Papua, Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, and the mandated islands in the Pacific, and Nauru.

(ii) *Newspapers other than those posted by newspaper proprietors or newsvendors as specified in (i)—*

For each newspaper, every 10 oz. or fraction thereof .. 1d.

Provided that the postage on a package containing more than one newspaper shall not be higher than that chargeable on a package of printed papers of the same weight.

(b) *Newspapers printed and published outside the Commonwealth—*

Every 4 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.

55. *Newspaper wrappers impressed with 1d. postage stamps are issued by the Department for sale at the value of the stamps impressed thereon. These wrappers are to be used only for newspapers registered in the Commonwealth for transmission at the rate of postage prescribed for newspapers. (See Regulation 39.)*

56. *Articles posted as Third Class Mail Matter which are found to bear or contain anything (other than a communication of the character of actual or personal correspondence) not permitted in postal articles of that classification shall be treated as Second Class Mail Matter, and the conditions governing the transmission of that class of mail matter shall apply.*

26. Persons who post registered newspapers at the rate of postage provided for aggregate weight may be called upon to satisfy the Department that the conditions prescribed by the Rates Act to secure that rate are complied with. For this purpose they may be required to produce, without notice, any documentary evidence which the postmaster or other departmental officer considers necessary.

*Definition of Newspaper and Supplement.**Section 28, Post and Telegraph Act 1901-1923.*

57. *A newspaper shall mean any publication known and recognized as a newspaper in the generally accepted sense of the word, and printed and published within the Commonwealth for sale, if—*

(a) *it consists in substantial part of news and articles relating to current topics, or of religious, technical, or practical information; and*

INLAND POST—continued.

Newspapers—continued.

(b) *it is published in numbers at intervals of not more than one month; and*

(c) *the full title and date of publication are printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication are printed at the top of every subsequent page.*

A publication printed on paper, and issued as a supplement to a newspaper, shall be deemed to be a supplement and to be part of the newspaper if—

(a) *it consists in substantial part of reading matter other than advertisements, or of engravings, prints, lithographs, or coloured supplements; and*

(b) *it is enclosed in each posted copy of the newspaper with which it is issued; and*

(c) *it has the title of the newspaper with which it is issued printed on the top of each page of letterpress; and*

(d) *it is not of a size or form which makes it inconvenient for carriage or delivery by post.*

27. A supplement to a newspaper shall not exceed in size or weight the newspaper with which it is issued.

REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPERS.

28. (1) The proprietor, printer, or publisher of any newspaper, as defined by section 28 of the Act, may have it registered at the General Post Office of any State subject to the conditions set out in this regulation.

(2) The application for registration shall be made in writing, and shall contain a description of the newspaper to be registered, and show at what intervals the newspaper is published.

(3) Three copies of the latest issue of the newspaper and one copy of each of the two last preceding issues shall be forwarded with the application, together with a fee of Five shillings.

(4) The following statutory declarations shall be forwarded with the application:—

(a) A statutory declaration by the applicant declaring—

(i) *that the publication is printed and published within the Commonwealth for sale, and not for free distribution to any great extent;*

(ii) *that at least 75 per centum of the copies issued are sold to bona fide purchasers or to bona fide subscribers who have ordered the paper; and*

(iii) *whether or not any previous application has been made for registration of the publication under the same or any other title; and*

(b) two statutory declarations by independent persons in the trade (such as publishers or newsagents) who are not in any way interested in the proprietorship or printing of, and are not subscribers to, the publication, declaring—

(i) *that the declarant personally knows and recognizes the publication as a newspaper in the generally accepted sense;*

(ii) *that to the best of his knowledge and belief the publication is known and recognized by purchasers thereof as a newspaper in the generally accepted sense;*

(iii) *that the publication is not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, recognized as a magazine, review, or other similar publication; and*

INLAND POST—*continued.*

Registration of Newspapers—*continued.*

- (iv) that he is neither the proprietor nor the printer of, nor a subscriber to, the said publication, and is not in any way interested in the proprietorship or printing thereof.

29. The Deputy Postmaster-General of any State may, when revising the register, as provided by section 29 of the Act, call upon the proprietor, printer, or publisher of any newspaper appearing therein to furnish evidence by statutory declaration as to the total percentage of copies issued which are sold to bona fide purchasers or to bona fide subscribers who have ordered the paper, and any other particulars which are, in his opinion, necessary to enable him to determine whether the newspaper should be removed from the register or not.

58. *The statutory declarations referred to above must be made upon the form prescribed by the "Commonwealth Statutory Declarations Act 1911."*

30. The publisher of a registered newspaper shall print on the first page of each copy issued the words "Registered at the General Post Office, . . . for transmission by post as a newspaper".

31. The publisher, printer, or proprietor of a registered newspaper shall notify the Deputy Postmaster-General of any proposed change in the form, title, frequency of issue, or proprietorship of such newspaper; and a copy of the first issue of the newspaper under the changed form, title, frequency of issue, or proprietorship shall be immediately furnished to the Deputy Postmaster-General.

59. *The change in the name of a newspaper does not necessarily involve payment of a fresh registration fee.*

GENERAL CONDITIONS RELATING TO NEWSPAPERS.

60. *A newspaper may be posted with or without a cover. If posted in a cover, such cover must be open at both ends. An envelope with the flap folded in and with the opposite end cut out to the extent of at least 75 per cent. of its width will be regarded as a cover open at both ends.*

61. *In order that no failure may occur in the delivery of a newspaper through the wrapper becoming detached, the address should be written on an exposed part of the newspaper as well as on the wrapper.*

32. Bulk postings of newspapers, the addresses of which appear elsewhere than on the wrappers, shall be accepted only if the wrappers are of brown paper and the newspapers are arranged in such order as may be previously specified by the Department.

33. (1) The only additions, endorsements or markings, other than the address, which may be made on a newspaper or its wrapper are as follow:—

In or upon the newspaper—

The words "Newspaper only";

The name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From";

Marks or signs (but not words) intended only to call attention to any portion or portions of the contents;

An impression of a stamp indicating the name, occupation, and address of the vendor.

On the wrapper—

The words "Newspaper only";

The name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From".

INLAND POST—continued.

General Conditions Relating to Newspapers—continued.

(2) In the case only of newspapers posted by or enclosed in wrappers issued by the proprietors or publishers thereof the following additional particulars are permitted on the wrappers of such newspapers:—

The title, frequency of publication, and price of the newspaper and a reference to its registration for transmission by post as a newspaper. The names, occupations, and places of business of the printer and publisher.

Newspaper rates of postage.

The words "If not delivered, please return to Head Office....." (address of publishing office).

Figures (but not words) indicating the date on which the subscription will expire, for example, "31.12.29."

Figures indicating the number of papers in the wrapper.

(3) The endorsements on a newspaper or its wrapper shall not be made in a manner likely to impede the treatment of the article in the post or result in missending.

61a. Notwithstanding the provisions of Regulation 33, a franking machine impression which includes a business slogan if placed on the wrapper will not debar the acceptance of a newspaper at the appropriate newspaper rate of postage.

62. Paper patterns made in the Commonwealth and consisting of one or more pieces of paper may be sent through the post as part of a newspaper, provided:—

(a) that a diagram showing each piece of each pattern is printed on a page in the body of the newspaper;

(b) that the pieces of each pattern are folded one within the other to fit the newspaper; and

(c) that on the uppermost portion of each pattern are printed, or impressed in ordinary type by hand, (i) the title and date of publication of the newspaper in which the pattern or patterns are enclosed, and (ii) the words "This forms part of page——" (here state the number of the page of the newspaper on which the diagram of the pattern appears).

63. The annual special issue of a newspaper may be transmitted at the rate of postage for newspapers, provided it has printed on the first page, that is the cover, words indicating that the publication is a special issue of the newspaper, and the words "Registered at the General Post Office,.....(for transmission by post as a newspaper," and provided further that the publication complies in other respects with the conditions governing the transmission of newspapers.

64. The Deputy Postmaster-General may refuse to transmit or deliver any issue of a publication if such issue contains indecent or obscene matter. Any posted newspaper found to contain indecent or obscene matter may be destroyed by order of the Postmaster-General.

65. Headings of unsold newspapers returned by newspaper vendors or agents to publishers shall be charged at the rate of postage for printed papers, unless sent by parcels post.

66. Postage on posters and contents bills accompanying bundles of newspapers must be prepaid at the rate prescribed for printed papers.

67. Newspapers, except those forwarded in bulk, addressed to several persons, to be delivered separately at each address, must not be tied up in bundles, and each newspaper must bear the proper postage.

68. Two or more newspapers to the same address may be tied together, but the whole must be tied so that the papers can be counted. The outside newspaper or wrapper must bear on its face or addressed side the full postage for each paper: provided that the postage will not be higher than that chargeable on a package of printed papers of the same weight.

INLAND POST—continued.

General Conditions Relating to Newspapers—continued.

69. The weight of any package of newspapers, not being those forwarded in bulk, must not exceed 5 lb. In the case of bundles of newspapers posted in bulk to newsvendors or agents, the weight of any one bundle must not exceed 28 lb.

70. When the quantity of mail matter on hand is so great that it cannot all be dealt with without causing delay in the transmission or delivery of letters, newspapers may be held over until a later despatch or delivery.

71. Upon application in writing by the publisher or proprietor, arrangements will be made for newspapers regularly transmitted from the publishing office that have remained unclaimed for the prescribed period at the post office to which they have been addressed, to be returned upon payment at the rate of one penny per 10 oz. for each newspaper or, alternatively, at the rate of postage prescribed for Printed Papers.

MAGAZINES.

Rates of Postage (Inland Post)—

(a) Magazines, reviews, and other similar publications, wholly set up and printed in Australia, and published for sale in numbers at intervals not exceeding three months and posted in covers each containing not more than one magazine, review, or publication—

For each magazine, every 8 oz. or fraction thereof .. 1d.

(b) Magazines, reviews, and other similar publications, not wholly set up and printed in Australia, nor published for sale in numbers at intervals not exceeding three months, printed papers rates and conditions apply—

For every 4 oz. or fraction thereof.. .. 1d.

(See Rule 73.)

(c) *Hansard*.—That is, reports of Parliamentary Debates printed and published by the authority of the Commonwealth or of a State—

For every 12 oz. or fraction thereof .. 1d.

72. Publications to be eligible for transmission at the rate of postage applicable to magazines must not be bound in stiff covers. The term "magazine" includes—

(a) Magazines, reviews, and other similar publications printed in Australia and published for sale in numbers at intervals not exceeding three months ;

(b) school magazines printed in Australia and published at intervals not exceeding twelve months ;

(c) "Proceedings," "Transactions," or "Papers," consisting in substantial part of articles on scientific, technical, or educational subjects, issued by Australian or Australian branches of scientific, technical, or educational institutions or societies, printed in Australia and published in numbers at intervals not exceeding twelve months.

73. Any publication of the character of a magazine published at intervals exceeding three months (except the publications referred to in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of Rule 72) or which in any other respect does not comply with the conditions governing the transmission of magazines, is subject to the conditions governing printed papers.

74. Paper patterns made in the Commonwealth and consisting of one or more pieces of paper may be sent through the post as part of a magazine, provided—

(a) that a diagram showing each piece of each pattern is printed on a page in the body of the magazine ;

(b) that the pieces of each pattern are folded one within the other to fit the magazine ; and

INLAND POST—continued.

Magazines—continued.

(c) that on the uppermost portion of each pattern are printed, or impressed in ordinary type by hand, (i) the title and date of publication of the magazine in which the pattern or patterns are enclosed, and (ii) the words "This forms part of page—" (here state the number of the page of the magazine on which the diagram of the pattern appears).

75. Printed order forms and a printed and addressed envelope will be regarded as part of a magazine if bound or fastened therein.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN POST.

76. *British Empire and Foreign Post* includes all postal articles posted for transmission to places beyond the Commonwealth other than Papua, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, and the following islands in the Pacific, viz.:—Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Admiralty Island, &c.), Nauru, Bougainville, and Buka (Solomon Islands), New Guinea (formerly German New Guinea).

77. Postal articles for places within the British Empire, other than those mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, and for foreign countries, are classified as letters, letter cards, post cards, commercial papers, printed papers, articles for the use of the blind, patterns and samples of merchandise, newspapers, and in addition (in the case of New Zealand, Fiji, New Hebrides, and Solomon Islands—British Protectorate), merchandise, books, and magazines.

78. The transmission of postal articles to places beyond the Commonwealth is governed generally by the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention. The conditions prescribed by that Convention are indicated hereunder, but, in addition thereto, the conditions relating to inland postal articles, where they are not contrary to the provisions of the Convention, also apply.

GENERAL.

79. Packets of printed papers, commercial papers, or patterns and samples, not made up in accordance with the conditions governing such articles set out in the respective sections hereunder, will not be transmitted.

80. In order to secure the return of undeliverable articles which do not contain the name and address of the sender, the name and address of the sender must be printed or written on the cover thus—

From _____ of _____

81. Printed papers, commercial papers, patterns, and samples of merchandise may be forwarded in the same packet under the following conditions:—

- (a) That each article taken singly does not exceed the limits applicable to it as regards size and weight.
- (b) That the total weight of any packet does not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
- (c) That the postage charged will be on the basis of the highest rate applicable to any portion of the contents, according to the place of address.

LETTERS.

(Up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb.)

Rates of Postage—

- (1) For delivery within the British Empire
and in New Hebrides, Banks, and
Torres Islands

For every ounce or fraction thereof .. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
3d. for the first ounce, and
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional
ounce or fraction thereof.

- (2) For delivery in other places ..

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN POST—*continued.*Letters—*continued.*

LIST OF PLACES TO WHICH BRITISH EMPIRE RATE APPLIES.

Antigua.	Malay States (Federated).
Ascension.	Malta.
Bahamas.	Mauritius.
Barbados.	Montserrat.
Bechuanaland Protectorate.	Morocco, the British Post Office
Bermuda.	Agencies at Alcazar, Casablanca, Fez,
British Central Africa.	Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Me-
British East Africa.	quinez, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tan-
British Guiana.	gier, and Tetuan.
British Honduras.	Nevis.
British Somaliland.	Newfoundland.
Brunei.	New Hebrides, Banks, and Torres
Cameroon (British portion).	Islands.
Canada.	New Zealand, and the Islands an-
Cayman Islands.	nexed thereto, viz., Cook Islands, in-
Ceylon.	cluding Aitutaki, Atiu, Hervey
Cyprus.	(Manuai), Mangaia, Mitiaro Mauke,
Dominica.	Raratonga; the Islands of Manahiki,
Egypt (including Sudan).	Palmerston (Avarua), Penrhyn
Ellice Islands.	(Tongareva), Pukapuka (Danger),
Falkland Islands.	Kakaanga, Suwarrow, and Savage
Fanning Islands.	(Niue), and including Samoa (except
Fiji.	American Samoa).
Gambia.	Nigeria, Northern and Southern.
Gibraltar.	North Borneo
Gilbert Islands.	Nyasaland Protectorate.
Gold Coast.	Perlis (British Protectorate).
Grenada.	Rhodesia.
Hong Kong* and Wei-Hei-Wei (Liu-	Sarawak.
Kung Tau, and Port Edward).	St. Helena.
India (including Aden).	St. Kitts.
India, French Settlements in—	St. Lucia.
British Post Offices—Ambagarattur,	St. Vincent.
Ariyankuppam, Bahoor, Chander-	Seychelles.
nagore, Gondalpara, Karaiyampu-	Sierra Leone.
tur, Karikal, Karikal-Agraharam,	South Africa, Union of, including Cape
Kolhecheri, Lakhiganj, Maduk-	of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River
kurai, Mahe, Mudaliarpet, Muthi-	Colony, and Transvaal.
yalpet, Nedugadu, Olugarai, Pillai-	South West Africa (formerly German).
chavadi, Pondicherry, Pondicherry	Straits Settlements.
Bazar, Pondicherry Railway Sta-	Tanganyika Territory.
tion, Puraiyar-road Railway Sta-	Tobago.
tion, Sethur, Temata, Tirumalraya-	Togo (British portion).
patnam, Tirunalar, Vallinur,	Tonga.
Yanam.	Tortola.
French Post Offices—Chandernagore,	Trengganu (British Protectorate).
Karikal, Mahe, Pondicherry,	Trinidad.
Yanam.	Tristan da Cunha.
Irish Free State.	Turks and Caicos Islands.
Jamaica.	Uganda.
Kedah (British Protectorate).	United Kingdom.
Kelantan (British Protectorate).	Zanzibar.

* Letters addressed to any person in the British colony of Hong Kong or in the leased territory of Wei-Hei-Wei (Liu-Kung Tau) may be sent at the British Empire rate. In order, however, that the British Empire rate may be valid, it is necessary that the correspondence should not be sent, except in closed mails, through a foreign post office in the course of its transmission.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN POST—continued.

Letters—continued.

82. Omitted. See Rule 8b et seq. relating to Air Mails.

83. A letter must not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, nor measure more than 18 inches in any direction, or, if in the form of a roll, 2 ft. 6 in. in length and 4 inches in diameter.

84. Letters, &c., addressed to the senders thereof posted within the Commonwealth for transmission around the world will not be transmitted. The primary duty of the post office is to effect the delivery of correspondence at a bona fide address, and not to lend itself to experiments obviously undertaken for the purpose of rendering missives objects of curiosity and interest.

85. Cancelled.

86. Letters addressed to places beyond the Commonwealth of Australia, with duplicates thereof for transmission by a vessel other than that conveying the original, will be accepted on the following conditions, namely:—

Any person desiring to take advantage of the arrangement must put the original and duplicate letters into covers addressed in the ordinary way, and affix to each cover stamps sufficient for the postage, together with the usual registration fee (3d.). In addition, the sender must mark the duplicate "Duplicate" and affix to it stamps to the value of 6d. as a special fee. Both letters must then be put in an outer envelope marked "Urgent—Duplicate Letters," and addressed to the Officer in Charge of the Registered Letter Section at the General Post Office. Postage stamps sufficient for the inland postage and for the registration fee (3d.) must be put on this envelope, which must then be posted in the ordinary way as a registered letter at any post office.

On receipt in the Registered Letter Section, both the enclosed letters will be registered, and certificates of posting sent forthwith to the sender. The original will then be despatched by first available mail by any route, the duplicate being retained in the post office for despatch by the next available mail thereafter. Several sets of originals and duplicates may be sent to the Registration Branch in a single cover.

87. Letters, second class and third class mail matter from Government Departments of New Zealand and Nauru to Government Departments of any State in the Commonwealth, if marked "Official paid" or "Free," and posted without postage stamps being affixed, must be delivered as if postage thereon were fully prepaid. All letters received from New Zealand marked "Paid" will be accepted as fully prepaid. Correspondence between Government Departments, allowed by the Postal Authorities of Papua to pass through the post in that Possession without postage, will be allowed to similarly pass through post offices in the Commonwealth when addressed to Commonwealth Departments and bearing on appropriate stamp or superscription.

88. Correspondence posted on vessels of the Orient Royal Mail Line of Steamers on the high seas, bearing either British or Australian postage stamps, and prepaid at the rates in force in the country of issue of the postage stamps used, will be accepted in Australia as fully prepaid.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN POST—*continued.*

LETTER CARDS.

Rates of Postage—

- (1) For delivery within the British Empire and in New Hebrides, Banks, and Torres Islands 1½d. each
 (2) For delivery in other places 3d. each

89. *Reply letter cards are not transmissible to places beyond the Commonwealth.*

POST CARDS.

Rates of Postage—

- (1) For delivery in the British Empire and in New Hebrides, Banks, and Torres Islands Single, 1d. each; with reply paid 1d. each half
 (2) For delivery in other places Single, 1½d. each; with reply paid, 1½d. each half.

90. *Reply or double post cards must bear at the head of the front side of the first half the words, "Post Card with Reply Paid," and in the same position on the second half the words, "Reply Post Card," or their equivalent in any language.*

91. *The prepayment of the "Reply" half by means of the postage stamp of the country which has issued the card is valid only if the two halves of the post card with reply paid were attached to one another when received from the country of origin, and if the "Reply" half is addressed to that country. Otherwise it will be treated as an unpaid post card.*

92. *A post card with imitation Australian postage stamps embossed or printed thereon is not transmissible to places beyond the Commonwealth.*

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

(Up to 4½ lb.)

Rates of Postage—

- (1) For delivery in New Zealand and the islands annexed thereto, and in Fiji—
 For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof .. 1d.
 (2) For delivery in other places—
 For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof .. 1d., with a minimum of 3d.

93. *The following papers will be allowed to pass as commercial papers:—All papers and documents, whether writings or drawings, produced wholly or partly by hand, not having the character of actual or personal correspondence, such as open letters and out-of-date post cards which have already fulfilled their original purpose, papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way-bills, or bills of lading, invoices, certain documents of insurance companies, copies of or extracts from deeds under private signature*

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN POST—continued.

Commercial Papers—continued.

written on stamped or unstamped paper, musical scores or sheets of music in manuscript, the manuscripts of works or of newspapers forwarded separately, pupils' exercises in original or with corrections, but without any note which does not relate directly to the execution of the work. Commercial papers may be accompanied by reference slips or statements showing the following or similar particulars :—

List of papers included in the packet.

*Reference to correspondence exchanged between the sender and the addressee, such as : " Enclosure to our letter of.....
to Mr.....Our reference.....Your
reference....."*

94. Packets of commercial papers may not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, and shall be subject, as regards form and make-up, to the conditions governing printed papers.

PRINTED PAPERS.

(Up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in the case of printed volumes sent singly.)

Rates of Postage—

(1) For delivery within the British Empire and in New Hebrides, Banks, and Torres Islands—

For every 4 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.

(2) For delivery in other places—

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof.. .. 1d.

95. (1) Packets of printed papers for transmission to the United Kingdom must not exceed 2 feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth except in the case of those sent in the form of a roll, when the maximum dimensions shall be 2 ft. 6 in. in length and 4 inches in diameter.

(2) For other countries packets of printed papers must not exceed 18 inches in any direction, or, if they are in the form of a roll, 4 inches in diameter and 2 ft. 6 in. in length.

(3) Such packets must not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in the case of printed volumes sent singly.

(4) Printed papers may be placed either in wrappers, upon rollers, between boards, in covers open at both sides or at both ends, or in unclosed envelopes, or simply folded (but in such a manner that other articles cannot slip into their folds), or tied with a string easy to unfasten, but must be made up in such a manner that their contents may be easily withdrawn for examination.

(5) Address cards and all printed matter of the form and substance of an unfolded card may be forwarded without wrapper, envelope, fastening, or fold.

96. The following will be allowed to pass as printed papers :—Newspapers and periodicals, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music (excluding perforated sheets intended to be used with automatic musical instruments), visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the relative manuscript, engravings, photographs, and albums containing photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or mimeographed, and in general all

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN POST—continued.

Printed Papers—continued.

impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard, by means of printing, engraving, lithography, autography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognize except copying press or type-set hand stamp and the typewriter.

97. Anything, not being of glass, usually attached, or appurtenant to any of the before-mentioned articles, in the way of binding, mounting, or otherwise, and anything convenient for their safe transmission by post, may also pass at the rate applicable to such articles, provided it is contained in the same packet.

98. Cards bearing the heading "Post Card" or its equivalent in any language are allowed to pass at printed papers rate provided that they conform to the conditions governing printed papers.

99. Circulars which in other respects comply with the foregoing conditions relating to printed papers, but which are printed or lithographed in characters resembling those of the typewriter, or are produced by means of any mechanical process from written or typewritten originals, may be transmitted at the printed papers rate of postage, provided they are handed in at the counter of a post office, and at least twenty copies precisely identical are posted at the same time.

100. The following alterations and additions shall be allowed on printed papers:—

- (a) to indicate by hand or by a mechanical process, outside or inside the packet, the name, position, the profession, and the address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date of despatch, the sender's signature, telephone number, telegraph address and code, and postal cheque or banking account;
- (b) to add in manuscript, on printed visiting cards and also on Christmas and New Year cards the address of the sender, his title, as well as good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulas of courtesy, expressed in five words at most or by means of conventional initials (p.f., &c.);
- (c) to enclose the "copy" with corrected proofs, and to make in those proofs alterations and additions concerned with corrections, form, and printing, and also notes such as "Passed for press," "Read—Passed for press," or any similar note for the execution of the work. In case of want of space these additions may be made on separate sheets;
- (d) to correct also errors in printing in printed documents other than proofs;
- (e) to strike out certain parts of a printed text;
- (f) to make prominent by marking, and to underline, words or passages of the text to which it is desired to draw attention;
- (g) to insert or correct in manuscript or by a mechanical process figures in prices current, tenders for advertisements, stock and share lists, market quotations, trade circulars, and prospectuses, figures, and any other notes representing essential elements of the price, as well

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN POST—*continued.*

Printed Papers—*continued.*

as the traveller's name, the date, time, and place of his intended visit, and the address at which he is staying, in travellers' announcements ;

- (h) to indicate in manuscript, in advices of the departures and arrivals of ships, the date and time of those departures and arrivals, as well as the names of the ships and the ports of departure and arrival ;*
- (i) to add a written dedication consisting simply of an expression of regard on books, pamphlets, newspapers, photographs, engravings, sheets of music, and in general on all literary or artistic productions, printed, engraved, lithographed, or mimeographed, as well as to enclose the relative invoice ;*
- (j) to colour fashion plates, maps, &c. ;*
- (k) to add, in manuscript or by a mechanical process, to cuttings from newspapers and periodicals, the title, date, number, and address of the publication from which the article is extracted ;*
- (l) in forms of order or subscription for publications, books, newspapers, engravings, pieces of music, to indicate in manuscript the works required or offered, as well as the price of these works, and to strike out or underline the whole or part of the printed communications, The relative invoice may be enclosed.*

101. Printed papers which bear any alterations or additions other than those specified in the foregoing rule, and stamps or forms of prepayment, whether obliterated or not, and all printed papers representing a monetary value are not allowed to pass as printed papers or commercial papers.

102. The following are not allowed to pass as printed papers, viz., blank paper, note paper, or envelopes (with or without printed address), and all other articles of stationery pure and simple.

ARTICLES IMPRESSED FOR USE OF THE BLIND.

(Up to 11 lb.)

Rate of Postage—

For every 40 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.

103. Packets of literature embossed for use of the blind may not exceed 6½ lb. in weight, and are subject, as regards form and make-up, to the conditions governing printed papers.

BOOKS.

Rates of Postage—

For delivery in all places outside the Commonwealth Printed Papers rate applies.

101. Books posted for transmission to places beyond the Commonwealth are subject to the conditions governing printed papers.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN POST—continued.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES.

(Up to 1 lb. United Kingdom only, 5 lb.)

Rates of Postage—

- (1) For delivery within the British Empire and in New Hebrides, Banks, and Torres Islands—

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.

- (2) For delivery in other places—

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof .. 1d., with a minimum of 1½d.

105. Except as specifically provided hereunder, the pattern and sample post is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Packets containing any article having a saleable value, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity), or any articles, such as wedding cake or presents, which are not actually patterns or samples, or articles liable to Customs duty, may not be forwarded by pattern and sample post.

106. Printers' blocks, keys sent singly, fresh-cut flowers, articles of natural history (dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens, &c.), tubes of serum, and pathological objects rendered harmless by their mode of preparation and packing may be transmitted at sample rate. Except in the case of tubes of serum sent in the general interest by laboratories or institutions officially recognized, these articles must not be sent for a commercial purpose, and they must be packed as prescribed in Part V. of the Regulations and relative Rules.

107. Pathological specimens addressed to the General Superintendent, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London, and sent by registered medical or veterinary practitioners, or by recognized pathological or related scientific laboratories, may, if securely packed as prescribed, be forwarded by sample post.

108. Live Bees, and live, but harmless, entomological specimens, may be transmitted by sample post.

109. The maximum dimensions and weight for a packet of patterns and samples are as follow:—

(a) To the United Kingdom—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth, 5 lb. in weight.

(b) To all other places—1 ft. 6 in. in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth; or when in the form of a roll, 1 ft. 6 in. in length and 5½ inches in diameter.
1 lb. in weight.

110. Patterns and samples must be placed in bags, boxes, or removable envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

(2) It will be permissible to indicate by hand or by a mechanical process, outside or inside the packet, the name, position, profession, and address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date of despatch, the sender's signature, telephone number, telegraphic address and code, postal cheque or banking account, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications relative to weight or measurement, and dimensions, or to the quantity to be disposed of, or such as are necessary to determine the origin and the nature of the goods.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN POST—continued.

MERCHANDISE. (Up to 1 lb.)

Rates of Postage—

- (1) For delivery in New Zealand and the Islands annexed thereto and in Fiji—
For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.
- (2) For delivery in other places—
Parcel rates apply.

NEWSPAPERS.

Rates of Postage—

- (1) Newspapers printed and published in Australia—
 - (a) To New Zealand and the Islands annexed thereto and to Fiji—
 - (i) All newspapers posted by the proprietors thereof or by newsvendors or agents, to *bona fide* subscribers or to newsvendors and agents for *bona fide* trade requirements—parcels containing not fewer than four newspapers of the same issue —1½d. per 16 oz. on the aggregate weight of newspapers posted by any one person at any one time.
 - (ii) Newspapers, other than those posted by registered newspaper proprietors or newsvendors as specified in (i)—
For each newspaper, every 10 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.
Provided that the postage on a package containing more than one newspaper will not be higher than that chargeable on a package of printed papers of the same weight.
 - (b) To the United Kingdom and Irish Free State—
 - (i) For transmission via France—For each newspaper—
Not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.
Exceeding 4 oz. but not exceeding 10 oz. .. 1½d.
For every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof .. 1d.
Provided that the postage on a package containing more than one newspaper will not be higher than that chargeable on a package of printed papers of the same weight.
 - (ii) For transmission wholly by sea—
Each newspaper exceeding 8 oz., every 16 oz. or fraction thereof .. 1½d.
(Newspapers for transmission by the all sea route must be posted singly, and must not exceed 5 lb. in weight.)
 - (iii) For transmission via America—
For every 4 oz. or fraction thereof .. 1d.
(In addition to bearing postage at this rate, such newspapers must be indorsed "*via America*.")
 - (c) To other parts of the British Empire and to New Hebrides, Banks, and Torres Islands—
For every 4 oz. or fraction thereof .. 1d.
 - (d) To the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii)—
Each newspaper, for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof .. 1d.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN POST—continued.

Newspapers—continued.

- (e) Elsewhere beyond the Commonwealth—
For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.
- (2) Newspapers printed and published outside Australia—
(a) To all parts of the British Empire and to New Hebrides, Banks, and Torres Islands—
For every 4 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.
- (b) Elsewhere beyond the Commonwealth—
For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.

111. Newspapers printed and published outside Australia are subject to the conditions governing printed papers.

MAGAZINES.

Rates of Postage—

- (1) For delivery within the British Empire, and in New Hebrides, Banks, and Torres Islands—
For every 4 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.
- (2) For delivery in other places—
For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.

112. Magazines posted for transmission to places beyond the Commonwealth are subject to the conditions governing printed papers.

LIST OF COUNTRIES COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.

NOTE.—The names of British Colonies and Possessions are printed in *italics*.

Afghanistan	§China a, b	and Assinie), §Dahomey, Congo, Ivory Coast, §Guinea, §Mauritania, §Réunion, §French Somaliland, §Madagascar, §New Caledonia and dependencies, §St. Pierre-et-Miquelon, the French portion of the Low Archipelago, and the §French Establishments in India (Pondichéry, Chandernagore, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanam), §Annam, §Cambodia, §Tonkin, and in §Cochin China French Establishments in §Morocco, viz., Casablanca, El-Ksar-el-Kbir, Fez, Larache, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, and Tangier, and Society Islands, and French Post Offices in §China and in §Turkey, §Indo-China and Indo-Chinese Post Offices in China	Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Protectorate, §Gold Coast, §Greece, Grenada and the Grenadines, Guatemala, §Hayti, Hedjaz and Nedjed, §Holland, or Netherlands a, e, §Honduras, Republic of, §Hong Kong and its agencies, Hungary, §Iceland e, §India, British (including §Aden and its dependencies and all Indian Post Offices outside British India), Irish Free State, §Italy and the Italian Post Office at Tripoli, §Benghazi, §Durazzo, §Janina, §Scutari in Albania, Italian Colonies, viz.:—§Erythraea, §Benadir, and Libya, §Jamaica, §Japan a, e, and Japanese Post Offices in China and Chosen a
Antigua	§Chosen (formerly Corea)		
§Argentine Republic e	§Colombia, Republic of		
Ascension	§Costa Rica a, b		
§Australia, Commonwealth of (including New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania)	§Cuba a		
Austria e	Cyprus		
§Bahamas	Czechoslovakia e		
Barbados	Danzig (Free City)		
§Bechuanaland Protectorate	§Denmark (including Faroe Islands, Greenland and Iceland)		
§Belgium and Belgian Congo e	Dominica e		
Bermuda	Dominican Republic		
Bolivia	§Dutch East Indies e		
§Brazil	Ecuador		
British Cameroons	§Egypt		
§British East Africa and Uganda	Ethiopia, Empire of		
§British Guiana	Falkland Islands		
§British Honduras e †	Fanning Island		
§British New Guinea (Papua)	Federated Malay States		
§British Somaliland	Fiji Islands		
Brunei	§Finland		
§Bulgaria	§France b, e		
§Cameroons	French Colonies, viz.:—		
§Canada (Dominion of)	§Algeria, §Martinique, §Guadeloupe and dependencies, §French Guiana (Cayenne), §Senegal and dependencies, Angwey, Gaboon, Grand Bassam, Half Jack and Whydah (also Sette Cama,		
Cayman Islands			
§Ceylon e †			
Chile			

§ Included in Reply Coupon System.

a Does not exchange reply coupons which have not been stamped by the issuing office.

b Does not accept as valid, at the time of settlement, reply coupons which its own officers have omitted to date stamp at the time of issue. Undated-stamped reply coupons from places marked b should not be exchanged by Commonwealth offices.

e Undertakes express delivery.

* Undertakes express delivery within the carrier limit of any city-delivery or village-delivery office and within one mile of any other post office.

† Undertakes express delivery service, Belize only.

‡ Express delivery restricted to addresses within limits of town delivery where separate telegram delivery staff is employed.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN POST—continued.

List of Countries comprised in the Postal Union—continued.

Kedah	Lucas, and the North-west part of New Guinea a	Bay, and Mozambique	§Southern Nigeria
Kelantan (including Perlis)	Neris	§Rhodesia (Southern)	§Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)
Lagos	§Newfoundland	§Roumania	Spanish Colonies, viz.:—Fernando Po, Annobon and dependencies, and the Spanish Zone in Morocco
Lettonia	New Hebrides	Russia and Russian Post Offices in China, viz., at Pekin, Tientsin, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hankow, and Russian offices in Turkey	§Straits Settlements and Labuan
Hedjaz, Kingdom of and Sultanate of Nedjed and its dependencies	§New Zealand (including Samoa (except American Samoa) §Cook or Hervey), and Palmerston (Avarua), Savage (Nue), Pukapuka (Danger), Rakaunga, Suwarrow, Manahiki, and Penrhyn (Tongareva) Islands	St. Helena	§Sweden
§Liberia	Nigeria	St. Kitts	§Switzerland e
Lithuania	Nicaragua	St. Lucia	Tahiti
§Luxemburg	North Borneo	St. Vincent, West Indies	Tanganyika e
§Malta and its dependencies	§Norway e	§Salvador	Tobago
§Mauritius and its dependencies	Panama, Republic of	Sarawak	§Trinidad
§Mexico a	§Papua	Sarre, Territory of	§Tunis
§Montenegro	Paraguay	Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of	Turkey
Montserrat	Persia	§Seychelles a	Turks Islands
Morocco	Peru	§Siam e	§United Kingdom e and British Post Offices in Morocco and in Turkey
§Netherlands, or Holland a e	Poland e	§Sierra Leone	§United States of America e*
Netherlands Colonies, viz.:—§Dutch Guiana (Surinam) a, Curacao and dependencies, viz., Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherlands portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache, Saba, §Java a, §Madura a, §Sumatra a, §Celebes a, §Borneo (except North-west part) a, §Billiton, §Archipelago of Banca a, §Archipelago of Riuw a, §Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris, and the South-west part of Timor) a, §the Archipelago of the Mo-	§Portugal, including Azores and Madeira Portuguese Colonies, viz.:—§Goa and its dependencies (Damos and Diu), §Guinea, §Macao, §Timor, §Cape Verd Islands and dependencies (Bissau and Cacheu), Cabenda, Muculla, Mussera, and Islands of §St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa) with the Establishment of Ajuda, §Angola, Delagoa	Solomon Islands Protectorate (including Shortland Island)	United States Colonies, viz.:—§Hawallan (or Sandwich) Islands, §Porto Rico, §Philippine Islands, and §Guam (Marian Islands), §Virgin Islands (St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas)
		§Somaliland Protectorate	Uruguay
		§South Africa, Union of (including Cape Colony, Natal and Zululand, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Basutoland, British Bechuanaland, Pondoland, Griqualand East, Griqualand West, Little Namaqualand, St. John's River Territory, Transkel, Tembuland, and Walfisch Bay)	Vatican, State of the City
			Venezuela
			Virgin Islands
			Yemen
			Zanzibar

‡ Including Mashonaland and Matabeleland.

§ Included in Reply Coupon System.

a Does not exchange reply coupons which have not been stamped by the issuing office.

e Undertakes express delivery.

* Undertakes express delivery within the carrier limit of any city-delivery or village-delivery office and within one mile of any other post office.

PART V.—PACKING AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING CERTAIN POSTAL ARTICLES.

Note.—The following regulations and rules apply to the articles referred to irrespective of whether they are sent by Letter, Sample, Merchandise, or Parcels Post, and (except where otherwise indicated) irrespective of whether they are for transmission within or beyond the Commonwealth. In the case of the latter, the rules given below are subject to any special conditions or restrictions imposed by the country of destination. If the articles are registered, or are sent by Parcels Post, the further conditions prescribed in respect of registered articles or parcels must also be observed.

34. To be eligible for transmission by post an article shall be packed in such manner as the Postmaster-General considers is necessary to prevent—

- damage to the article arising from the handling and pressure it may receive, and from climatic and other conditions to which it may be subjected, in the course of transmission; and
- injury to any person; and
- damage to other postal articles.

Packing—continued.

35. The sender of a postal article which contains a liquid or a semi-liquid substance or any substance likely to damage other postal articles while in transit through the post shall, in the event of the liquid or substance escaping and damaging other postal articles, be liable to pay to the Postmaster-General such reasonable compensation as he requires.

113. The wrapping or covering of heavy articles such as machinery parts must be of such strength as will prevent the contents of the package breaking through.

114. The following conditions as to packing, &c., must be observed in respect of the articles mentioned:—

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.—See Liquids.

ARSENIC, ARSENATE OF SODA, ETC.—See Poisons.

BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

Within the Commonwealth—

(1) An article containing any bacteriological or pathological specimen will not be accepted for transmission, or, if found in the post, will not be delivered unless addressed to a laboratory which has been registered by the Postmaster-General.

(2) The following is a list of the laboratories which have been registered:—

Institution, &c.	Place.
Department of Public Health	Sydney, N.S.W.
Dr. A. E. Finckh	" "
Dr. W. K. Inglis	" "
Dr. H. H. Tebbutt	" "
Dr. F. Tidswell	" "
Dr. L. Utz	" "
Dr. C. J. Wiley	" "
Dr. A. J. Fitzgerald	" "
Dr. Marjory Little	" "
Chief Veterinary Surgeon, Stock and Brands Branch	" "
Mental Hospitals Laboratory, University	" "
Veterinary School, University	" "
University of Sydney	" "
Pathological Laboratory, University	" "
School of Public and Tropical Medicine, University	" "
Deputy Commissioner for Repatriation	" "
Mental Hospital	Gladesville, N.S.W.
"	Callan Park, N.S.W.
"	Parramatta, N.S.W.
"	Rydalmere, N.S.W.
"	Kenmore, N.S.W.
"	Orange, N.S.W.
"	Paddington, N.S.W.
Royal Hospital for Women	Randwick, N.S.W.
Prince of Wales Hospital	17 Botany-st., Randwick, or corner Bayswater-rd. and Barcome-av., Rushcutters' Bay, Darlinghurst, N.S.W.
Biological Institute of Australia Ltd. Laboratory	Newcastle, N.S.W.
Dr. Ethel Byrne	" "
Health Department Laboratory, c/o Medical Officer of Health	" "
Newcastle Hospital	" "
Pathological Laboratory, Mental Hospital	" "
District Veterinary Officer	Orange, N.S.W.
Dr. S. R. Dawes	" "
Medical Officer in Charge, Commonwealth Health Laboratory	Lismore, N.S.W.
Lister Laboratory	Goulburn, N.S.W.
District Veterinary Officer	Armidale, N.S.W.
Veterinary Research Station	Glenfield, N.S.W.
District Veterinary Officer	Cootamundra, N.S.W.
Dr. A. Q. O. Harrison	Mudgee, N.S.W.
Dr. Andrew Brennan	Melbourne, Vic.
Dr. Margaret Winter-Ashton	" "

Packing—continued.

<i>Institution, &c.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
<i>Dr. D. G. Bull</i>	Melbourne, Vic.
<i>Dr. C. H. Mollison</i>	" "
<i>Dr. R. S. Ellery, Pathologist, Lunacy Department</i>	" "
<i>Dr. G. B. Bearham</i>	Melbourne, Thornbury, or Women's Hospital, Carlton, Vic.
<i>Australian College of Dentistry</i>	Melbourne, Vic.
<i>Chief Veterinary Inspector, Department of Agriculture</i>	" "
<i>Walter and Eliza Hall Institute for Research, Melbourne Hospital</i>	" "
<i>St. Vincent's Hospital, Pathological Department</i>	" "
<i>Melbourne University Pathological Department</i>	" "
<i>Commonwealth Serum Laboratories</i>	Royal Park, Vic.
<i>The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane</i>	Kew, Mont Park, or Royal Park, Vic.
<i>Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation</i>	South Melbourne, Vic.
<i>Repatriation General Hospital</i>	Caulfield, Vic.
<i>Veterinary Research Institute, University of Melbourne</i>	Parkville, Vic.
<i>Dr. Reginald Webster, Children's Hospital</i>	Carlton, Vic.
<i>Dr. D. Thomas</i>	Richmond, Vic.
<i>Dr. M. W. Ratz</i>	St. Kilda, Vic.
<i>Dr. Geof. Fethers</i>	Mont Albert, Vic.
<i>Dr. C. R. Merrillees</i>	St. Kilda, Vic.
<i>Dr. Helen Kelsey, Fairfield Hospital</i>	Fairfield, Vic.
<i>Baker Institute, Alfred Hospital</i>	Prahran, Vic.
<i>Dr. A. E. Brown and Dr. K. McK. Doig, "Derrinook" Laboratory</i>	Colac, Vic.
<i>Dr. E. Russell Butchart</i>	Geelong, Vic.
<i>Medical Officer in Charge, Commonwealth Health Laboratory</i>	Bendigo, Vic.
<i>Bacteriological Laboratory, Department of Public Health</i>	Brisbane, Qld.
<i>Laboratory, Hospital for Sick Children</i>	" "
<i>Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation</i>	" "
<i>Dr. W. Sidney Page</i>	" "
<i>Dr. J. V. Duhig</i>	" "
<i>Dr. N. M. Gutteridge</i>	" "
<i>Repatriation Hospital</i>	Windsor, Qld.
<i>Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine</i>	Townsville, Qld.
<i>Government Veterinary Surgeon</i>	" "
<i>Queensland Stock Experiment Stations</i>	Townsville and Yerongpilly, Qld.
<i>Medical Officer in Charge, Commonwealth Health Laboratory</i>	Townsville, Rockhampton, Cairns, and Toowoomba, Qld.
<i>Adelaide Clinical Research Laboratory</i>	Adelaide, S.A.
<i>Elder Laboratory, Adelaide Children's Hospital</i>	" "
<i>South Australian Government Laboratory of Pathology and Bacteriology, Adelaide Hospital</i>	" "
<i>Deputy Commissioner for Repatriation</i>	" "
<i>Dr. F. Ray Hone</i>	" "
<i>Medical Officer in Charge, Commonwealth Health Laboratory</i>	Port Pirie, S.A.
<i>Repatriation General Hospital</i>	Keswick, S.A.
<i>Laboratory, State Public Health Department</i>	Perth, W.A.
<i>Director of Laboratory, Department of Agriculture</i>	" "
<i>Deputy Commissioner for Repatriation</i>	" "
<i>Dr. Sarah McConnel</i>	" "
<i>Medical Officer in Charge, Commonwealth Health Laboratory</i>	Kalgoorlie, W.A.
<i>Superintendent of Research, Department of Agriculture</i>	Hobart and Launceston, Tas.
<i>Secretary, Department of Public Health</i>	Hobart, Tas.
<i>Deputy Commissioner for Repatriation</i>	" "
<i>Repatriation General Hospital</i>	" "
<i>Dr. J. H. B. Walch</i>	" "
<i>Hookworm Campaign Laboratories</i>	" "
<i>Medical Officer in Charge, Commonwealth Health Laboratory</i>	Wherever Field Units are operating in Australia and Dependencies (e.g., "The Hookworm Campaign" Mackay, Queensland") Rabaul, New Guinea

Packing—continued.

(3) *Applications for registration by the Postmaster-General of laboratories to which bacteriological or pathological specimens may be sent for examination must be made on the proper form, copies of which may be obtained from the Deputy Postmaster-General of a State.*

(4) *Bacteriological or pathological specimens addressed to laboratories registered by the Postmaster-General may be accepted for transmission under the following conditions, viz. :—*

- (a) *On the outside of every such article there must be written or printed the words "Specimen for Bacteriological or Pathological Examination."*
- (b) *The liquid or substance forwarded for examination must be inclosed in a receptacle hermetically sealed, which receptacle must itself be placed in a strong wooden or metal case, in such a way that it cannot shift about, and with a sufficient quantity of some absorbent material (such as sawdust or cotton wool) so packed about the receptacle as absolutely to prevent any possible leakage from the package in the event of damage to the receptacle.*
- (c) *The article must not be sent by parcel post, and except as provided in sub-paragraphs (d) and (e), the article must be registered and not dropped into a letter-box. Any article of the kind found in the parcel post, or any article of the kind, whether registered or not, found in the post, not packed as directed, shall be deemed to be posted in contravention of the Post and Telegraph Act, and dealt with accordingly.*
- (d) *In the case of throat swabs which are not obtained in time to permit the sender to hand the article in at a post office for registration, owing to the post office having closed for the day, the specimens may be transmitted by ordinary post, provided they are properly packed in accordance with sub-paragraph (b), and the article bears an endorsement by the sender that the specimen enclosed was obtained too late to permit the sender to hand the article in at a post office for registration.*
- (e) *Bacteriological and pathological specimens posted by duly qualified medical practitioners and duly qualified veterinary surgeons may be sent by ordinary post, provided that the rules as to packing as prescribed herein are rigidly adhered to, and that the outside of the postal article is endorsed by the sender with the words "Specimen for bacteriological or pathological examination—packed as prescribed" followed by the sender's signature, and the usual abbreviation indicating that the sender is a qualified medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon.*

Beyond the Commonwealth—

- (5) *Except as provided in the next succeeding paragraph, tubes of serum and pathological objects are transmissible to addresses beyond the Commonwealth only if rendered harmless by their mode of preparation and packing.*
- (6) *Pathological specimens addressed to the General Superintendent, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London, and sent by registered medical or veterinary practitioners, or by recognized pathological or related scientific laboratories, may, if securely packed in tubes enclosed in wooden cases, be forwarded by Sample post.*

Packing—continued.

36. Any person who sends by post bacteriological or pathological specimens otherwise than in accordance with the conditions governing the transmission of these articles shall be guilty of an offence. Penalty: Fifty pounds.

BEES.—Live bees, and live but harmless entomological specimens must be secured in strong, safe, and properly ventilated boxes or cages of wood or metal; the size of the box or cage not to exceed 12 inches x 6 inches x 4 inches; each box or cage must bear a label securely attached, giving name and address of sender, and particulars of contents. Boxes, &c., posted in violation of these conditions, or containing poisonous or dangerous live specimens, or improperly or insecurely packed, shall not be transmitted. Specimens enclosed in cardboard boxes or other fragile material shall not be forwarded.

37. On payment of a fee of Sixpence for each box, in addition to postages the sender may have boxes containing bees for delivery within the Commonwealth placed in separate mail bags containing no postal articles other than the bees. In cases where such special treatment is required the box shall be endorsed "Separate bag."

CELLULOID.—See Films.

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.—See Films.

COCAINE.—See Poisons.

COIN must be packed in such a manner that it cannot move about. Coin is transmissible only by registered post and is not transmissible (a) as Second Class Mail Matter nor (b) by Parcels Post, except to countries with which the system of Parcels Post insurance is in force and to which the transmission of coin is not specially prohibited.

DRUGS, narcotic.—See Poisons.

DYE POWDERS.—See Powders.

DYES (in paste form) must be enclosed in stout metal boxes, placed inside wooden covers, with sawdust between the two covers.

EGGS.—The safe transit of eggs cannot be guaranteed, but the following method of packing is recommended:—Use a wooden or other rigid box with a well-fitting lid, wrap each egg separately in newspaper or other soft material, place the eggs on end, and fill up the vacant spaces in the box with absorbent material; mark the package "Eggs." The quantity of absorbent material used must be sufficient to absorb any liquid matter which would escape in the event of the eggs being broken.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.—See Bees.

FATTY SUBSTANCES.—

Easily liquefied.—See Liquids.

Not easily liquefied.—See Ointments.

FILMS, cinematograph, and all articles manufactured from celluloid must be packed in a metal case, which must itself be enclosed in a strong wooden or metal box.

FISHING RODS.—See Umbrellas.

FORKS.—See Hardware.

Packing—continued.

GLASS must be securely packed in boxes of wood, metal, leather, or cardboard in such a way as to prevent all danger to postal officials and injury to mails or to any person handling mails.

GOLD, articles of.—See Jewellery.

GOLF CLUBS.—See Umbrellas.

HARDWARE.—Knives, razors, scissors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, machinery parts, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like articles must be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to postal officials, contents of mails, and any person handling mails. Under section 107 of the Post and Telegraph Act it is a penal offence to knowingly send or attempt to send by post a sharp instrument not properly protected.

JELLIES.—See Liquids.

JEWELLERY, watches (except those in nickel or other base metal covers), and articles of gold or silver must be enclosed in strong boxes or cases, which must be securely fastened in wrappers of linen, canvas, or strong paper or other substantial material, and the address must be written on the cover of the package. These articles are transmissible only by registered post. Jewellery (including precious stones but not including watches) is acceptable for transmission by *Parcels Post* only when addressed to countries to which such articles may be sent under insured parcel agreements.

KNIVES.—See Hardware.

LIQUEURS.—See Liquids.

LIQUIDS—

Within the Commonwealth—

(1) Liquids and semi-liquids, such as medicines, oils, paints, jellies, &c., fatty substances which easily liquefy, and any matter which in the event of breakage of the containing vessel or covering might injure other postal articles, must, if directed to an address within the Commonwealth, be packed in corrugated paper or some similar material and completely surrounded with absorbent material or straw, dried grass, or other similar substance, in sufficient quantity to reasonably protect the containing vessel and to absorb all the liquid in the event of the containing vessel being broken. On the outside wrapping there must appear an endorsement indicating the nature of the covering or containing vessel and of the contents. Tins containing paint, oil, varnish, or any similar substance will be accepted only on condition that the lid is soldered to the tin in at least four places.

(2) Wine, spirits, liqueurs, or other alcoholic beverages shall not be transmitted by post to an address within the Commonwealth of Australia unless—

(a) they consist of bona fide samples, and each sample does not exceed, in the case of wine, 6 oz., and in the case of spirits, liqueurs, or other alcoholic beverages, 3 oz. in weight; and

Packing—continued.

- (b) the samples are packed in the manner in which liquids are required to be packed, and so that each package shall not exceed, in the case of wine, an aggregate weight of 20 oz., and in the case of spirits, liqueurs, or other alcoholic beverages an aggregate weight of 10 oz.

Beyond the Commonwealth—

- (3) Liquids, oils, and substances which easily liquefy must, if addressed to a place beyond the Commonwealth, be enclosed in glass bottles hermetically sealed, and each bottle must be placed in a box or wood or strong corrugated cardboard containing sawdust, cotton, or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid in the event of the bottle being broken.
- (4) The box itself, if it is of thin wood, must be enclosed by one of the following methods:—
- (a) In a case of metal.
 - (b) In a wooden box with the lid screwed down.
 - (c) In a strong corrugated cardboard case or one of strong thick leather.
- (5) If wooden blocks with the centre bored out are used, having a thickness of at least one-tenth of an inch in the thinnest part, and fitted with a lid, it will not be necessary to enclose the block in a second case.
- (6) Samples of liquids and fatty substances must have a label, preferably of parchment, attached, bearing the address of the addressee and the postage stamps. The address must be repeated on the cover of the article.

MACHINERY PARTS.—See Hardware.

MEDICINES.—See Liquids.

METAL, tubing or pieces of.—See Hardware.

MORPHINE.—See Poisons.

NAILS.—See Hardware.

OILS.—See Liquids.

OINTMENTS, soft soap, resin, fatty substances which do not easily liquefy, and silkworm eggs must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen, or parchment, &c.), which must itself be enclosed in a second box of wood metal, or strong thick leather.

ORE.—See Hardware.

PAINT.—See Liquids.

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.—See Bacteriological Specimens.

PENS.—See Hardware.

POISONS AND NARCOTIC DRUGS.—The transmission by post of strychnine (in powder form), arsenic, arsenate of soda, morphine, and cocaine is permitted only when the following conditions are complied with:—

- (a) The bottle containing the poison shall be enclosed in a wooden case not less than one-quarter of an inch thick in the thinnest part, made from a solid piece of wood bored out to the size of the bottle, and having a secure wooden lid.

Packing—continued.

(b) *The article shall be registered.*

(c) *The article shall be labelled "Poison," and bear the name and address of the sender.*

POWDERS.—Dry powders, being colouring powders or dyes, must be placed in bags of leather, rubber-dressed linen, or oiled paper of stout substance.

Dry powders, not being colouring powders or dyes, must be placed in boxes of metal, wood, or strong cardboard.

The bags or boxes above mentioned must be themselves enclosed in bags of linen or parchment.

RADIUM.—Solid preparations of radium or of radium emanation or other radio-active elements which exceed in activity one-tenth of 1 per cent. of that of pure radium will be accepted for transmission only by registered post, and only on the following conditions being complied with by the sender:—

- (1) *The radium preparations must be inclosed in an inner gas-tight container of glass or of metal.*
- (2) *The inner container must be inclosed in an outer metal container made of lead of a minimum thickness of one quarter of an inch.*
- (3) *The inner container if of glass must be protected in some suitable manner from being broken by impact with the outer container.*
- (4) *The outer container must have a lid which screws on or which is attached in an equally effective manner.*

RAZORS.—See Hardware.

RESIN.—See Ointments.

SCISSORS.—See Hardware.

SERUM.—See Bacteriological Specimens (with regard to packing only).

SILKWORM EGGS.—See Ointments.

SILVER, articles of.—See Jewellery.

SOFT SOAP.—See Ointments.

SPIRITS.—See Liquids.

UMBRELLAS, golf clubs, walking sticks, fishing rods, and similar articles must be protected by two strips of wood, each strip being as long as and slightly wider than the article protected.

VARNISH.—See Liquids.

WALKING STICKS.—See Umbrellas.

WATCHES.—See Jewellery.

WATCH MACHINERY.—See Hardware.

WEDDING CAKE must be securely packed in a tin box.

WINE.—See Liquids.

PART VI.—POSTAGE.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

115. *Except in cases where prepayment of postage is allowed under the Regulations to be made in cash, prepayment of postage can be effected only by means of postage stamps valid in the Commonwealth: Provided, however, that the reply half of reply post cards bearing postage stamps of the country in which these cards were issued are considered as duly prepaid if addressed to such country. (Section 32, Post and Telegraph Act.)*

38. Impressed stamps cut from stamped envelopes, letter cards, post cards or wrappers, or duty stamps, mutilated postage stamps, postage due stamps, or the postage stamps of any country other than the Commonwealth shall not be accepted as valid for the prepayment or part prepayment of postage.

39. The stamped wrappers (bearing the words "Newspaper only") sold by the Department may not be used for the wrapping of articles other than newspapers registered in the Commonwealth for transmission at the rate of postage prescribed for newspapers, and any article other than a newspaper so registered posted in any such wrapper shall, whether the words "Newspaper only" have been obliterated or not, be treated as an article upon which the postage is wholly unpaid.

40. Postage stamps shall, except in the case of parcels and articles with tie-on labels, be placed on the front or address side of the postal articles and in the right-hand upper corner of that side.

116. *Postage stamps placed on the back of any postal article shall not be recognized or cancelled, and the article to which they are so affixed shall be surcharged as insufficiently prepaid.*

41. Except as hereinafter provided, a postal official shall not take cash in prepayment of postage when postage stamps are available or affix postage stamps to any article posted at any post office:

Provided that if a postmaster has not sufficient stamps on hand he may receive the amount of postage and fees in cash, in which case he shall acknowledge its receipt by endorsement on the address side of the article.

117. *Correspondence posted on the high seas in the letter-box on board a packet, or placed in the hand of postal agents on board, or of the commander of a ship, may be prepaid by means of the postage stamps, and according to the postage rates, of the country to which the vessel belongs, or by which it is maintained. If, however, the posting takes place during the stay at one of the two extreme points of the voyage, or at any intermediate port of call, prepayment can only be effected by means of the postage stamps, and according to the rates, of the country in the waters of which the vessel happens to be.*

118. *Letters and other postal articles posted on behalf of the King, the Commonwealth Government, or any State Government shall, unless exempted by some Commonwealth Act, be subject to the postage rates for the time being in force. (Post and Telegraph Rates Act, Section 5.)*

COLLECTION OF LETTERS BY POSTMEN.

119. *Postmen will, when engaged in their deliveries, receive properly stamped letters if they are not intended for transmission by registered post for the purpose of posting them at the post office to which they are attached, or of depositing them in the nearest or most suitable receiver: Provided that postmen cannot in any case accept such letters within a radius of a quarter of a mile from the nearest posting place, or wait for them.*

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE IN CASH.

42. (1) The postage on large quantities of registered or unregistered articles (other than parcels) for transmission within the Commonwealth, or to the United Kingdom, New Zealand, or Fiji, may be prepaid in cash.

(2) The amount of postage and registration fee (if any) on such postal articles, posted at one time, shall not be less than One pound.

(3) The articles shall be posted at a General Post Office or at any office at which the acceptance of postal articles under this regulation is permitted.

(4) Postmasters other than those at the offices referred to in the last preceding sub-regulation shall not receive cash in prepayment of postage under this regulation unless the authority of the Deputy Postmaster-General has first been obtained.

(5) Postal articles shall be handed in at the post office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., but if handed in after 3 p.m. they shall be subject to detention if their despatch interferes with the despatch of other postal matter.

(6) Articles of the same weight shall be tied in bundles of ten or any multiple thereof up to 100, with the addresses in the same direction; but this requirement may be waived in cases where the articles are posted arranged in groups to facilitate sorting or despatch by mail.

(7) This regulation shall not apply to—

(a) registered newspapers posted by proprietors or publishers thereof or news vendors, who may post such newspapers at hours other than those prescribed, and may post at one time a quantity of newspapers on which the amount of postage payable is less than One pound;

(b) mail matter posted by authorized users of franking machines under the regulations relating to franking machines.

(8) Sub-regulation (2) of this regulation shall not apply to any Commonwealth or State Government Department which posts on an average postal articles bearing postage to the total amount of not less than One pound per day.

OFFICES AT WHICH PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE MAY BE MADE IN CASH.

Note.—The only articles on which postage may be accepted in cash by postmasters whose offices are not mentioned below are bulk packages of newspapers.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Ainslie	Chief Parcels Post	Goulburn	Lockhart
Albury	Office, Central	Grafton	Macleay
Alstonville	Square	Granville	Marrickville
Armidale	Condobolin	Griffith	Moree
Ashfield	Coolamon	Gundagai	Morpeth
Ballina	Cooma	Gunnedah	Mosman
Bangalow	Coonamble	Guyra	Mudgee
Bathurst	Cootamundra	Hamilton	Mullumbimby
Bellingen	Coraki	Hay	Murwillumbah
Bega	Corowa	Haymarket	Muswellbrook
Bexley	Cowra	Henty	Narrabri
Boolaroo	Deniliquin	Hurstville	Narrandera
Bourke	Drummoyne	Inverell	Narromine
Broken Hill	Dubbo	Junee	Newcastle
Bulli	East Maitland	Katoomba	Newcastle West
Burwood	Exchange	Kempsey	Newtown
Byron Bay	Forbes	Kogarah	North Sydney
Campsie	George-street North	Kyogle	Orange
Canberra	Glebe	Lawson	Parkes
Casino	Glen Innes	Leeton	Parramatta
Cessnock	Gordon	Lismore	Queanbeyan
Chatswood	Gosford	Lithgow	

Offices at which Prepayment of Postage may be Made in Cash—*continued.*NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

Raymond Terrace	South Annandale	Tenterfield	West Wyalong
Rose Bay	South Kensington	Tweed Heads	Wingham
Rozelle	Sutherland	Ultimo	Wollongong
Ryde	Sydney G.P.O.	Wagga Wagga	Woy Woy
St. Peters	Tamworth	Waratah	Yass
Seone	Taree	Wallerawang	Young.
Singleton	Temora	West Maitland	

VICTORIA.

Ararat	Fitzroy	Mirboo North	Sale
Bairnsdale	Footscray	Moonee Ponds	Sandringham
Ballarat	Foster	Mooroopna	Shepparton
Ballarat East	Geelong	Murtoa	South Melbourne
Benalla	Hamilton	Nathalia	Stawell
Bendigo	Hampton	Nhill	Sunshine
Birchip	Hawthorn	Northcote	Swan Hill
Box Hill	Horsham	Numurkah	Terang
Brighton	Kerang	Oakleigh	Tongala
Brunswick	Kew	Orbost	Tatura
Camberwell	Korumburra	Ouyen	Trafalgar
Camperdown	Kyabram	Portland	Traralgon
Carlton	Kyneton	Prahran	Wangaratta
Casterton	Leongatha	Preston	Warburton
Castlemaine	Lilydale	Public Offices,	Warracknabeal
Caulfield	Maffra	Melbourne	Warragul
Coburg	Malvern	Richmond	Warrnambool
Colac	Maryborough	Ringwood	Williamstown
Collingwood	Melbourne G.P.O.	Rochester	Wodonga
Dandenong	Merbein	Russell-street	Woodend
Echuca	Mildura	St. Arnaud	Wycheproof
Euroa		St. Kilda	Yarram

QUEENSLAND.

Boonah	Dalby	Innisfail	Oakey
Brisbane G.P.O.	Fortitude Valley	Ipswich	Rockhampton
Bundaberg	George-street	Longreach	Stanthorpe
Caboolture	Gladstone	Mackay	Toowoomba
Cairns	Gympie	Maryborough	Townsville
Charleville	Hughenden	Murgon	Warwick.
Cooroy			

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide G.P.O.	Hindmarsh	Naracoorte	Port Pirie
Balaklava	Jamestown	North Adelaide	Quorn
Berri	Kadina	Nuriootpa	Renmark
Bordertown	Kilkenny	Orroroo	Strathalbyn
Ceduna	Koorunga	Peterborough	Tanunda
Clare	Loxton	Pinnaroo	Thebarton
Cowell	Maitland	Port Adelaide	Unley
Crystal Brook	Mannum	Port Augusta	Victor Harbor
Gawler	Mount Gambier	Port Lincoln	Yorke town.
Gladstone	Murray Bridge		

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Albany	Collie	Kellerberrin	Pingelly
Bassendean	Dumbleyung	Merredin	Southern Cross
Beverley	Fremantle	Midland Junction	Subiaco
Boulder	Geraldton	Moora	Wagin
Bruce Rock	Goomalling	Narrogin	Wyalkatchem
Bunbury	Kalgoorlie	Northam	York.
Claremont	Katanning	Perth G.P.O.	

TASMANIA.

Burnie	Latrobe	Scottsdale	West Devonport
Derby	Launceston	Sheffield	Wynyard
Hobart G.P.O.	Penguin	Ulverstone	Zeelan

FRANKING MACHINES.

43. In Regulations 43 to 60 (both inclusive) of these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

“Franking machine” means a machine for making impressions indicating the value of the postage prepaid on postal articles or for postmarking postal articles ;

“Person” includes a firm and company ;

“User” means a person to whom a licence is granted under these Regulations to use a franking machine ;

“Authorized officer” means an officer of the Postmaster-General's Department authorized by the Postmaster-General.

44. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, the Postmaster-General may authorize any person to sell, let on hire, or use a franking machine.

45. Any franking machine which may be sold, let on hire, or used in pursuance of these Regulations shall have attached to or connected with it—

- (a) a meter capable of being set at a figure indicating the value of the impressions paid for in advance at the time of the setting and which will accurately record the value of the impressions made by the machine ;
- (b) a device which will automatically operate so as to effectually prevent the use of the machine being continued after impressions to the total value paid for have been made ; and

shall be of such dimensions and weight as to enable it to be conveniently conveyed to the post office by the user for the purpose of having the meter reset from time to time.

46. (1) Application for the authority of the Postmaster-General to vend franking machines shall be made in writing.

(2) The applicant shall—

- (a) submit for inspection by the Postmaster-General a sample of the franking machine in respect of which approval is sought ; and
- (b) give an undertaking in the form required by the Postmaster-General that he will sell or let on hire only franking machines conforming in all respects with the sample approved by the Postmaster-General and that he will sell or let on hire such machines only in accordance with these Regulations and the conditions set out in the undertaking ; and
- (c) give security by bond with two sureties, or alternatively with an approved guarantee company as surety, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in regard to the faithful observance of the provisions of these Regulations and the terms of the undertaking referred to in the last preceding paragraph.

47. Application for the authority of the Postmaster-General to sell or let on hire any franking machine shall be made in writing and shall—

- (a) state the name, address, and occupation of the person to whom it is proposed to sell or hire the machine ; and
- (b) contain a description of the machine in such detail as may be required by the Postmaster-General.

Franking Machines—continued.

48. Any die, which may be used in franking machines for making impressions indicating the value of the postage prepaid on postal articles or for postmarking postal articles, shall be of a design approved by the Postmaster-General and shall include in its design such identification number or markings as may be required by the Postmaster-General.

49. No person shall deliver to a user or an agent of the user any franking machine or meter unless and until an authorized officer has set the postage meter at a figure indicating the amount prepaid by the user and has sealed the machine or meter.

50. No meter shall be set for the purpose of recording the value of impressions made by a franking machine unless and until the user has paid to the Postmaster-General the amount representing the number of impressions for which it is to be set.

51. (1) No person to whom a franking machine or meter is tendered by the user for the purpose of repair or any other purpose shall accept it unless and until the meter has been read by an authorized officer.

(2) The person to whom a franking machine or meter is delivered by the user shall not return it to the user unless and until he has obtained the authority of an authorized officer.

52. (1) An application for a licence to use a franking machine shall be made in writing, and shall contain a description of the machine in such detail as may be required by the Postmaster-General.

(2) Upon an application under this regulation being accepted, the applicant shall give security by bond with two sureties, or alternatively with an approved guarantee company as surety, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, that he will make good to the Postmaster-General any loss to the revenue of the Commonwealth arising from the improper use of any franking machine or meter used by him or the failure of the postage meter to accurately record the value of the impressions made by the machine.

53. (1) The Postmaster-General may, upon security being given by the applicant in accordance with the last preceding regulation, grant to the applicant a licence to use the machine, subject to these Regulations and to such conditions as the Postmaster-General thinks fit.

(2) A licence granted under this regulation shall be signed on behalf of the Postmaster-General by an authorized officer.

54. (1) The Postmaster-General may forthwith revoke any licence if—

- (a) the licensee commits any breach of these Regulations or of the conditions of the licence;
- (b) the franking machine in respect of which the licence is granted proves to be mechanically unsatisfactory; or
- (c) the franking machine is improperly used.

(2) The Postmaster-General may determine the licence, after giving the licensee fourteen days' notice of his intention to do so, if, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, any alteration of the conditions governing the use of franking machines or any other circumstance renders the determination necessary.

55. (1) The Postmaster-General or an officer authorized in that behalf may, upon application in writing by the user, make a refund of the amount representing the value of defective impressions, impressions made in error

Franking Machines—*continued.*

or impressions made on envelopes, covers, wrappers or labels which for adequate reason were not transmitted through the post, but a deduction of five per centum of the face value of the impressions shall be made.

(2) The application for refund shall be made at or before the time of the first setting of the meter after the date of the impression, and the envelopes, covers, wrappers, or labels bearing the impressions in respect of which refund is claimed shall accompany the application.

(3) Refund shall be made only when the entire envelopes, covers, wrappers, or labels are produced and only when they bear evidence of the franking impression having been made thereon. In cases where the denomination of the franking impression is illegible, refund shall be made only in respect of the amount of the lowest denomination of impression which the applicant's machine is capable of making.

56. Subject to these Regulations a franking machine may be used for—

- (a) making impressions indicating the value of the postage prepaid on all postal articles (except parcels) posted in the Commonwealth for delivery within or beyond the Commonwealth;
- (b) postmarking postal articles upon which the value of the postage is impressed by the machine; and
- (c) impressing upon postal articles such additional matter as the Postmaster-General approves.

57. Any postal article impressed by a franking machine and posted in contravention of the conditions specified in the licence may be deemed to be a postal article on which the postage is unpaid and surcharged accordingly.

58. Any person who commits a breach of any condition of a licence granted under these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence. Penalty: Fifty pounds.

59. Any person who commits any breach of Regulation 49 or Regulation 51 of these Regulations, or—

- (a) uses a franking machine to which a meter set and sealed by an authorized officer is not attached or connected; or
- (b) uses a franking machine the meter attached to or connected with which is not set and sealed by an authorized officer,

shall be guilty of an offence. Penalty: Fifty pounds.

60. Any notice to the user under these Regulations or under any licence granted in pursuance of these Regulations shall be sufficiently given if notified to the user in a letter or writing left at or sent by post addressed to the address specified in the licence or the user's last-known place of abode or usual place of abode or business.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE BY THE ADDRESSEE.

61. (1) The Postmaster-General may, in such cases and upon compliance with such conditions as he thinks fit, allow payment of the postage payable on postal articles by the addressee instead of by the sender.

(2) A charge equal to 20 per cent. of the amount of postage shall be paid by the addressee to cover the extra services of accounting and collection.

Provided that in the case of Business Reply Cards and postal articles contained in Business Reply Envelopes, the charge payable shall be one half-penny in respect of each card or article.

Payment of Postage, &c.—continued.

(3) Any person who posts or aids, abets, counsels or procures the posting of any article bearing an inscription to the effect that postage will be paid by the addressee, shall, unless the Postmaster-General has, in pursuance of this Regulation, allowed payment by that addressee, instead of by the sender, of the postage payable on the article, be guilty of an offence. Penalty: Five pounds.

120. It will not be necessary to prepay the postage upon letters or packets containing only returns of births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths transmitted in compliance with the provisions of the law in that behalf by ministers of religion or other persons whose duty it is to transmit such returns to any officer appointed to receive the same if on the outside thereof it be stated that they contain such returns only, and such statement be signed by the person transmitting the same; but the postage thereon, at prepaid rates, must be paid by the said officer on delivery of such letters or packets.—(Post and Telegraph Act, Section 25.)

121. It will not be necessary to prepay the postage upon letters or packets containing only ballot-papers or voting-papers or other electoral documents, and sent in compliance with the law in that behalf to any electoral officer of a State, if on the outside thereof they bear a statement, signed by the sender, that they contain such matter only; but the postage thereon, at prepaid rates, must be paid by such officer on delivery of the letters or packets.—(Post and Telegraph Act, Section 27.)

122. When not prepaid, the postage on loose letters, post cards, letter cards, and packets received from masters of vessels shall be collected on delivery, at the rates chargeable to the places whence such articles are received.—(Post and Telegraph Act, Section 23.) This rule applies to letters received from Pitcairn Island.

BUSINESS REPLY CARDS AND ENVELOPES.

122a. The Business Reply Card and Envelope System is designed to enable distributors of advertising and other matter to pay the postage on replies thereto without recourse to the enclosure with the advertising matter of stamped cards or envelopes. The conditions to be observed are as follows:—

- (a) The system shall apply only within the Commonwealth, that is to say, firms making use of the system may send out Business Reply Cards or Envelopes only to persons resident within the Commonwealth.
- (b) The use of the system is contingent on the distributing firm first obtaining from the Deputy Director in his State a permit to make use of the system.
- (c) The permit when granted will operate until it is cancelled, either at the instance of the Department, or in accordance with the expressed wish of the holder.
- (d) Each permit issued will be given a serial number and the permit number, together with the name of the office at which the permit was issued, must appear on all Business Reply Cards or Envelopes sent out by the holder of the permit.
- (e) At the time the application for the permit is lodged the applicant firm must furnish a written guarantee that the return postage and fees on all the Business Reply Cards, or articles having the Business Reply Envelopes as cover, delivered to him will be paid at the time of delivery.
- (f) A Business Reply Card may be printed as a single card, or, alternatively, as a portion of a double card. A Business Reply Envelope may be an envelope of the usual design, or be merely a wrapper designed to be placed around an article to be returned.

Business Reply Cards, &c.—continued.

- (g) *The Business Reply Card or Envelope must be printed strictly in accordance with the pro forma shown hereunder, and the address side must not bear any other printing or markings by the distributor.*
- (h) *The Business Reply Cards or Envelopes must be of such dimensions as are approved by the Deputy Director, and a proof of the Card or Envelope must be submitted to the Deputy Director for approval before the supply is printed.*
- (i) *Articles containing Business Reply Cards or Envelopes may, if the number posted on any one day will not exceed 100, be posted at the most convenient post office, or in a street posting receptacle. When the number to be posted is likely to exceed 100 the sender is required (in the absence of any arrangement with the Department to the contrary) to bring the consignment to the post office from which delivery of the return cards or envelopes will be made, and the articles must be arranged with the addresses facing the one way, and be tied in bundles containing articles for city, suburban, country, and interstate addresses, respectively.*
- (j) *Postmasters at offices at which Business Reply Cards and Business Reply Envelopes are posted on return must treat the articles as if they bore postage stamps for the full amount of the prescribed postage, i.e., they must be postmarked and sent on without surcharge.*
- (k) *To reimburse the Department for the special treatment required in the delivery of Business Reply Cards and Envelopes to the distributor, a fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per article (in addition to the normal postage) shall be charged for this service, such fee being collected at the time of delivery of the article.*
- (l) *Business Reply Cards and Envelopes when received at the office which effects delivery must be passed to the Taxing Officer who must deal with the articles by one of the following methods:—*
 - (a) *If there are only a few articles for delivery at the one time each article must be taxed the proper single rate of postage plus $\frac{1}{2}$ d. fee.*
 - (b) *If the number for delivery at the one time would make the foregoing method cumbersome the articles must be tied in a bundle and the article on the top of the bundle must be taxed an amount representing the total of—*
 - (i) *proper single rate of postage on each article contained in the bundle; and*
 - (ii) *the fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on each article contained in the bundle.*
- (m) *The Business Reply Cards and Envelopes must be delivered in the same manner as surcharged mail matter, and postage due stamps for the full amount collected must be placed on the articles (or article) which bear the Taxing Officer's markings.*
- (n) *A record of each permit issued (in respect of such office) must be kept at the office from which delivery of Business Reply Cards and Envelopes is effected to the distributor, and in order that the Department may be aware of the extent to which the system is availed of a record must also be kept of the number of cards and envelopes actually delivered to each permit holder.*

Electoral Papers—continued.

Free," are printed or written on the envelope or wrapper, or upon the papers themselves if they are eligible for transmission without envelopes or wrappers.

Provided that such articles when posted by electoral or police officers to persons who are not electoral or police officers shall also bear the signature and address of the sender, which may be printed or written on the envelope or wrapper, or upon the papers themselves; or

- (b) they consist of ballot papers sent in covers bearing the following endorsements and address printed thereon, namely:—

"O. H. M. S.

Electoral Papers Only.

Post Free.

No.

Postal Ballot-paper,

Not to be opened until scrutiny.

The Returning Officer for the
Commonwealth Electoral
Division of

....."

- (2) This regulation shall apply only to the following electoral papers:—

- (a) Electoral papers (including rolls) provided for by the Commonwealth Electoral Acts and Regulations thereunder.
- (b) Commonwealth and joint forms (including rolls) provided for in any joint regulations made in pursuance of an arrangement entered into by the Commonwealth and any State for the preparation, alteration, and revision of electoral rolls: Provided that the forms (including rolls) are used wholly or partly for Commonwealth purposes.
- (c) Referendum papers provided for by the *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act 1906-1926* or by regulations made thereunder.

- (3) This regulation shall not be deemed to exempt from postage any of the following articles:—

- (a) Joint and other forms not provided for in the Commonwealth Electoral Acts and Regulations, or in the joint regulations, which are used in connexion with the Electoral Acts of the Commonwealth and those of a State or States; and
- (b) Forms (including rolls) provided for in the joint regulations which are used solely for State purposes.

- (4) The privilege of free postage shall not apply to registers of voters, interleaved for correction, addressed to electoral registrars, or to packages of obsolete electoral material, such as obsolete forms and similar matter.

- (5) The sender of articles which, under this regulation, are entitled to transmission by post free of charge, shall pay the prescribed registration fee on all such articles when sent by registered post.

BRAILLE AND MOON ARTICLES.

63. Braille and Moon postal articles posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein may be sent by post free of charge if—

- (a) they contain only Braille and Moon articles, or either of them, and are posted in envelopes or wrappers open at one end or side or otherwise made up so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; and
- (b) the words "Braille (or Moon, or Braille or Moon) articles only", together with the signature and address of the sender, are printed or written on the outside of the envelope or wrapper.

LATE FEES.

64. (1) The late fee on all unregistered postal articles, except parcels posted in the Commonwealth, for any destination, shall be One penny each.

(2) The late fee on all registered articles, except parcels, for any destination, registered between one hour and half-an-hour prior to the time of closing ordinary mails, which close after 9 a.m. and before 6 p.m., shall be Twopence for each article.

(3) The late fee on registered, cash on delivery, and insured parcels, for any destination, posted at any post office at which "late fee" parcels are accepted shall be Twopence for each parcel. The late fee system does not apply to ordinary parcels.

127. *Unregistered postal articles bearing a late fee may ordinarily be posted within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for closing the mail at the post office, but where special circumstances exist this time may be reduced by the Deputy Postmaster-General; such correspondence may also be posted on board steamers, in or for the railway travelling post offices, and in the boxes provided at the principal railway stations for the reception of letters to be carried loose by the guards of all passenger and mixed trains.*

128. *If the late fee be not prepaid in stamps, all late unregistered postal articles posted at a post office will be detained until the following mail; those posted on board steamers or sailing vessels, or taken to the travelling post offices, will be forwarded on, and the late fees collected on delivery.*

UNPAID OR INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID POSTAL ARTICLES.

GENERAL.

129. *In cases where there is an evident attempt to defraud, the unpaid or insufficiently prepaid postal articles must be immediately transmitted to the Deputy Postmaster-General with a report of the circumstances.*

130. *Any person who, on receiving a surcharged letter, has reason to think it has been wrongly taxed, should take it, before it has been opened, to the post office to be weighed, and, if it then appear that the article is of less weight than that upon which the surcharge is based, should have its exact weight certified in writing. This will in most cases be sufficient evidence that the letter has been erroneously charged, though sometimes, owing to the paper being damp when it is posted, a letter weighs more than when it is delivered, and it is the weight at the time of posting that determines the charge. Unless this course is followed, no question as to the correctness of the surcharge can afterwards be entertained.*

131. *Upon collection of the postal charges due on taxed mail matter (except parcels delivered at Allowance Offices) and before delivery thereof, officials must affix to each such article "postage due" stamps equal in value to the sum received, and cancel such stamps, either with the office stamp or in some other effective manner. The public are invited to bring under the notice of the Department any neglect on the part of postal officials in this respect.*

Unpaid or Insufficiently Prepaid Postal Articles—continued.

65. (1) If a Deputy Postmaster-General has reason to believe that any person posts wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid postal articles, he may give notice in writing calling upon that person to desist and advising him of the consequences of non-compliance with the notice.

(2) If a person who has received a notice in pursuance of the last preceding sub-regulation knowingly and without reasonable excuse posts any wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid postal article he shall be guilty of an offence. Penalty: Five pounds.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation—

(a) wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid postal articles mean a postal article in respect of which no postage or insufficient postage has been paid; and

(b) the person from whom the postal article purports to have come shall be deemed to be the sender of the article.

POSTED IN THE COMMONWEALTH FOR DELIVERY THEREIN.

(4) Wholly unpaid postal articles, except newspapers, and postal articles bearing postage at a rate lower than that prescribed for the class to which they belong by reason of their nature or the nature of any enclosure or endorsement they contain or bear, posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein or transmission to Papua, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, New Guinea (formerly German New Guinea), and Nauru, shall, except in the cases where the Postmaster-General has allowed payment of the postage payable to be made by the addressee instead of by the sender, or where there is an evident attempt to defraud, be surcharged double the deficiency and transmitted to the office of destination. Wholly unpaid newspapers shall be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.

POSTED IN THE COMMONWEALTH FOR PLACES OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA.

(5) The postage on all postal articles other than letters, letter cards, and single post cards posted in Australia for places beyond the Commonwealth other than the places mentioned in sub-regulation (4) of this regulation shall be fully prepaid. If the postage be not fully prepaid the article shall be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.

132. Reply post cards of which the two halves are not fully prepaid at the time of posting will not be forwarded.

133. The term "letters" in regulation 65 includes all articles on which letter rate of postage is payable, but the onward transmission shall be subject to the prohibitions and special conditions relating to mail matter for places beyond the Commonwealth as published in the "Post Office Guide."

(6) The amount of the surcharge to be made on wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters, letter cards, and single post cards, transmitted to places beyond the Commonwealth, shall be double the deficiency in postage and such surcharge shall be indicated in francs and centimes calculated as follows:—

(a) In the case of articles addressed to places in the British Empire, New Hebrides, Banks and Torres Islands, 1d. = 10 centimes; and

(b) In the case of articles addressed to other places beyond the Commonwealth, by application of such formula as is approved by the Postmaster-General.

Note.—The conversion of the surcharge from English money to francs and centimes will be effected at the chief office or the office of despatch of overseas mails.

Unpaid or Insufficiently Prepaid Postal Articles—continued.**RECEIVED FROM PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH.**

(7) The amount to be collected on postal articles surcharged in French currency received from places beyond the Commonwealth shall be calculated as follows:—

- (a) In the case of articles from places within the British Empire, New Hebrides, Banks and Torres Islands, at the rate of 10 centimes = 1d.; and
- (b) in the case of articles from other places beyond the Commonwealth —by application of such formula as is approved by the Postmaster-General.

PART VII.—DELIVERY AND REDIRECTION OF MAIL MATTER AND TREATMENT OF UN-DELIVERED MAIL MATTER.

DELIVERY OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

66. An unregistered postal article, other than a parcel, shall be delivered to the addressee or, in the absence of instructions in writing to the contrary, to any responsible member of the addressee's household, or, upon production of a power of attorney, to the person named therein, or to a person authorized in writing by the addressee to receive it:

Provided—

- (a) That, in the case of a postal article, delivered by postman, delivery shall be made by depositing the article in a suitable receptacle or letter-box provided at the address for the purpose;
- (b) that a postal article addressed to a person at an institution, hotel, club, lodging-house, or any house at which lodgers are received, or to the care of a firm, company, or other body shall be delivered to the manager or proprietor thereof or to his representative;
- (c) that a postal article addressed to one person in care of another shall, in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressee, be delivered to either of the persons named who calls for it or at the address of the person in whose care it is directed; or
- (d) that, in the case of a postal article addressed to a person, firm, company, institution, or other body renting a private box at a post office, or directed to a private box, the depositing of the article in the private box shall be deemed delivery to the addressee.

POSTAL ARTICLES ADDRESSED TO MINORS.

67. (1) Where directions in writing have been given to a postmaster by the parent or guardian of a minor having custody of the minor, the postmaster may deliver or cause to be delivered all postal articles addressed to the minor in accordance with the directions so given.

(2) In the absence of any such directions, postal articles addressed to minors shall be delivered in the same manner as other postal articles.

Postal Articles Addressed to Minors—*continued.*

(3) Notwithstanding any directions having been received under this regulation, the Postmaster-General may direct that postal articles addressed to a minor shall be delivered to such minor.

(4) In this regulation "minor" means a person under the age of eighteen years.

DELIVERY AT POST OFFICES.

68. (1) The privilege of having correspondence delivered at a post office shall be restricted to—

- (a) visitors and tourists ;
- (b) private box holders ;
- (c) persons who do not reside within the area of a delivery by postmen ;
and
- (d) others who in the opinion of the postmaster cannot for good and sufficient reasons conveniently receive their correspondence by postman or through a private box.

(2) The persons referred to in the last preceding sub-regulation other than private box holders or persons who reside beyond the limits of a delivery by postman shall not, except as provided in the next succeeding sub-regulation, be entitled for a longer period than six months to have correspondence delivered at a post office or addressed to a post office to be called for.

(3) Where an addressee has, for a period of six months, had his correspondence addressed to a post office to be called for, he may, upon making application to that effect, have his correspondence redirected to one address for a further period of six months, but, upon the expiration of such further period, a further application for redirection shall not be granted, and the correspondence shall be deemed to be insufficiently addressed and shall be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-regulations (2) and (3) of this regulation, in cases where any visitor or tourist satisfies the Deputy Postmaster-General as to his bona fides, the Deputy Postmaster-General may make such arrangements as will meet the necessities of the particular case.

69. Correspondence addressed to a post office to be called for shall bear the name of the addressee. The use of initials, figures, Christian names, fictitious or assumed names, or conventional marks of any kind instead of the name of the addressee is not permissible, and correspondence so addressed shall be deemed to be insufficiently addressed and shall be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.

134. *No person living within an official delivery, unless he rents a private box, can have his letters, &c., delivered at the office if a delivery by postman or a despatch by messenger is about to take place ; but letters, &c., which arrive by a mail after which there is no immediate delivery by postman, may be obtained by any person on application at the office, so long as the office is open for delivery.*

DELIVERY BY POSTMAN.

135. *Delivery of correspondence to addresses by postmen shall be made only to such buildings and residences as are equipped, in the manner stipulated hereunder, with a receptacle in which correspondence can be deposited by the postman:—*

- (a) *Where the main entrance door of a building is, via the recognised pathway from the street thereto, more than 12 feet from the street the building faces, a letter-box must be provided on the street alignment in such a position as to allow the postman to deliver correspondence therein from the street.*

Delivery by Postman—continued.

- (b) Where the main entrance door of a building is 12 feet or less from the alignment of the street it faces, a slot for the reception of mail matter must be provided in the front door, or, if such a slot is not provided, a box must be erected on the street alignment in such a position as to allow the postman to deliver correspondence therein from the street.

The following exceptions to the strict enforcement of the foregoing stipulations may be permitted:—

- (a) In buildings which accommodate a number of business tenants and where the front door is not more than 12 feet from the street alignment, delivery will be made to each suite on each floor, provided lift facilities are available to the postman at the time of delivery, the name of the occupier of each suite is prominently exhibited at the entrance to such suite, and each suite is equipped with a receptacle into which mail matter can be placed by the postman. Where such lift facilities are not provided, delivery will be made only on the basement, ground and first floors of the building. Occupants of such buildings above the first floor must in order to secure delivery of mail matter by postman, erect near the main entrance of the building on the ground floor, letter boxes in which mail matter may be deposited by the postman.
- (b) In buildings used for stores, hotels, or other businesses where the front door is not more than 12 feet from the street alignment, delivery will be made at a counter or window opening, provided that in cases where at the time of delivery there is no person in immediate attendance to accept delivery, a receptacle is provided into which mail matter can be placed by the postman.
- (c) In buildings used as apartment houses where one front entrance door serves more than one tenant and where such door is not more than 12 feet from the street alignment, delivery will be made in the entrance hall on the ground floor, provided that a general letter-box or individual letter boxes are placed in the hall, such receptacles bear the names of the tenants of the buildings, and the postman at the time of delivery has access to the hall without summoning any one to admit him. Delivery will not be made to different rooms or suites of rooms on any floor in apartment buildings.

Delivery will, however, be made at the door in the case of charitable institutions, public hospitals, and large schools.

It is not required that letter boxes shall be of standard design. Householders may erect any type of box they please provided the receptacle is of sufficient size and is so designed as to enable mail matter to be expeditiously deposited therein by the postman.

If the conditions laid down in the foregoing paragraphs are not complied with, delivery of correspondence shall not be made by postmen, but must be taken at the post office under the conditions applicable to "Poste Restante" correspondence, or through a private letter box thereat.

136. The Department will not undertake to deliver by postman on the first round after their receipt bulky articles and articles over 1 lb. in weight when the delivery of such articles would impede the general distribution of correspondence.

POSTAL ARTICLES ADDRESSED TO DECEASED PERSONS.

70. Postal articles addressed to deceased persons may, on production of the probate or letters of administration, be delivered to the executors or administrators of the deceased person's estate; but until such production the Deputy Postmaster-General may cause such postal articles to be delivered to some near relative of the deceased person:

Provided that registered postal articles posted within the Commonwealth addressed to a deceased person and in connexion with which the sender has paid the fee for an acknowledgment of receipt shall be returned to the sender.

POSTAL ARTICLES "IN DISPUTE."

71. (1) When any member of a firm or partnership or of a dissolved firm or partnership, or any person who claims to be entitled to receive the correspondence of a firm or partnership, or of a dissolved firm or partnership and who satisfies the Postmaster that he has reasonable grounds for such claim gives notice to the postmaster not to deliver to any person other than himself any postal article addressed to the firm or partnership, the postmaster (unless he is satisfied as to who is entitled to delivery) may refuse to deliver all such postal articles until an agreement is arrived at between the persons interested as to delivery.

(2) In default of any such agreement, the postmaster shall mark the postal articles "In Dispute," and shall send them to the Dead Letter Office unless they bear requests for their return if not delivered within a certain time, in which case they shall, at the expiration of the time named on the postal article, be returned to the sender.

(3) A postal article shall not be sent to the Dead Letter Office in accordance with this regulation until the expiration of 30 days from the date of the receipt of the above-mentioned notice.

POSTAL ARTICLES ADDRESSED TO INSOLVENTS.

137. *Section 55 of the Post and Telegraph Act provides that whenever any person becomes or is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent by any court of competent jurisdiction within the Commonwealth, if so directed by the order of the court, any postal article addressed to such bankrupt or insolvent shall, until a date to be specified in such order, be delivered to the official receiver or other person named in such order.*

138. *When an insolvent, during the pendency of the order, has removed from the address given in the order, and the new address is unknown to this Department, the parties interested in maintaining the order should be required to supply the definite address of the insolvent before postal articles are diverted.*

POSTAL ARTICLES ADDRESSED "THE HOUSEHOLDER."

72. (1) Postal articles other than newspapers may be addressed to "The Householder" or any similar address at any place where there is a delivery by postman.

(2) On arrival at the office of destination, one of such postal articles shall (so far as the number posted will permit) be delivered by postman at each house within the limits of delivery.

(3) Such postal articles shall be posted in bulk, and all articles for the same towns shall be tied by the sender in separate bundles. The postage may, subject to Regulation 42, be prepaid in cash.

DELIVERY OF POSTAL ARTICLES IN TRANSIT.

73. In cases where sufficient reason is shown and where the concession can be granted without undue interference with the public business, postal articles in transit, when lying at a post office awaiting despatch, may be delivered at that office to the person authorized to receive them upon personal or written application if the delivering officer is satisfied as to the identity of the applicant.

REDIRECTION.

74. (1) An application to the Postmaster-General for the redirection of a postal article shall be complied with only in cases where the addressee has actually changed his address permanently or temporarily and in the latter case only when the redirection cannot be undertaken by a person at the address at which the addressee resided or carried on business prior to his temporary removal therefrom.

(2) An application for the redirection of any postal article addressed to an address at which the applicant has not previously resided or carried on business shall not be complied with. Unless delivery of such postal article can be made to the addressee or his agent at the address to which it is directed, it shall be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office for return to the sender.

(3) A charge shall not be made for the redirection of a prepaid postal article (other than a parcel), whether redirected by a postal official or by an agent of the addressee after delivery, if—

(a) the postage originally paid would have been sufficient if the postal article had originally been addressed to its new destination ;

(b) the article redirected by an agent of the addressee is reposted not later than the day (any Sunday or public holiday excepted) after being left at the original address, and does not appear to have been opened or tampered with.

(4) If the postage originally prepaid on the redirected article is not sufficient for its transmission from the place of origin to the new destination, the deficient postage shall be collected on delivery at the new destination.

(5) Fresh postage shall be charged for the redirection of an article when—

(a) the article has not been reposted within the prescribed period ;
or

(b) the article has the appearance of having been opened or tampered with.

75. (1) Registered articles redirected by an agent of the addressee shall be handed in at the counter of a post office for re-registration, and shall not be posted in a letter receiver.

(2) Additional postage or registration fee shall not be charged upon such articles if they are presented for re-registration not later than the day (Sunday and public holidays not being counted) after being left at the original address ; but if presented after that time they shall be treated as freshly posted, and fresh postage and registration fees shall be payable in respect of them.

(3) If any registered article when redirected, instead of being given back to the post office to be dealt with as registered, is dropped into a letter-box as an ordinary article (the word " registered " not having been erased or having been erased in pencil only), it becomes liable on delivery to a surcharge of a single rate of postage and single registration fee.

Redirection—continued.

76. (1) An application for redirection shall be signed by the person to whom the correspondence is addressed, and shall state the places from which correspondence is expected :

Provided that an order from the head of a household shall be accepted for the redirection of the correspondence of all the members of such household unless separate instructions are given by other members.

(2) Unless renewed, redirection orders shall be acted on for a term of six months only.

139. *A printed form of application for redirection of correspondence may be obtained at any post office in the Commonwealth.*

77. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, the Postmaster-General will not undertake to intercept and redirect a postal article at any office other than that to which it is addressed, or to intercept and redirect a postal article addressed to the care of a private box holder, or of a private mail-bag holder, or to an institution, hotel, club, lodging-house, or such like place, or to a residential flat comprising one of a group, the correspondence for the occupants of which is delivered by postman into a common letter-box or to a common agent.

INQUIRIES RESPECTING POSTAL ARTICLES.

140. *When a complaint is made of a postal article being lost, missent, or delayed, information, as precise as possible, regarding all the facts of the case should be furnished, together with any documents that may throw light upon the matter. The day and hour at which the article was posted, as well as the office at which and the person by whom this was done, should always be stated ; and in case of delay, the cover or wrapper in an entire state should, when possible, be sent.*

78. (1) Inquiries concerning the alleged non-delivery of any postal article may be undertaken provided (a) sufficient time has elapsed to enable the postal article to reach its destination in the ordinary course of post ; and (b) the person desiring the inquiry to be made furnishes reasonable evidence that the article was posted and has not yet been delivered.

(2) The person requesting that the inquiry be made shall enter on the form provided for the purpose the particulars required in connexion with the article.

(3) Where the inquiry relates to a registered postal article or parcel addressed to or posted in a place beyond the Commonwealth, the person requesting that the inquiry be made shall affix to the form referred to in sub-regulation (2) of this regulation a postage stamp in payment of a fee of 3d. If it is found that delay in delivery is attributable to the Department, the inquiry fee shall be refunded :

Provided that, if the inquiry relate to a registered postal article or parcel upon which a fee has been paid for acknowledgment of delivery, an inquiry fee shall not be chargeable under this regulation.

141. *The postage stamp affixed to the inquiry form in payment of the fee of 3d. will be cancelled by the postmaster in the ordinary way.*

UNDELIVERED MAIL MATTER.

79. First and Second Class Mail Matter with endorsement on the cover " If not delivered within (seven or more) days return to ——— " (here the name and address of the person or his private letter-box number to whom or

Undelivered Mail Matter—continued.

to which the article is to be returned should be stated) shall, if undelivered at the expiration of the time specified in the endorsement, be returned by the postmaster at the office of destination to the sender.

80. (1) Except as provided in the last preceding regulation, postal articles posted without address or bearing illegible addresses and postal articles which the addressees refuse to receive owing to postage being payable or other cause, shall be transmitted without delay to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

(2) Undelivered postal articles, except parcels and the postal articles referred to in the last preceding regulation and the last preceding sub-regulation, shall—

(a) if posted within the Commonwealth for delivery therein, be retained at the office of destination as follows :—

(i) if addressed to a fixed address, i.e., to a street, road, institution, farm, station, &c.—8 days :

Provided that the article shall be retained for one calendar month when the postmaster knows that the addressee is residing in the locality served by his office, or has good reason to believe that the article will be called for during that period ;

(ii) if addressed only to a post town, i.e., when only the name of the addressee and that of the post town appear in the address—14 days :

Provided that the article shall be retained for one calendar month when the postmaster knows that the addressee is residing in the locality served by his office, or has good reason to believe that the article will be called for during that period :

Provided further that when the article is addressed to a person who previously resided in the locality and the postmaster knows that such person has permanently left the district, the period of retention of the article shall be 8 days ;

(iii) if addressed to a post office, i.e., when the name of the addressee, the words " Post Office " and the name of the post town appear in the address—one calendar month :

Provided that when the article is addressed to a person who previously resided in the locality and the post-master knows that such person has permanently left the district, the period of retention of the article shall be 8 days ;

(iv) if addressed to a person on board a ship—one calendar month.

Rule 141a.—If the postmaster knows that the ship is due to arrive shortly after the expiration of the prescribed period of retention, the article should be retained in order to give the addressee an opportunity of taking delivery.

(b) if received from a place outside the Commonwealth, be retained at the office of destination for one calendar month.

(3) As soon as possible after the expiration of the prescribed period undelivered postal articles other than newspapers and parcels and articles which bear a request for return to the sender within a specified period shall, if

Undelivered Mail Matter—continued.

posted within the Commonwealth, be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office. If not posted within the Commonwealth, such postal articles shall be dealt with in accordance with the arrangements in force with the proper authorities in the country in which they were posted.

(4) Undelivered newspapers wherever posted shall not be returned to the senders, but shall be disposed of as prescribed by the Act :

Provided that newspapers which bear on the covers or wrappers in print the name of the publisher or vendor shall, if so required, be returned to the publisher or vendor on payment of postage at the prescribed rate.

142. Upon application in writing by the publisher or proprietor, arrangements will be made for newspapers transmitted from the publishing office that have remained unclaimed for the prescribed period at the post office to which they have been addressed to be returned upon payment at the rate of 1d. per 10 oz. for each newspaper or, alternatively, at the rate of postage prescribed for Printed Papers.

143. Postal articles sent by post and addressed to any person at any inn, hotel, or at any lodging-house, or at any house at which lodgers are received, and delivered to the manager or occupier thereof, if not delivered to the addressee within one month after receipt, must, unless instructions to the contrary be received from the addressee, be returned to a postman or to the nearest post office, and be thence transmitted in due course to the General Post Office. Any owner, occupier, or manager of such inn, hotel, &c., who wilfully neglects to return such postal articles is liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, as provided by Section 47 of the Post and Telegraph Act.

81. Postal articles addressed to the care of consuls and which are returned by them to the local post office shall be treated in the manner prescribed for undelivered correspondence, and sent to the Dead Letter Office. Any charges which have been paid by consuls on such correspondence shall be refunded.

EXPRESS DELIVERY.

GENERAL.

82. (1) Delivery of postal articles in advance of the ordinary delivery may, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be obtained in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations. Such special delivery service shall be hereinafter referred to as "Express Delivery."

(2) Post offices from which express delivery is effected shall be hereinafter referred to as "Express Delivery Offices."

(3) Express delivery of postal articles may be obtained—

- (a) by messenger all the way;
- (b) by messenger immediately upon arrival of the mail at the post office of destination—at the request of the sender;
- (c) by messenger immediately upon arrival of the mail at the post office of destination—at the request of the addressee; or
- (d) from travelling post office vans at railway stations.

83. Express delivery shall—

- (a) be restricted to postal articles of the First and Second Classes not exceeding 8 oz. in weight;
- (b) be effected only from post offices at which telegraph messengers are employed and from travelling post office vans at railway stations where the trains to which such vans are attached are scheduled to stop;

Express Delivery—continued.

- (c) be limited to 2 miles from a General Post Office and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from a suburban or country post office ;
- (d) be made only during the hours the office is open to the public for transaction of telegraph business and messengers are on duty :

Provided that express delivery shall not be effected on Sundays or holidays ; and

- (e) be effected by messengers on foot or otherwise at the discretion of the Postmaster-General. If the sender or addressee desires a cab or other special conveyance to be used, the actual fare shall be paid in addition to the express delivery fee and postage.

84. A postal article the express delivery of which is desired by the sender shall be boldly and legibly marked on the address side by the sender with the words "Express Delivery," or words indicating that express delivery is required.

144. The endorsement "*Express Delivery*" should appear in the bottom left-hand corner of the article, and, in order to specially distinguish it from other postal articles, a broad perpendicular line should be drawn in a central position on each side of the cover.

85. On a postal article the express delivery of which is desired by the sender, the express delivery fee and the postage shall be prepaid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

145. *Express delivery articles addressed to a private box number, or in the address of which a private box number is stated, will be delivered at the premises of the box holder if the location of such premises is known.*

EXPRESS DELIVERY BY MESSENGER ALL THE WAY.

86. The fee for the service referred to in paragraph (a) of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 82 and the special conditions applicable to such service shall be :—

Fee : For the first mile or part of a mile from the office of delivery to the address—4d. per article in addition to postage.

For each additional half-mile or part of a half-mile—2d. per article in addition to postage.

Conditions : The article shall be handed in at the counter of an express delivery office :

Provided that during such time as the office is closed the article may be posted at the office in the ordinary manner, and any article so posted shall be delivered the following morning.

87. The sender of an express delivery article to be delivered by means of the service referred to in paragraph (a) of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 82 may arrange for the messenger to wait for and deliver a reply as directed. The fees payable for such additional service and the special conditions applicable thereto shall be as follows :—

Fee : If the reply is to be delivered to an address on the messenger's homeward route—3d. in addition to postage

If the reply is to be delivered to an address not on the messenger's homeward route—the fee prescribed by the last preceding regulation.

Express Delivery by Messenger, &c.—continued.

Conditions :

- (a) The sender shall endorse on the front of the cover of the article, in addition to the words "Express Delivery," the words "Await Reply" in prominent characters, and affix to the article postage stamps in payment of the fee and postage on the reply, in addition to the fee and postage on the article itself ;
- (b) The messenger shall wait not longer than ten minutes for the reply ; and
- (c) The reply shall be delivered after the messenger has delivered all the express delivery articles entrusted to him when setting out from the express delivery office.

88. The addressee of a telegram may hand to the delivering messenger a postal article for express delivery by means of the service referred to in paragraph (a) of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 82 ; but in such case the article shall be taken by the messenger to the post office to which he is attached, and the fee to be paid for express delivery shall be calculated as from the residence of the sender by way of the post office to the residence of the addressee.

146. *All articles handed in or posted for express delivery must be immediately marked with the date and time of posting. Where a date stamp showing hours and quarter-hours in plain figures is in use, it will be sufficient to date-stamp such articles with the stamp, showing the hour and quarter-hour of posting. At offices where a stamp of this description is not used the article must, in addition to being dated with the stamp in ordinary use, be marked with the exact time of posting, thus "9/5A," indicating five minutes after 9 a.m. In the same manner, 55 minutes after 12 noon must be indicated by "12/55P."*

EXPRESS DELIVERY AFTER TRANSMISSION BY POST.

89. The fee for the service referred to in paragraph (b) of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 82 shall be 4d. per article in addition to postage.

147. *Articles intended for express delivery after transmission by post may be posted in the ordinary manner, but the provisions of Regulations 84 and 85 must be observed.*

148. *When express delivery of a registered article is required the article must be forwarded in the same manner as other registered articles, but the fact that a registered article for express delivery is enclosed in the mail must be noted on the despatch list. When the article is received at the office of address, the officer in charge of the registration section, or the postmaster, as the case may be, must take the necessary action for its prompt delivery. The special messenger who delivers the article must obtain a receipt therefor in a postman's receipt book.*

EXPRESS DELIVERY AT REQUEST OF ADDRESSEE.

90. The fee payable for the service referred to in paragraph (c) of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 82, and the special conditions applicable to such service, shall be :—

Fee : For each mile or part of a mile from the office of delivery to the address, 4d. for one article, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional article delivered at the same time.

Express Delivery at Request of Addressee—*continued.*

Conditions :

- (a) The addressee shall make written application for the service to the officer in charge of the post office from which the addressee's postal articles are ordinarily delivered, and such application shall reach the office at least one hour before the time of delivery by postman commences :

Provided that where a regular express delivery is required, one application to that effect shall be sufficient.

149. *The application should, if possible, be delivered to the officer in charge by hand. If it is posted, postage thereon at letter rate must be paid.*

- (b) The aggregate weight of the articles shall not exceed 4 lb.
 (c) The express delivery fee on at least one article shall, except where a regular service is desired, be prepaid in postage stamps affixed to the application, and any additional fee shall be paid to the messenger on delivery. In the case of a regular service, all fees shall be paid to the messenger on delivery.
 (d) If no postal articles for the address given are received, a messenger shall, except where a regular service has been applied for, be sent to inform the applicant to that effect, and the express fee shall be retained as payment for this service.

EXPRESS DELIVERY FROM TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

91. The fee for the service referred to in paragraph (d) of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 82 shall be 4d., in addition to postage and late fee, and the special conditions applicable thereto shall be as follow :—

- (a) The article shall be handed in at a travelling post office ; and
 (b) The sender shall arrange for the addressee or his agent to receive delivery of the article at the travelling post office van. If this be not done, the article shall be sent to the local post office, and delivery made in the usual manner.

EXPRESS DELIVERY BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH.

150. *Postal articles may be posted in the Commonwealth for express delivery in any country of the Postal Union which undertakes that service (such countries are indicated in the List of Countries comprised in the Postal Union by the letter (e)). The fee for express delivery is 8d., which must be affixed to the article in postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage. When the residence of the addressee is situated outside the free delivery area of the office of address, that office collects the difference between the fee prepaid and the fee charged in the country of destination for express delivery to the address given.*

PART VIII.—PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

92. Articles mentioned in the Act as being prohibited from transmission through the post, articles in "cut-out" envelopes, entirely transparent envelopes, or envelopes having a transparent panel which does not comply with the conditions laid down, or any postal article the importation, transmission, or delivery of which is prohibited under the laws of the Commonwealth, or of the country to which such article is addressed, shall not be transmitted to the addressee by post in any form.

Part III.—Prohibited Articles—continued.

93. Omitted.

151. In addition to the articles enumerated in Regulation 92 the following are prohibited from transmission by post in any form:—

- (a) Any article likely to injure any person or the contents of the mail.
- (b) Articles having thereon or therein or on the envelope or cover thereof any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, blasphemous, libellous, or grossly offensive character.
- (c) Publications and articles the importation or transmission of which is prohibited under the Customs and Quarantine Acts, or by proclamation.
- (d) Mail matter addressed to certain persons the delivery of which has been prohibited by order of the Postmaster-General under Section 57 of the Act.
- (e) Opium suitable for smoking.
- (f) Explosives.
- (g) Any dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance, or creature.
- (h) Any sharp instrument not properly protected.

152. Any person who knowingly sends or attempts to send, by post, any postal article which—

- (a) encloses an explosive or dangerous, filthy, noxious, or deleterious substance, or a sharp instrument not properly protected, or a living noxious creature, or any other thing likely to injure other postal articles in course of conveyance, or to injure an officer of the Department or other person; or
- (b) encloses an indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, card, or article; or
- (c) has thereon or therein, or on the envelope or cover thereof, any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, blasphemous, libellous, or grossly offensive character—

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One hundred pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.—(Section 107 of the Post and Telegraph Act.)

152A. Articles posted in large quantities enclosed in covers or envelopes of such a colour as to give rise to eye strain may be refused transmission by post. Red, bright orange, or orange-yellow colours are usually objectionable from this standpoint. Similarly, where the colour of the writing or printing, taken in conjunction with the colour of the envelope or cover, imposes eye strain in the reading of the addresses, the articles in which they are enclosed may be refused transmission by post. For example, red ink on a blue back-ground would be objectionable.

POSTAL ARTICLES WRONGLY ACCEPTED IN OTHER COUNTRIES FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

153. The following course is to be adopted in respect of postal articles coming under the prohibition of the Universal Postal Convention, which may have been wrongly accepted in other countries for transmission to the Commonwealth of Australia:—

- (a) Postal articles containing explosive, inflammable, dangerous, or offensive articles to be destroyed. Those containing other prohibited articles to be dealt with in accordance with instructions issued in connection with the matter.
- (b) Postal articles containing articles liable to Customs duty to be delivered upon payment of such duty, provided such packets do not otherwise infringe the law or regulations.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED BY UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

154. *Under the Universal Postal Convention the undermentioned articles are prohibited from transmission by post to other countries of the Postal Union :—*

- (a) *Articles which, from their nature or by their packing may expose postal officials to danger, or soil or damage the correspondence.*
- (b) *Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances.*
- (c) *Living animals, except bees and silkworms.*
- (d) *Articles liable to Customs duty, except those sent at letter rate to countries which are prepared to admit them.*
- (e) *Samples sent in quantities with the intention of avoiding the payment of Customs duty.*
- (f) *Opium, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics.*
- (g) *Obscene or immoral articles.*
- (h) *Any articles whatever of which the importation or circulation is forbidden in the countries of origin or destination.*

DUTIABLE ARTICLES BY LETTER POST.

155. *Articles liable to Customs Duty may be enclosed in mail matter prepaid at letter rate of postage, addressed to the following countries, provided that the package bears on the address side the prescribed label indicating that such package contains dutiable articles and that it may be opened officially :—*

Albania	French Guiana	Nyasaland
Algeria	French Settlements in India	Oceania (French).
Antigua	Germany	Palestine
Argentine	Gibraltar	Persia
Ascension	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Peru
Austria	Great Lebanon	Poland
Bahamas	Grenada (British)	Portugal
Barbados	Grenadines	Portuguese Colonies in Africa, Asia, and Oceania (India, Macao, and Timor)
Bechuanaland	Guadeloupe	Reunion
Belgian Congo	Guatemala	Roumania
Belgium	Haiti	Saar (Territory of)
Bermudas	Hedjaz and Nedjed	St. Helena
British Guiana	Holland	St. Kitts
Bulgaria	Hungary	St. Lucia
Caiicos Island	Iceland	St. Vincent
Canada	India (British)	Salvador
Ceylon	Iraq	Sarawak
Cuba	Jamaica	Scyhellles
Czecho Slovakia	Jugo Slavia (Kingdom of)	Siam
Danzig, Free Town of	Kenya	Somali Coast
Denmark	Lettonia	Southern Rhodesia
Dominica	Lithuania	Sweden
Dutch Antilles	Luxemburg	Switzerland
Dutch Guiana	Madagascar	Syria
Egypt (excluding Sudan)	Malta	Tobago
Estonia	Martinique (subject to authority issued by Chief of Customs Service prior to despatch and at request of importers)	Tortola
Ethiopia	Mauritius	Transjordanian
Fiji	Mexico	Trinidad
France	Montserrat	Tunis
French Colonies of—	Morocco (excluding Spanish Zone)	Turks Island
Cameroons	Nevis	Uganda
Ivory Coast	New Caledonia	Union of South Africa
Dahomey	Newfoundland	United States of America and Island Possessions other than Philippine
Equatorial Africa	New Zealand	Virgin Islands
Haute Volta	North Borneo	Zanzibar
Mauritania		
St. Pierre and Miquelon		
Senegal		
Sudan		
Togo		

PROHIBITIONS AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS RELATING TO MAIL MATTER (OTHER THAN PARCELS) FOR PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH.

Abyssinia.—*Prohibited Articles* : Tobacco in any form.

Aden.—The Aden post office is under the control of the Indian Post Office.

Prohibited Articles : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c. Arms, &c., also opium and other drugs, as specified under India; cotton, silk, or other woven goods impressed with designs in imitation of currency notes, promissory notes, or stock notes of the Government of India.

Afghanistan.—*Prohibited articles* : Ordinary and registered letters containing articles liable to Customs duty; registered articles containing coin, bank notes, currency notes, gold and silver bullion, precious stones, jewels, and other precious articles; dry or liquid chemical dyes which, on account of their instability are not suitable for the dyeing of woollens; alcoholic beverages; live plants; all intoxicating, stupefying or narcotic drugs and substances prepared from the poppy or from any portion of the hempen plant; articles prohibited from importation by parcels post.

Alawites, State of the.—This administration is not in the Postal Union, but conforms with all the stipulations of the Universal Postal Convention.

Albania.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Algeria.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin; articles bearing false French marks; playing cards; gold and silver in sheet, wire, or leaf; medicines not in the official pharmacopœia; saccharine; prepared parts of jewellery; secret arms (daggers, &c., and pistols under 298 mm. in length, revolvers under 150 mm.); therapeutic serums; feeding-bottles with tubes or detachable parts; cotton seed. Sample packets containing tea must not exceed 20 grammes in weight (a little less than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.). Also certain articles of the nature of luxuries.

Arabia.—Prepayment of postage in full is compulsory; and correspondence cannot be registered.

Prohibited Articles : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Argentine Republic.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c. Packets of pictorial post cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter.

Austria.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Azores.—*Prohibited and Dutiable Articles* : Same as Portugal.

Bahamas.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, loaded dice, &c.

Bahrien.—Bahrein is not in the Postal Union.

Prohibited Articles : Opium and other drugs, arms, &c., as specified under India, and Russian rouble notes.

Barbados.—*Prohibited Articles* : Arms and ammunition; cotton seed.

Belgian Congo.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Belgium.—*Prohibited Articles* : Gold, silver, jewellery, also precious stones, unless unmounted; coin; cocaine, opium, morphine, and heroin.

Books, newspapers, periodicals, maps, charts, printed music, prints, engravings and lithographs are allowed to be imported by post; but other printed papers may only be sent singly or in small quantities.

Benadir.—*Prohibited Articles* : Same as Italy.

Bermuda.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin; jewellery.

Bolivia.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin; plants.

Brazil.—*Prohibited Articles* : Gold, silver, brass, nickel, &c., money, jewellery, precious stones and other precious objects; knives and daggers; air-guns, air-pistols, sword-sticks, and similar articles; powders, except with the permission of the competent authority; securities, &c., payable to bearer. The importation of chemicals, drugs, &c., essences, food, saccharin, wines, and spirits, is subject to special restrictions.

British Guiana.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; opium; the undermentioned products derived from the hemp plant:—Ganja, charas, bhang, cannabis indica.

British Honduras.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Special Conditions Affecting Mail Matter Addressed to Other Countries—continued.

British Somaliland.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; postage stamps, paper money, cheques, &c., except in registered correspondence; arms of all kinds, parts of arms, ammunition or military stores, except for Government service or under Government licence; opium and other drugs as specified under India.

Packets of pictorial post cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter.

Brunei.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; firearms, parts of firearms, ammunition, spirits, and bhang; opium, morphia, morphine, cocaine, and hypodermic syringes, except in registered packets addressed to the British Resident, Brunei.

Bulgaria.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Cameroons.—Same as Nigeria.

Canada.—*Prohibited Articles*: Wines and spirits, whether sent as samples or otherwise; adulterated tea; prison-made goods; trade labels in metal; goods packed in hay straw or other forage.

Catalogues and price lists (except single copies addressed to merchants and not designed to advertise the sale of goods by any person in Canada) and also all advertising pamphlets and circulars are liable to Customs duty.

Canary Island.—Prohibitions same as Spain.

Cape Verd Islands.—*Prohibited and Dutiable Articles*: Same as Portugal (except that tinder and other substitutes for matches are admitted).

Caroline Islands.—*Prohibited Articles*: Worn clothing, cloth, &c.; opium (except for medicinal purposes). Firearms and ammunition (except for the personal use of others than natives) are only admitted by special authority of the Government.

Cayman Islands.—Same as Jamaica.

Ceylon.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin; skins and plumage of wild birds, except ostrich feathers and *bona fide* natural history specimens; arms (except for the personal use of the addressee) and ammunition and utensils of war as merchandise, except by licence or authority of the Governor; ganja, bhang, and substances containing them; parts, sent separately, of articles which are liable to Customs duty; goods liable to forfeiture under the *Merchandise Marks Ordinance* 1888; opium, except by specially authorized public officer; spirits unfit for human consumption; pepper plants from India, cacao plants from Dutch East Indies, water hyacinth plants. Tea seeds from India and coconuts in husk are subject to restrictions.

Chile.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

China.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; opium; morphine and instruments employed in its use; cocaine; ganja, hashish, bhang, and cannabine; salt; arms and ammunition; articles liable to Customs duty.

Colombia.—Books, periodicals, and pictorial post cards are liable to Customs duty.

Prohibited Articles: Condensed beer, liquid or solid; anethol and essence of aniseed; spirits and concentrated extracts for the manufacture of liqueurs and wines; "Eureka" and similar substances for removing ink marks; Spanish aniseed eau de vie; brandy and other liquors of more than 22 degrees Cartier or equivalent percentage; absinthe; firearms; ammunition; swords; sword-sticks and the like; iron gloves and the like; national postage or fiscal stamps; machines for manufacture of coins; plates for manufacture of bank notes bearing the name of the republic; silver, copper, or nickel coin. The Colombian Administration does not admit in letter post packages articles liable to Customs duty.

Cook Islands.—The Cook (or Hervey) Islands are:—Aitutaki, Atiu, Hervey (Manuai), Mangaia, Mitiaro, Parry (Mauke), and Rarotonga.

Prohibited Articles: Same as New Zealand.

Corea (Chosen).—*Prohibited Articles*: Counterfeit, altered or imitation coins, paper money, bank notes, or any negotiable instruments. Books, pictures or engravings and any other articles considered injurious to morals. Articles which infringe copyright or other right.

Costa Rica.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; hypodermic syringes and opium and its alkaloids, except by special arrangement with the Government.

Crete.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as Greece.

Cuba.—*Prohibited Articles*: Poisons; dead animals not stuffed; tobacco seeds.

Cyprus.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as by Parcel Post.

Precious stones and jewellery are liable to Customs duty.

Special Conditions Affecting Mail Matter Addressed to Other Countries—continued.

Czecho Slovakia.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; patent medicines and cosmetics unless addressed to chemists, and generally articles declared harmful by the Sanitary Authorities and circulars relating thereto; saccharin, and similar substances; tobacco and its products.

Articles of any kind bearing in the address the inscription "Franz Josef Stollen," either as an indication of the place of destination or as any other indication are excluded from transmission.

Mail matter should have the correct designation of the country. Improper designations such as "Tschechien," "Tschechowien," "Tschechei," "Czechien," must be avoided. Articles bearing inadmissible designations are not delivered.

Dahomey.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; arms and ammunition.

Dalmatia.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Denmark.—*Prohibited Articles:* Gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., coin, rouble notes.

Celluloid articles (including cinematograph films) may be sent in postal parcels not exceeding a weight of 5 kilos. Such parcels must be packed in strong wooden boxes (thickness of the top and bottom, double wood crossed—6 mm. minimum; thickness of the sides, wood—2 cm.), the whole surface of which must be lined with zinc or other similar substance, and the lid of which or other closing arrangement must be screwed and also lined with zinc or other similar substance. Between the contents and the box there must be inserted a sufficient quantity of packing (felt, cardboard, wood shavings, &c.) Further, a yellow label, at least 10 cm. long and 5 cm. broad, must be affixed to the box; this label must bear in very prominent black lettering the endorsement "Celluloid (Films) Inflammable Substance. Must not be placed near fire or calorific substances." Small films (exposed) may, however, be sent separately in letters bearing an endorsement in this respect. Films not exposed may be sent not only in letters, but also in parcels without observance of the special precautionary measures indicated above.

Dominican Republic.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; articles liable to Customs duty.

Dutch East Indies.—*Prohibited Articles:* Seditious works; firearms and parts thereof and ammunition, except for the use of the Government or under licence; saltpetre (into West of Borneo only), hypodermic syringes, unless authorized by the Government; absinthe and similar liquors.

The importation of coffee, fruits, seeds, and plants in general, with the exception of certain flowers and vegetables, also of coins and imitations thereof is subject to certain restrictions.

Packets of pictorial postcards are prohibited from importation as printed matter.

Dutch Guiana.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.;

Dutch West Indies.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Ecuador.—*Prohibited Articles:* All the articles enumerated in Article 41 of the Postal Union Convention.

Egypt.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold and silver bullion; hashish and its seeds; seeds and juice or extract of tobacco; saltpetre and natron; seditious works; poisons; arms, parts of arms and ammunition; raw cotton or cotton seed; live bees or any other insects, their eggs, larvae, &c.; cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants; and all articles having any value and consequently liable to Customs duty, including samples despatched in quantities with the object of avoiding payment of such duty. The last-named prohibition does not obtain, however, if the articles have affixed thereto a green label bearing the word *Douane* (Customs) and an indication that the article may be opened officially or if details of the contents are shown on the outside of the cover. The importation of jewellery, precious stones, and articles of gold and silver inside registered letters is absolutely prohibited.

Erithrea.—*Prohibited Articles:* Same as Italy.

Falkland Islands.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Faroe Islands.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Fernando Po.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Fiji.—*Prohibited Articles:*—Leeches, game, fish, meat, fruit, vegetables, vessels containing liquid. The Fijian Administration levies a clearance and accounting fee of sixpence on each piece of mail matter containing dutiable articles delivered in the Colony.

Finland.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, rouble notes, &c.; articles liable to Customs duty.

Special Conditions Affecting Mail Matter Addressed to Other Countries—continued.

Formosa.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as Japan, except as regards quina, quinine chloride, and quinine sulphate, silver coins up to 100 yen in value, and foreign subsidiary coins up to 3 yen in value, which are admissible.

France.—*Prohibited Articles*: Gold, silver, precious stones, and jewellery, coin; tobacco in any form (including snuff); playing cards, prints, engravings, packets of pictorial post cards, and all articles of mercantile value. Also certain articles of the nature of luxuries. Cinematograph films in order to be admitted must be packed in airtight tin boxes.

Sample packets containing tea must not exceed 20 grammes in weight (a little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.).

It is desirable that the address of correspondence for Paris should include the number of the "arrondissement" in which the addressee's residence is situated.

French Congo.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

French Guiana.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as France, except that tobacco is admitted,

French Guinea.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; arms and ammunition.

French India.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., samples of phylloxera, samples marked in a conventional language, engravings, prints, &c., sent as printed papers. In addition to the foregoing, opium and other drugs, arms, &c., as specified under India, and Russian rouble notes.

French Indo-China.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as France (except that compounded medicines for the use of Asiatics, tobacco, and playing cards are admitted). In addition, the leaves and flowers of Indian hemp (*cannabis indica*) and opium.

French Settlements of Oceania.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as France, except that tobacco is admitted.

French Somali Coast.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., and (except in registered correspondence), bank notes, and cheques payable to bearer, &c.

French West Indies.—*Prohibited Articles*: Guadeloupe—Same as France, except that tobacco is admitted. Martinique—Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Germany.—*Prohibited Articles*: Fine-cut tobacco in quantities weighing 50 grammes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) or more; packets of cigarettes weighing more than 30 grammes (1 oz.), and loose cigarettes exceeding 25 in number. The importation of prepared opium is absolutely forbidden.

Gold Coast Colony.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, currency notes, &c.; firearms, ammunition, including empty cartridge cases, machines for making or filling cartridges; and all articles liable to Customs duty. Packets of pictorial cards are prohibited from transmission as printed matter.

Greece.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c. playing cards; cigarette papers; tobacco, cigarettes, cigars; saccharin; sweets.

Greenland.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Guadeloupe.—Letters and packets containing products liable to Customs Duty, are accepted if bearing a green label measuring not less than 6 cm. by 3 cm., inscribed "To be submitted to the Customs or the Taxation Service" and having thereon indications of the nature of the merchandise, its origin, weight and value. If these conditions are not strictly observed the article will be liable not only to delay but also to confiscation.

Guatemala.—*Prohibited Articles*: Articles of gold or silver; precious stones, jewels and other precious objects; coin, medals, &c.; animals, living or dead, except insects or reptiles thoroughly dried and properly packed; firearms (including parts) and munitions of all kinds, provided that revolvers of .32 calibre and sporting guns (excluding automatics designed for loading with bullets and having a range of more than 300 metres) may be imported under special licence from the Ministry of War.

It is important that letter post articles liable to Customs duty when sent to banking establishments shall bear in addition to the name of the bank the name of the ultimate addressee.

Hawaii.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as United States of America.

Hayti.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c. poisons.

Special Conditions Affecting Mail Matter Addressed to Other Countries—continued.

Holland.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin; unmanufactured gold and silver, and precious stones, jewellery, &c., unless sent in registered letters; pirated editions of copyright works; opium and its derivatives, including morphine, heroin, and cocaine, unless addressed to doctors, chemists, or other persons authorized by the Netherlands authorities to receive them. In the case of mail matter containing articles liable to Customs duty, it is necessary to indicate on the label prescribed for such mail matter the nature of the goods, the weight, and the value (as far as possible in Dutch money) in regard to each kind of merchandise contained in the packet. A charge of 25 centimes is made in respect of Customs formalities.

Honduras, Republic of.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c. All postal packages despatched to banking or commercial institutions in Honduras for other addressees must, in every case, bear in the address, in addition to the name of the consignee, the name of the person to whom the despatch is made.

Hong Kong.—*Prohibited Articles:* Animals or insects, living or dead, seditious publications, coin, gold or silver, bullion, opium, morphia, cocaine, and other narcotics, lottery tickets, advertisements, letters, post cards or circulars relating to lotteries.

Hungary.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, unstamped Austro-Hungarian bank notes, &c. Letters or other documents worded in Hebrew or written in Hebraic characters.

Certificates, &c., of Hungarian State Loans issued since the 23th of July, 1914, and Austro-Hungarian bank notes bearing the Hungarian stamp, except with the permission of the Hungarian Minister of Finance.

Iceland.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery; lace, perfumes, flowers, and certain other articles, mainly in the nature of luxuries, except with permission from the Government of Iceland.

Packets of pictorial post cards of saleable value are not admitted at the rate applicable to printed papers.

India.—*Prohibited Articles:* India generally—Arms of all kinds, parts of arms and accessories, and ammunition (except for the Government); opium and all alkaloids of opium and all intoxicating drugs made from the poppy; ganja, bhang, and charas and every intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the hemp plant (*cannabis sativa*); coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*erythroxylum coca*), and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine; all preparations and admixtures of any of the above. Works of art, photographs, printed forms, account and manuscript books, labels, advertising matter (with the exception of trade catalogues and circulars), picture books, almanacs, cards in general, waste paper, and old newspapers intended to be used as packing, when sent as merchandise. Cotton, silk, or other woven goods impressed with designs in imitation of currency notes, promissory notes, or stock notes of the Government of India; labels impressed with designs in imitation of full or half currency notes and goods bearing such labels. Plants or parts of plants, and the seeds of coffee, flax, bersim, and cotton. Russian bank notes in roubles. Imitations of coins; quinine which has been coloured pink; telegraph and wireless telegraph apparatus, including small scale models of instruments for purposes of instruction, celluloid and articles wholly or partly made of celluloid, such as cinematograph and photograph films. Brushes of Japanese origin. Packets of pictorial post cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter.

Coin or bullion not exceeding £5 in value, precious stones, jewellery, or gold or silver material, despatched in registered letters, are admitted into British India on condition that the letters bear the following endorsement, prominently shown, "Dutiable, subject to Customs examination in India," and that they are accompanied by an invoice containing precise information as to the value of the contents. On their arrival in India the letters are treated as insured articles so far as their transmission in Indian territory is concerned, and they are delivered to the addressee on payment of the inland insurance charge according to the value of the contents as fixed by the Customs authorities. If, however, the value of the contents exceeds the limit allowed for insured letters in inland traffic, the article will be insured for the authorized maximum only. In case of loss of the article or any portion of its contents, also in case of damage to the articles in Indian territory, the sender may claim an indemnity up to the amount of the value insured. Coin or bullion exceeding £5 is admitted only if clearly intended for adornment.

Articles imported by post as samples are regarded as dutiable unless (a) they are actually devoid of value and are unsuitable for any use other than as samples for inspection, or (b) the quantity in a despatch is not greater than the quantity ordinarily sent as a sample. In the case of goods the duty on which is high relatively to value (e.g., cigarettes), the quantity must be less than the ordinary unit of retail sale.

Special Conditions Affecting Mail Matter Addressed to Other Countries—*continued.*

In addition to the foregoing : *Burma*—Hypodermic syringes or needles for hypodermic injections. *Indian States of Cochin and Travancore*—Tobacco or any preparation thereof.

Iraq.—*Prohibited Articles :* Same as India. In addition, unmanufactured tobacco.

Irish Free State.—*Prohibited Articles :* Articles the transmission of which is prohibited by the International Postal Convention, excepting money, gold, silver, jewellery, and precious articles when dispatched in registered letters. Ordinary letters containing money, &c., are registered officially before being delivered. Tobacco (excepting samples of unmanufactured tobacco of a gross weight not exceeding 6 oz., which are delivered on payment of a Customs charge of 2s. 6d.). Wine (including medicinal wines) excepting essential oils of wines. Spirits of all kinds and mixtures and preparations containing spirits. Samples of spirits (not perfumed) are admitted if they bear an exact indication of their contents. Each article is liable to a Customs duty charge of 3s. 6d. The gross weight of an article must not exceed 12 oz. Tea, excepting samples of a gross weight not exceeding 8 oz., which are admitted on condition that they bear an exact indication of their contents. Each article of a gross weight of 3 oz. or more is liable to a Customs duty charge of 2d. Beer, playing cards, fruits dried or otherwise, sugared bonbons, sweetened table waters, cocoa, coffee, chicory, boots and shoes or parts of boots and shoes. Principal parts and accessories of automobiles, motor cycles, or motor tricycles; musical instruments, including gramophones; principal parts and accessories of musical instruments, including rolls or other processes for the reproduction of music; clocks, watches, and principal parts of watches and clocks; cinematograph films. Imitations of postage stamps; articles bearing imitations of postage stamps. Cheque books must be sent exclusively by letter post. Explosives, dangerous, harmful, or deleterious substances, including collodion, hydrosulphate of ammonium, ether (acetic, butyric, or sulphuric), ethyl chloride, ethyl bromide, ethyl iodide, picric acid, ferro-silicon, acetyl chloride or chloral acetyl, calcium carbide or alko carbide, methyl alcohol, naphtha and similar products, spiritine, prussic acid, or hydrocyanic acid. Liquid celluloid, solid celluloid, called "Unseasoned celluloid," i.e., celluloid which has not been freed from all volatile dissolvent, and which is sometimes known as "Xylonite cake." Waxed or varnished cloth, and similar waxed or varnished goods, carbon paper, and oiled paper. Matches, Xmas crackers (sometimes known as "bonbons" or "Cossacks"), safety fuses. Saccharin, mixtures containing saccharin and other substances of a similar nature or for similar use. Articles containing such substances are handed to the Customs authorities, and those concerned in their importation are liable to heavy fines. Extracts, essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea, or tobacco, and all other mixtures of such products. Books, paintings, &c., which are protected by copyright in Great Britain and Ireland. Articles manufactured abroad bearing false marking. Foreign coin, other than of gold or silver; false or counterfeit money, imitations of money unless they clearly represent a work of art. Fictitious stamps and dies, plates, instruments, or materials intended for the manufacture of such stamps. Printed matter, pictures, photographs, books, cards, lithographs or engravings, which are indecent, obscene, or of a grossly offensive character. Lottery and betting circulars; advertisements concerning the treatment of venereal diseases or any preparations for the prevention, cure, or relief thereof. Shaving brushes made in or exported from Japan. Cards ornamented with mica, powdered glass, or other similar substances, unless placed in envelopes. Articles liable to Customs duty are handed to the Customs authorities. Lottery and betting circulars, advertisements concerning the treatment of venereal diseases, saccharin, &c., and dangerous articles are destroyed. Other prohibited articles are returned to the country of origin.

Italy.—*Prohibited Articles :* Gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; coin; albums, coffee, roasted or ground, or its substitute, playing cards, growing plants and cuttings, saccharin, tobacco, vanilla, saffron, feathers, perfumes, patent medicines, chemicals, articles of apparel, and many other articles.

Lithographs, engravings, photographs (unless admissible as samples and sent singly), 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 ozs.). 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 lbs. 3½ 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, coffee beans (in natural state only), and preserves; needles, pins, and other metal objects (100 grammes = 3½ oz.). Samples of alcohol and spirits (except volatile oils and oil essences), not exceeding 7 centilitres (.49 of a gill) for each consignment, are admitted if in bottles with plain corks, and without the capsules or labels of bottles made up for sale.

Ivory Coast.—*Prohibited Articles :* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., arms and ammunition.

Special Conditions Affecting Mail Matter Addressed to Other Countries—continued

Japan.—See the information under the heading "Parcels Post."

Jugo Slavia (Kingdom of).—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., articles plated with gold or silver, playing cards, postage stamps and post cards; tobacco and other articles which are in the monopoly of the State, unless addressed to the Administration of Monopolies; lottery tickets.

Sample Post: Samples of tea, ground coffee, and ground spices exceeding 25 grammes, (less than 1 oz.) in weight become liable to Customs duty. Similar limits, below the general limit of 12 oz., are fixed for samples of some other dutiable articles.

Kenya and Uganda.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c. Opium and its preparations can only be imported if addressed to licensed dealers. Plants and seeds are subject to the same prohibitions and restrictions as by Parcel Post. Packets of pictorial post cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter.

Leeward Islands.—*Prohibited Article:* Coin. Second-hand wearing apparel is admitted into Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Kitts only on production by the addressee of a certificate that it is innocuous to health. Packets of pictorial post cards are prohibited from importation into Montserrat as printed matter.

Lettonia.—To meet the requirements of the Lettonian Post-office it is desirable that the contents of all second class mail articles should be stated on their covers.

Prohibited Articles: Gold, silver, bronze, precious stones; intoxicating liquors; cigars and cigarettes; clothing; playing cards; confectionery and fruit; cheese; perfumery; soap and candles; toys; stationery; picture frames. Russian paper money of any issue; drugs, except by permit from the Public Health Department of the Lettish Ministry of the Interior.

Liberia.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Libya (Tripolitana and Cyrenaica).—*Prohibited Articles:* Hashish, saccharine and its derivatives. The importation of arms and parts of arms is subject to restrictions.

Lithuania.—The contents of letters liable to Customs duty are confiscated.

Macao.—*Prohibited and Dutiable Articles:* Same as Portugal.

Madagascar.—*Prohibited Articles:* Same as France, except that tobacco is admitted without restriction. Mail matter containing articles liable to Customs duty must have affixed thereto a green label not less than 6 cm. x 3 cm. bearing the words "A soumettre à la douane" (to be submitted to Customs) with an indication of the nature of the goods, their origin, weight and value.

Madeira.—*Prohibited and Dutiable Articles:* Same as Portugal.

Malay States.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., firearms, parts of firearms and ammunition; spirits, ganja, and bhang; opium, chandu morphia, morphine, cocaine, and hypodermic syringes, except in registered packets addressed to the Senior Medical Officer at Kuala Lumpur or Taiping, the Medical Officer at Kuantan, Raub or Seremban, the State Surgeon, Kedah, the Medical Officer, South Kedah, or to the Residency Surgeon, Kelantan. Packets of pictorial post cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter, except into Kelantan.

Malta.—*Prohibited Articles:* Raw opium, medicinal opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine, and similar drugs are subject to certain restrictions; prepared opium is absolutely prohibited.

Marian Islands (except Guam).—*Prohibited Articles:* Worn clothing, cloth, &c., opium (except for medicinal purposes). Firearms and ammunition (except for the personal use of others than natives) are only admitted by special authority of the Government.

Marian Islands (Guam).—*Prohibited Articles:* Same as the United States of America.

Marshall Islands.—*Prohibited Articles:* Worn clothing, cloth, &c.; opium (except for medicinal purposes). Firearms and ammunition (except for the personal use of others than natives) are only admitted by special authority of the Government.

Mauritania.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; arms and ammunition.

Mauritius.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Mesopotamia.—See Iraq.

Mexico.—*Prohibited Articles:* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; dead animals and insects; arms and ammunition of all kinds. Packets of pictorial post cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter.

Special Conditions Affecting Mail Matter Addressed to Other Countries—*continued*.

Morocco.—*Prohibited Articles*: (a) Tangier: Arms, parts of arms, ammunition saltpetre, glycerine, gun-cotton, sulphur, falsified products; so-called Java or Burmese beans or peas; opium (except in small quantities to chemists or persons with special permit); articles or goods bearing religious inscriptions or reproducing the portrait of the Sultan of Morocco.

(b) French Zone: Articles bearing false French or Moroccan trade marks; arms and parts of arms, infringements of copyright works; coin, articles of gold, silver, and other precious articles; medicines not in the official pharmacopœia; opium, absinthe, and similar products except extracts, essences, &c., addressed to chemists; cotton seed of Egyptian origin; so-called Java or Burmese beans or peas containing more than 0.02 per cent. of cyanhydric acid; articles or goods bearing religious inscriptions or reproducing the portrait of the Sultan of Morocco.

(c) Spanish Zone: Same as Tangier.

The British Post-office maintains Agencies at Larache and Tetuan in the Spanish Zone, and at Casablanca, Fez, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, and Saffi in the French Zone, as well as at Tangier. Printed and commercial papers and samples may be sent up to a weight of 5 lbs. to all these Agencies.

Muscat.—Muscat is not in the Postal Union.

Prohibited Articles: Opium and other drugs, arms, &c., as specified under India, and Russian rouble notes.

Nauru.—*Prohibited Articles*: Opium and all derivatives; arms and ammunition. Practically all articles, with the exception of food supplies, are subject to import duty.

New Caledonia.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as France, with the addition of seeds and plants of the coffee tree. Tobacco is, however, admitted.

Newfoundland.—Patent medicine advertisements sent in bulk are liable to a Customs duty of 50 per cent. of their value.

Prohibited Articles: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; prison-made goods; adulterated tea; salt which has been used in curing fish; worn clothes of all kinds intended for sale.

New Zealand.—*Prohibited Articles*: Articles, other than letters, advertising a game of chance; cuttings of grape vines, unless addressed to the Department of Agriculture; letters or other articles in "cut-out envelopes"; leaves of trees; grass seeds grown in Queensland or New South Wales. Samples of eider-down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats hair thread, vanilla, or isinglass are not admitted if they exceed 3 oz. in weight. Wedding cake must be securely packed in tin boxes.

Advertising matter (catalogues, price lists, &c.) is subject to Customs duty at the rate of 3d. per lb., with a surtax of ½d. per lb. if not produced in British Dominions. Duty not payable on trade catalogues or price lists relating to the goods or firms or persons having no established business in New Zealand. Calendars and show cards of all kinds are liable to duty at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a surtax of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* if not produced in British Dominions.

The information respecting New Zealand applies also to the undermentioned islands under its administration:—Cook Islands, Danger (Pukapuka), Manahiki, Palmerston (Avarua), Penryhn (Tongareva), Rakaanga, Savage (Niue), and Suwarrow.

Nicaragua.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; alcohol; liquid essences; bullets; powder of all kinds; police whistles.

Nigeria.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., arms of precision, revolvers, shot-guns, or parts of them; ammunition; cowries; cotton seed; dyestuffs from Germany; distilling apparatus or parts thereof. Dutiable articles are liable to seizure unless sent by Parcel Post.

Packets of pictorial post cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter.

North Borneo.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; opium; bank notes.

Packets of pictorial post cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter.

Norway.—*Prohibited Articles*: Gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., except in registered letters; coin; pharmaceutical preparations, unless addressed to persons authorized by law to buy, sell, or receive such articles; announcements relating to foreign lotteries or to pharmaceutical preparations; rouble notes. The importation of alcohol and perfumery containing alcohol, arms and ammunition and parts thereof, and potatoes is prohibited except under authority granted by the Norwegian Ministry of Customs. The importation of the seeds of certain vegetables in quantities not exceeding 1 kilogramme (2½ lb.) in weight is subject to special regulations.

Special Conditions Affecting Mail Matter Addressed to Other Countries—continued.

Nossi Be.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Nyasaland Protectorate.—The Nyasaland Protectorate is not in the Postal Union.

Prohibited Article : Coin.

Seeds sent by letter post should be registered. The special restrictions on the importation of seeds and plants are shown under Parcel Post.

Palestine.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery and all articles having any value and consequently liable to Customs duty (except books) (see, however, Rule 155); arms and ammunition; saltpetre; salt; drawings; engravings and all printed matter of an immoral and seditious character; hashish; German aniline dyes; living plants, silkworms and bees, unless authorized by the Department of Agriculture; cocaine; sulphonal, anti-tuberculosis serum, picrates, potassium chlorate and sodium chlorate, except under special licence issued by the Public Health Department or in the form of medicinal pastilles or specialties approved by the above-mentioned Department; tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, &c.; wines and spirits, tea and coffee, with the following exceptions, which apply only to packets sent by Sample Post:—Type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 100 grammes (3½ oz.) in gross weight; samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) provided that they are plainly marked "Spirits (not perfumed)"; samples of wine or spirits not exceeding 300 grammes (10½ oz.) gross weight; samples of tea and coffee plainly marked to show the contents and not exceeding 100 grammes gross weight.

Panama, Republic of.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Panama Canal Zone.—Correspondence for the Panama Canal Zone should be addressed via Cristobal.

Paraguay.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Persia.—Letters for unofficial addresses at Abadan, Ahwaz, and Mohammerah may not exceed 8 ozs. in weight.

Prohibited Articles : Bank notes, coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; ammunition; arms, unless accompanied by a special authorization from the General Administration of the Persian Customs and sent as samples; aniline dyes or dyes containing aniline; seditious works; articles offensive to good manners or to the Mussulman religion; morphine, except to qualified pharmaceutical chemists for medicinal use. In addition to the foregoing:—*Via India* : Opium and other drugs, arms, &c., as specified under India, and Russian rouble notes.

Persian Gulf Ports.—*Prohibited Articles* : Opium and other drugs, arms, &c., as specified under India, and Russian rouble notes.

Peru.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., tobacco in any form, chemical or medicinal products, cinematograph films.

Dutiable articles are confiscated.

Philippine Islands.—*Prohibited Articles* : Same as the United States of America with the addition of glassware, liquids, oils, &c. Firearms and parts of firearms can be imported only by the special authority of the Civil Governor.

Poland.—*Prohibited Articles* : Coin; manufactured gold and silver, precious stones; Austro-Hungarian and Russian bank notes; gaming counters; counterfeit coin or paper money; foreign lottery tickets; opium and articles used in smoking it; saccharin and similar products; papers and colours containing arsenic; articles which are in the monopoly of the State.

Porto Rico.—*Prohibited Articles* : Same as United States of America.

Portugal.—*Prohibited Articles* : In letters, even if registered: bank books and notes of hand, or articles other than letter missives; silver coins; precious stones; jewels; gold or silver bullion; wrought gold or gold dust.

In packets: in addition to the above, postage or fiscal stamps; lottery tickets or portions thereof; cheques, coupons, and in general any order payable to bearer. Although liable to Customs duty, books, stitched or bound, are admitted as printed papers.

Special Conditions Affecting Mail Matter Addressed to Other Countries—*continued*.

In a general way the different classes of mail matter may not contain articles which are prohibited from importation by parcels post.

Portuguese East Africa.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as Portugal (except tinder and other substitutes for matches).

Portuguese India.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as Portugal (except tinder and other substitutes for matches), with the addition of opium and other drugs, arms, &c., as specified under India, and Russian rouble notes.

Portuguese Timor.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as Portugal (except tinder and other substitutes for matches).

Portuguese West Africa.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as Portugal (except tinder and other substitutes for matches).

Reunion.—*Prohibited Articles*: Same as France, except that 22 lb. of cigars and 11 lb. of other manufactured tobaccos for private use may be imported per person per year.

Roumania.—*Prohibited Articles*: Colouring matter and essences used for the manufacture or adulteration of wine; compounded medicines and pharmaceutical specialities; coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery; paper money (triple tax and extra charges are levied on this); samples of merchandise of saleable value (fourfold Customs duty and extra charges for transmission are leviable on these); saccharin and similar products; tobacco; cigarette papers; playing cards; religious pictures except by special permission.

Russia.—See Union of Socialistic Soviet Republics.

St. Lucia.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; animals and insects, living or dead.

St. Vincent.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Salvador.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; bank notes; opium and cocaine and their preparations and derivatives.

Mail matter containing articles liable to Customs duties prescribed by the fiscal laws of Salvador must be endorsed "The sender authorizes the opening of this article with a view of its being examined". Postal articles of the kind not so endorsed will not be delivered to the addressee.

Samoa.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Sarawak.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; anything resembling coin, bank notes, or cheques, but having no monetary value; and (except under special permit) opium, morphia, morphine, cocaine, novocaine, *cannabis indica*, or any preparation of these articles.

Senegal and Upper Senegal and Niger.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; arms and ammunition.

Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—Kingdom of.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., articles plated with gold or silver, playing cards, postage stamps and post cards; tobacco and other articles which are in the monopoly of the State, unless addressed to the Administration of Monopolies; lottery tickets.

Sample Post: Samples of tea, ground coffee, and ground spices exceeding 25 grammes (less than 1 oz.) in weight become liable to Customs duty. Similar limits, below the general limit of 12 oz., are fixed for samples of some other dutiable articles.

Seychelles.—*Prohibited Article*: Coin. Packets of pictorial cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter.

Siam.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, opium, firearms, and ammunition.

Sierra Leone.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery &c.; tobacco; medicine and drugs; and stationery; liquids and substances liable to decomposition; glass, porcelain, and all articles liable to Customs duty.

South Africa, Union of, also Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland, South-West Africa.—*General.*—*Prohibited Articles*: Unmanufactured gold. Plants, &c., are subject to the same prohibitions and restrictions as by Parcel Post.

Special Conditions Affecting Mail Matter Addressed to Other Countries—continued.

Additional (except Rhodesia).—Prohibited Articles : Opium, bees, honey.

Serums, vaccines, and cultures or analogous preparations capable of causing disease in man may be imported only under permit from the Minister of Public Health, Pretoria. In other cases it will as a rule suffice if the importer or exporter certifies that the preparation does not include any culture, &c., capable of causing such disease. The container used for the inclusion of serum, lymph, vaccine lymph, or similar substances intended for the prevention or treatment of human disease must show the name and address of the manufacturer, and either the date of manufacture or the date after which the substance is not recommended for use.

Mallein and tuberculin for veterinary use may be imported only under permit from the Department of Agriculture, Pretoria.

Ostrich feathers, unless made up into stoles, boas, &c., may only be forwarded by registered letter post.

Letters suspected to contain articles liable to Customs duty are detained pending inquiry and the payment of any duty leviable.

Advertising matter (catalogues, price lists, &c.), addressed to importers, merchants, manufacturers, tradespeople in their business capacity, or to public institutions, is admitted free of Customs duty; but, if addressed to private individuals, it is subject to duty on the following scale, or at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever may be the greater :—

Up to 8 oz. . . . .	..	..	..	..	Free
Over 8 oz. and under 16 oz. . . . .	..	..	..	..	3d.
Each additional 8 oz. or fraction thereof . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1½d.

Advertising matter under 8 oz. in weight is admitted free, except in the case of that emanating from Colonial firms, to whomsoever posted, which is charged at the rate of 1½d. per 8 oz. or fraction thereof.

A Colonial firm, for Customs purposes, is defined as a firm having a place of business in South Africa at which stocks are held for sale. If catalogues, &c., sent by an oversea firm show both oversea and South African prices, or South African prices only, or refer to a South African firm in any way, they will be treated as emanating from a South African firm.

Additional (Rhodesia only) : Northern Rhodesia is not included in the Postal Union; but Southern Rhodesia is in the Union.

Spain.—*Prohibited Articles :* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Books are liable to Customs duty.

Dutiable articles sent by letter post are liable to a fine of from five to ten times the duty.

Straits Settlements.—*Prohibited Articles :* Spirits of all kinds, bhang, hypodermic syringes, opium, morphia, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics (except hypodermic syringes, opium, morphia, morphine, medicinal cocaine, or other narcotics addressed to the Principal Medical Officer, Straits Settlements, or care of that official), arms, firearms, and separate parts of those arms, except by licence from the Chief of Police of the Settlement of destination. Imitations of postage stamps. Articles bearing imitations of postage, foreign, colonial, or Straits Settlements Stamps, whether in circulation or not. Tickets, circulars, lottery advertisements, or other advertisements of any kind relative to any public lottery, schemes of chance, or any other transactions of the kind. Coin, gold and silver articles, precious stones, jewellery, and other precious articles (unless sent by parcels post).

Packets of pictorial post cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter.

Sweden.—*Prohibited Articles :* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, rouble, notes, &c. Packets of pictorial post cards.

Switzerland.—*Prohibited Articles :* Gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., coin.

Tanganyika Territory.—*Prohibited Articles :* Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; arms of precision including revolvers and shot guns or parts thereof; ammunition; cotton seed; dyestuffs from Germany; distilling apparatus or parts thereof.

Special Conditions Affecting Mail Matter Addressed to Other Countries—continued.

Tibet.—*Prohibited Articles*: Opium and other drugs, arms, &c., as specified under India, and Russian rouble notes.

Togoland, British.—Same as Gold Coast Colony.

Togoland, French.—Same as Dahomey.

Tonga.—Tonga is not in the Postal Union.

Trinidad and Tobago.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., "Rough-on-Rats" (rat poison).

Tripolitana—The importation by post of goods liable to Customs duty is prohibited.

Tristan da Cunha.—Opportunities for forwarding correspondence from South Africa to Tristan da Cunha are irregular and infrequent, and no assurance can be given as to how long such correspondence may remain in South Africa.

Tunis.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin; playing cards; hashish, kif, chira, takrouri, and opium, except medicinal opium; saccharin; salt; leaf tobacco; living plants; also numerous other articles, mostly of the nature of luxuries.

Turkey.—*Prohibited Articles*: Gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; coin; articles (except letters) of which the transmission by Parcel Post is prohibited. Articles liable to Customs duty are admitted under the form of registered letters.

In the address of articles intended for Stamboul (Constantinople) the place of destination must be indicated as Stamboul, or Constantinople, Turkey (not Greece).

The Turkish Administration recommends that the address of articles be written in French or Turkish.

Turks Island.—*Prohibited Articles*: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Union of the Socialistic Soviet Republics.—*Articles absolutely Prohibited*:—

- (a) Documents, printed matter, stereotype plates, photographs, films, manuscripts, graphs, drawings, which may prejudice U.R.S.S. politically or economically.
- (b) Out-of-date paper values, foreign lottery tickets, bonds issued by private individuals, companies, and towns.
- (c) Articles and samples of commercial value, which may be liable to Customs duties.

(The articles mentioned in (a), (b), and (c) are also prohibited from transit through U.R.S.S.)

- (d) Postage stamps, obliterated or unobliterated, philatelic sets, bonds and monetary tokens no longer valid, when addressed to private individuals.

Articles Admitted Conditionally: Printed papers, stereotype plates, photographs, films, manuscripts, graphs, drawings, phonographs, matrices, gramophone discs and material for their manufacture, when previously authorized by the Soviet Government.

Bonds may be addressed only to the Committee of Assistance to Agriculture (Ire Tverskaia-Iamskaia, N3). Persons desirous of sending articles of the kind should refer to the above address for all information.

Philatelic matter is admitted only through the medium of the Soviet Philatelic Association. Postal articles containing philatelic matter addressed direct to private persons are confiscated.

In the case of printed papers it is provisionally forbidden to correct printers' errors and also to emphasize by dots or underlining, made by hand or machine, separate words or proposals.

United Kingdom.—Foreign reprint of British copyright works, acetylene, bon-bons, base or counterfeit coin, foreign coin other than gold and silver, fictitious stamps and any die, plate, or material for making such stamps, extracts, essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea, or tobacco (except in transit); indecent or obscene prints, books, pictures, or other articles; snuff work, tobacco stalks, tobacco stalk flower (except by special permission of the British Customs authorities), cut and compressed tobacco, tobacco packed with other goods, tobacco sweetened with the leaves of trees or plants other than the tobacco plant, articles infringing the law as to the marking of merchandise.

Special Conditions Affecting Mail Matter Addressed to Other Countries—continued.

foreign prison-made goods, lottery advertisements, saccharin and substances of a like nature or use, such as saxon, &c., or mixtures of the same; rags, shoddy, disused and filthy clothing; and live animals (except bees in properly-constructed cases); acetyl chloride or chloracetyl, ammonium sulphide, calcium carbide or albo-carbide, calcium phosphide, ethyl chloride, liquid celluloid, methylated spirits, naphtha or similar products, pyridine, reduced turpentine, safety fuses, spiritine; cocaine and opium; rouble notes; unseasoned celluloid, sometimes called xylonite cake.

Samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) may now be introduced into the United Kingdom by sample post, provided that each packet is marked "spirits (not perfumed)," that it does not exceed 12 oz. gross weight, and that it is made up in accordance with the general regulations of the sample post. Each packet will be liable to a charge of 3s. 6d. for Customs duty; and this charge will be payable by the addressee. Sample packets of spirits not marked "spirits (not perfumed)" are liable to forfeiture.

Packets containing samples of wines, the gross weight of which does not exceed 12 oz., are admitted into the United Kingdom by sample post, free of Customs duty, provided that they comply with the conditions fixed by the Union Regulations for samples, and that they are packed in the manner prescribed for liquids.

Packets containing patterns of cloth, and, in addition, tape linen or paper measures, evidently intended for use with the patterns, are allowed to pass into the United Kingdom at the rate of postage applicable to samples, if in other respects they are admissible at that rate.

Samples of raw tobacco may be transmitted to the United Kingdom, if intended for the trade, and not exceeding 6 oz. in weight; a fee of 2s. 6d. for Customs duty will be collected from the addressee on delivery. Samples of raw tobacco which do not fulfil these conditions, manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or snuff, may not be transmitted.

United States of America.—Prohibited Articles: Opium (except for medicinal purposes); poisons; prison-made goods; live bees; spirituous and intoxicating liquors of all kinds; solicitations for orders for, and advertisements of, intoxicating liquors (newspapers, but not other publications, containing such advertisements are, however, admitted); feathers and skins of wild birds (except ostrich feathers) unless intended for scientific or educational purposes; potatoes, cereals, unmanufactured cotton (including cotton waste), cotton seeds, and pods, and the products of cotton seed except oil, sugar canes or cuttings or parts of sugar canes, citrus, nursery stock, and all growing or living plants, seeds, and other plant products for propagation (including bulbs, roots, and tubers, and the seeds of trees and shrubs, but not vegetable and flower seeds, and field seeds other than cereals) unless addressed to and intended for the use of the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Uruguay.—Prohibited Articles: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.

By Sample Post: Game, orchilla (litmus) and its derivatives, vines and all parts of the vine, including grapes.

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 (£4).

Packets containing more than five post cards of private manufacture, or five visiting cards, prints, or coloured engravings are liable to Customs duty. Letters containing dutiable articles are confiscated; packets of samples or printed papers containing dutiable articles are returned.

Venezuela.—Prohibited Articles: Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.; saccharin and its products.

Dutiable articles are confiscated. The only articles which can be sent to Venezuela as printed matter are newspapers, catalogues, and books. Any number of books may be imported if they treat of arts or trades; but in other cases not more than one copy may be sent to each addressee.

Virgin Islands, United States of America.—Same as United States of America.

Zanzibar.—Prohibited Articles: Coin and, except in registered packets, gold, silver precious stones, jewellery, &c.

Packets of pictorial post cards are prohibited from importation as printed matter.

PART IX.—POSTAGE STAMPS.

POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

156. *The undermentioned postage stamps and stationery bearing impressed postage stamps are issued by the Department :—*

Postage Stamps of the following denominations :—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3d.	9d.	5s.
1d.	4d.	1s.	10s.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 4d.	£1
2d.	6d.	2s.	£2

Booklets containing eighteen $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps (selling price, 2s. 3d.) and one hundred and sixty $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps (selling price, £1).

Postage Stamps ($\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. only) in the form of coils or rolls.—Rolls of stamps may be purchased only at post offices where the demand justifies their supply.

Letter Cards impressed with $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp (selling price, 2d. each).

Post Cards impressed with 1d. stamp (selling price, 1d.).

Ordinary Envelopes impressed with $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp (selling price, three for 5d.).

Registration Envelopes impressed with $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp (representing 3d. registration fee and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. postage) (selling price, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. each).

Newspaper Wrappers impressed with 1d. stamp (selling price, 1d. each). These wrappers are to be used only for newspapers registered in the Commonwealth for transmission at the rate of postage prescribed for newspapers. (See Regulation 39.)

IMPRESSING STAMPS ON LETTER CARDS, POST CARDS, ENVELOPES, OR WRAPPERS SUPPLIED BY THE PUBLIC.

94. (1) Postage stamps shall be impressed under the following conditions on letter cards, post cards, envelopes, or wrappers supplied by the public upon written application being made to the Deputy Postmaster-General or to the postmaster at an official office, accompanied by a specimen card, envelope, or wrapper of approved colour :—

(a) Letter cards—

Not less than 500 cards of one size, and in suitable sheets, shall be accepted at any one time for stamp impression.

(b) Post cards—

(i) The cards shall not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, nor be less than 4 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and shall consist of cardboard or paper stout enough to be easily handled in the post.

(ii) Not less than 500 cards of one size, and in suitable sheets, shall be accepted at any one time for stamp impression.

(c) Envelopes, envelopes combined with sheets of note paper, wrappers, or circulars with reply halves intended to be used as orders for publications, goods, &c. :—

(i) Not less than 500 envelopes, wrappers, or circulars of one size shall be accepted at any one time for stamp impression.

Impressing Stamps on Letter Cards, &c.—*continued.*

- (ii) Paper which is too thin to bear the impression of the die and envelopes which exceed 9 inches in length and 4 inches in width, or 8 inches in length and 5 inches in width, shall not be accepted for stamp impression.
 - (iii) The paper for wrappers shall be in sheets and not cut in slips.
 - (iv) Envelopes or wrappers provided by the Postmaster-General's Department may be substituted for any which may be spoiled in the operation of stamp impression.
- (2) The charges, payable in advance, shall be—
- (a) Letter cards, envelopes, envelopes combined with sheets of note paper, wrappers, or circulars with reply halves—
The value of the postage stamps, and 2s. 3d. per thousand or portion of a thousand of each value impressed.
 - (b) Post cards—
The value of the postage stamps.

157. *The only stamps which can be impressed at the rate of 2s. 3d. per 1000 or less of each value are the 1d., 1½d., and 2d. values. If stamps of other values are required to be impressed, special quotations will be supplied on application.*

158. *Packages of cards, envelopes, &c., upon which it is desired that postage stamps shall be impressed, when lodged at an official post office, shall be transmitted to and returned from the General Post Office without charge for postage.*

SALE OF POST-MARKED STAMPS.

95. (1) Postage stamps issued in the Commonwealth, lightly post-marked, may be purchased at their full face value.

(2) Sets of obliterated current and obsolete postage stamps issued in the Commonwealth may be purchased at a charge of One pound per set. The stamps of the face value of from ½d. to 5s. inclusive will be cancelled with the date stamp, and those exceeding 5s. in face value will be cancelled by having the word "Specimen" embossed upon them.

159. *Obliterated or unobliterated postage-due stamps may be obtained at face value on application to the Deputy Postmaster-General. The following values are issued:—½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s.*

RE-PURCHASE OF STAMPS, ETC.

96. (1) Postage stamps valid in the Commonwealth which are not perforated, and are in good order and condition, may, if tendered in strips of at least two, be repurchased from the public, at the General Post Office of any State of the Commonwealth, at their face value, less a discount of 2s. in the £1, or according to the following scale, viz.:—For stamps not exceeding in value 1s. 8d., *twopence*; exceeding in value 1s. 8d., but not exceeding 3s. 4d., *fourpence*; exceeding in value 3s. 4d., but not exceeding 5s., *sixpence*; and so on at the rate of 2d. for every 1s. 8d. or portion of 1s. 8d.:

Provided that applications for the repurchase of stamps of denominations above 5s. shall be made to the Deputy Postmaster-General.

Provided further that stamps received by collectors of public moneys in their official capacity need not be tendered for repurchase in strips and the rate of discount thereon shall be 2½ per centum.

Re-purchase of Stamps, &c.—continued.

97. Envelopes and wrappers bearing embossed or impressed postage stamps which have not been defaced, and spoiled letter cards and post cards bearing undefaced stamps, may be repurchased at the General Post Office, subject to a discount, in the case of envelopes and wrappers, at the rate of 5 per centum, and in the case of letter cards and post cards, at the rates prescribed by Regulation 96.

PERFORATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

160. Any person, with the permission in writing of the Deputy Postmaster-General, may perforate postage stamps with such letters, figures, or design as are approved, and stamps so perforated will not be considered to be defaced, and will be received in payment of any postage fees or dues and telegraph fees, but no stamps so perforated may be purchased or exchanged by any postmaster or servant of the Department.—(Post and Telegraph Act, Section 36.)

LICENCES TO SELL STAMPS.

161. Any person who, without the licence of the Postmaster-General (the proof of which licence shall be on the person charged)—

- (a) deals in, offers, or exposes for sale any postage stamps; or
- (b) places or permits or causes to be placed or suffers to remain on or near his house or premises the words "licensed to sell postage stamps" or any word or mark which may imply or give reasonable cause to believe that he is duly licensed to sell postage stamps,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five pounds.—(Post and Telegraph Act, Section 122.)

98. (1) A Deputy Postmaster-General may, upon receipt from a person of a written application, and information as to the location of his premises and the nature of the business carried on by him, grant to such person a licence to sell postage stamps.

(2) Such licence shall authorize the sale of stamps at the premises named in the licence only, and may be revoked at the pleasure of the Deputy Postmaster-General.

(3) The person to whom a licence to sell postage stamps has been granted under these Regulations shall be hereinafter referred to as the "licensed vendor."

162. (1) A licence with or without commission will be liable to cancellation if—

- (a) stamps to the value indicated in the licence are not always on hand at the licensed premises;
- (b) stamps are obtained from a source other than that authorized;
- (c) the other conditions under which the licence is held are not strictly observed.

(2) A licence with commission will be cancelled forthwith if the licensed vendor—

- (a) divides his commission with purchasers;
- (b) offers considerations with a view of inducing any person to purchase stamps from him;
- (c) causes any person (other than a person employed at the licensed premises) to sell postage stamps on his behalf;
- (d) uses postage stamps for the payment of an account or as a remittance;
- (e) canvasses for orders for stamps;
- (f) requisitions for stamps intended for his own use or for sale to selected purchasers and not to the public.

Licences to Sell Stamps—continued.

(3) *A licence with or without commission will be cancelled forthwith if the licensed vendor—*

(a) *sells stamps at any place other than the premises mentioned in the licence :*

(b) *acts as agent for another licensee.*

99. (1) A licensed vendor shall exhibit and keep exhibited in some conspicuous place in front of the premises licensed a notice reading—

“Licensed to Sell Postage Stamps.”

(2) The letters in such notice shall be at least 1 inch in height and of proportionate breadth.

100. Every licensed vendor shall have postage stamps available for purchase by the public at the face value thereof at any time when his place of business is lawfully open to the public.

101. A licensed vendor shall purchase supplies of stamps, by application on the proper form, only from the post office named in the licence, and shall pay cash at face value for such supplies.

102. Commission not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum may be allowed, in stamps, to licensed vendors on purchases of not less than £1 in value at any one time of stamps of the denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., and 3d. :

Provided that the amount of commission allowed to any licensed vendor on the stamps purchased under any licence held by him shall not exceed in the case of each licence the sum of Thirty shillings (30s.) in any week :

Provided further that in cases where several licences are held by one person, the premises licensed shall be grouped, according to the localities in which they are situated, in such a way as to ensure that stamps shall be supplied to the licensee from the smallest number of offices compatible with due regard to facility and promptness of supply, and the commission in such cases shall be limited to Thirty shillings (30s.) per week at any one post office, and supplies of postage stamps shall only be obtainable from each post office once a day.

163. *Commission is allowed licensed vendors only on purchases of stamps of the denominations mentioned in Regulation 102 and on 2s. 3d. booklets of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps.*

103. Subject to the last preceding regulation, no licensed vendor shall be allowed to obtain, on commission, supplies of postage stamps more frequently than once a day.

164. *Licensed vendors' applications for supplies of postage stamps must be lodged between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday to Friday, and 9.30 a.m. and noon on Saturday.*

104. A licensed vendor shall not use postage stamps purchased under licence for the payment of accounts nor for remittances.

105. When called upon by the Deputy Postmaster-General to do so a licensed vendor shall keep a book containing particulars of stamp sales, and shall produce such book to an authorized officer of the Postmaster-General's Department when required.

INTERFERENCE WITH POSTAGE STAMPS.

106. (1) Any person who—

- (a) treats or deals with or applies any substance to any postage stamp in any manner so as to facilitate the removal of any post-mark which is or may be placed thereon in any post office; or
- (b) knowingly has in his possession any postage stamp which has been treated or dealt with or to which any substance has been applied in any manner so as to facilitate the removal of any post-mark which is or may be placed thereon in any post-office; or
- (c) knowingly puts off or uses for postal or telegraphic purposes any postage stamp which has been treated or dealt with or to which any substance has been applied in any manner so as to facilitate the removal of any post-mark which is or may be placed thereon in any post office—

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of not more than £50 and not less than £1.

(2) Proof that a postage stamp affixed to a postal article has been treated or dealt with, or has had applied to it any substance, in contravention of this regulation, and that the defendant is the writer of the postal article or of any communication therein or of the address thereon or of any part of such address, or is the sender thereof, shall be *prima facie* evidence that he is guilty of an offence against this regulation:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall prejudice the proof of an offence against this regulation by other evidence.

INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS.

165. (1) *For the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, coupons, each one exchangeable in any country of the Postal Union except Uruguay for a stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single-rate letter originating in that country for abroad, can be purchased at all post offices, price 4d. each. Coupons received from abroad can be exchanged for Commonwealth postage stamps to the value of 3d. at any post office.*

(2) *The sale or exchange of reply coupons is limited to ten for any one applicant on any one day. Reply coupons of any country presented in quantities of more than ten shall not be redeemed unless the holder satisfies the Deputy Postmaster-General by a written statement that they have been received for the purpose of prepaying the postage on replies to communications received from places beyond the Commonwealth. This will apply also in cases where fewer than ten coupons are presented, if there is reason to believe that they have been received by the holder for any purpose other than that for which reply coupons are intended.*

IMPERIAL REPLY COUPONS.

166. (1) *Imperial Reply Coupons, for use exclusively between British Empire countries, are supplied by the Department, at the price of 2½d. each, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. An Imperial Reply Coupon will be exchanged in any part of the British Empire for a postage stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single-rate letter to a destination within the Empire. It is valid for six months exclusive of the month of issue.*

(2) *Subject to the condition as to period of validity indicated in paragraph (1) an Imperial Reply Coupon will be exchanged at any post office in the Commonwealth for a 1d. stamp.*

PART X.—PRIVATE POSTING BOXES.

107. (1) Upon receipt of an application in writing, the Deputy Postmaster-General may arrange for the clearance of unregistered letters, letter cards, and post cards from a posting-box installed on business or other premises.

(2) The type of box to be provided and the position in which it is to be placed shall be subject to the approval of the Deputy Postmaster-General.

108. (1) A notice shall be affixed to each box as follows :—

“ Any article put into this box shall not, for the purpose of any enactment, law, or contract, whereby the due posting is evidence of the receipt thereof by the addressee, be deemed to have been duly posted.

“ Articles such as newspapers and packets (including circulars) must not be posted in this box.”

(2) The second paragraph of such notice shall be printed in prominent letters.

109. If any articles other than unregistered letters, letter cards, and post cards are posted in a private posting box the arrangement for the clearance of the box may be discontinued.

110. The arrangements for the clearance of the box and the times of clearance shall be determined by the Deputy Postmaster-General.

111. Officers of the Postmaster-General's Department shall have access to the box for the purpose of clearing it, and they alone shall possess the keys for opening it.

112. (1) The fees for clearance, payable in advance, shall be as follows :—

(a) If the box is on the ground floor—

	Per annum.
	£ s. d.
Twice a day (Sundays and holidays excepted) ..	4 0 0
Thrice a day (Sundays and holidays excepted) ..	5 0 0
Four or more times a day (Sundays and holidays excepted)	6 0 0

(b) If the box is on any floor other than the ground floor—

Twice a day (Sundays and holidays excepted) ..	6 0 0
Thrice a day (Sundays and holidays excepted) ..	7 10 0
Four or more times a day (Sundays and holidays excepted)	9 0 0

(2) If the box is cleared on Sundays or holidays or on both Sundays and holidays the fees prescribed by sub-regulation (1) of this regulation shall be increased by the amount indicated hereunder, viz. :—

	Per annum.
	£ s. d.
For clearance on Sundays	1 10 0
For clearance on holidays	0 10 0
For clearance on Sundays and holidays	2 0 0

PART XI.—PRIVATE BOXES.

167. The sorting and consequently the delivery of correspondence for private box-holders is materially expedited when such correspondence bears as portion of the address the number and section letter of the box, and the Department cannot guarantee that postal articles for a private box-holder will be placed in his box if the senders have omitted to include the number and section letter of the private box in the address. The Postmaster-General, therefore, specially requests private box-holders to prominently indicate on letter paper, invoices, and other forms used by them in communicating with their correspondents the number and section letter of their private box, together with a request that the private box number and section letter be always included in the address of mail matter forwarded to the box-holder. The Postmaster-General also asks box-holders to include a similar request in their trade advertisements, or at least to mention in their advertisements the number and section letter of their private box, as a very large proportion of the correspondence for box-holders emanates from persons who otherwise have no means of obtaining this information.

113. A private box at the General Post Office or at an official post office at which private boxes are installed may, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, be rented in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

168. Private boxes may be provided by postmasters at non-official offices for the convenience of persons desiring such accommodation, on the understanding that the erection and rental of the private box is an arrangement entirely between the person concerned and the non-official postmaster, and one in which the Department cannot accept responsibility or incur expense. The fee for the use of such box shall be not less than 10s. per annum, which may be retained by the postmaster.

114. (1) The fees for the use of private boxes shall be as follow :—

				Per annum.		
				£	s.	d.
For a large box	..	..	..	3	0	0
For a medium-sized box	..	..	..	2	0	0
For a small box	..	..	..	1	0	0

Provided that in the case of private boxes rented by persons served by less than two deliveries by postman on at least five days, exclusive of holidays, in each week, the fees shall be as follow :—

				Per annum.		
				£	s.	d.
For a large box	..	..	..	1	10	0
For a medium-sized box	..	..	..	1	0	0
For a small box	..	..	..	0	10	0

(2) An applicant for a private box shall pay in advance the proportion of the fee at the annual rate from the first day of the month in which the tenancy of the box will commence to the end of December following. Thereafter the annual renewal fee shall fall due on the first day of January in each year, and shall be paid within fourteen days of that date.

169. The standard dimensions of private boxes are as follow :—

Class of Box.		Height.	Width.
Small	..	5 inches	3½ inches
Medium	..	6¼ "	5½ "
Large	..	6¼ "	11 "

These dimensions are subject to slight variations according to whether the carcase of the boxes is of metal or wooden construction.

Private Boxes—continued.

115. Notwithstanding the provisions of the last preceding regulation for the payment of annual fees, a person who at the time of making application satisfies the Department that he is a temporary resident only, may be allowed the use of a private box for a period of not less than three months and not more than six months. The fees, payable in advance, shall be as prescribed by the last preceding regulation calculated at the annual rate from the first day of the month during which the tenancy is to commence up to the last day of the month during which the tenancy is to be discontinued.

116. (1) The Postmaster-General shall make available to each person who rents a private box two keys of such box, for which keys the sum of Five shillings shall be payable.

(2) Additional keys shall be made available upon such person paying to the Postmaster-General the sum of One shilling and sixpence in respect of each additional key.

(3) All keys for private boxes shall be obtained from and remain the property of the Postmaster-General.

(4) If a key of a private box be lost, the tenant of such box shall at once report the loss and return the remaining keys to the officer in charge of the post office at which the box is provided. A new lock for which a charge of Five shillings shall be made, will be fitted in the box, and two keys of such lock made available.

(5) Upon the tenancy of a private box being discontinued the person who rented such box shall return to the Postmaster-General all keys thereof issued to him, and if such keys are so returned within fourteen days from the day on which the tenancy terminated the sum of Five shillings paid by the lessee under the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation or under regulations previously in force shall be refunded to him, but no refund shall be made of the amount charged for additional keys supplied under the provisions of sub-regulation (2) of this regulation. If the keys are not so returned the person who rented the box shall be liable to be charged the rental fee for the box until the keys are returned.

117. If the quantity of mail matter regularly received for a private box-holder exceeds the capacity of the box or boxes rented by him, the Postmaster-General may require the holder to—

- (a) rent a larger or additional box or boxes, for which the prescribed fees shall be charged; or
- (b) at an office where boxes for this purpose are provided, rent a box through the medium of which second and third class mail matter only shall be delivered. The fee for a box of this type shall be £1 per annum.

118. (1) Except when in the opinion of the officer in charge of the office at which the box is provided there are good and sufficient reasons for not doing so, the holder of a private box shall arrange for the box to be cleared with sufficient frequency to prevent an accumulation of mail matter in excess of the capacity of the box, and the holder of a box of the type referred to in paragraph (b) of the last preceding regulation shall arrange for such box to be cleared not less than once daily, Sundays and holidays excepted.

(2) If the provisions of this regulation are not complied with the Postmaster-General may cancel the service, and in such case refund of rental shall not be payable.

119. (1) The tenancy of a private box may be transferred to the tenant's successor in business upon payment of a fee of One shilling and upon application being made by both parties. An undertaking shall be furnished by the

Private Boxes—continued.

transferee to accept all liabilities and obligations devolving upon the transferor at the time of transfer.

(2) Upon the transfer of the tenancy of a private box under the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation the right to receive payment in respect of keys returned upon relinquishment of the box, as provided by sub-regulation (5) of Regulation 116, and to refund of portion of the fee, as provided by Regulation 120, shall pass to the transferee.

(3) The private box service of any box-holder may, if a box is available at the post office to which the transfer is desired, be transferred from one official post office to another within the Commonwealth, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

120. If a person who has rented a private box for more than one year continuously relinquishes the use of such box before the expiration of any subsequent year for which the prescribed fee has been paid, he shall, on return by him to the Department of all the keys of the box, and on payment of a fee of 1s., be refunded the proportion of the fee paid for the period beyond the end of the quarter during which the box is relinquished.

121. A private box shall not be let—

- (a) to any person who fails, neglects, or refuses to furnish, when required by the Postmaster-General, evidence to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, that he is not a person, or the agent or representative of a person, who is engaged in receiving money or any valuable thing for any of the purposes or in connexion with any of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive of sub-section (1) of section 57 of the Act, and that he does not intend to use the box for any such purpose or in connexion with any such matter; or
- (b) to any person using a fictitious or assumed name unless the Postmaster-General is satisfied as to the bona fides of such person.

122. (1) The Postmaster-General may cancel the tenancy of a private box at any time if the person who rents such box fails to comply with these Regulations or if the Postmaster-General has reason to believe that the box—

- (a) is being used for any purpose, or in connexion with any matter mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive of sub-section (1) of section 57 of the Act; or
- (b) has been used by, or by the permission of, the tenant for or in connexion with any illegal, fraudulent, indecent, or immoral purpose; or
- (c) is held, used, or controlled by a person who has been convicted of any offence involving fraud or dishonesty.

(2) Where the tenancy of a private box is so cancelled no portion of the rental fee for the box nor the amount paid for the use of the keys shall be refunded.

170. (1) *All correspondence addressed to a private box number will be deposited in the box to which it is addressed. The Department will not undertake to place correspondence in a private box unless the number of such box is shown in the address.*

(2) *Correspondence addressed to a street address without the box number may be either delivered as addressed or placed in the private box as may be determined by the Department.*

(3) *An application for the redirection of postal articles to a private box will not be complied with in cases where the address on the articles to be redirected is the same as the street address of the person or firm holding the private box in question.*

PART XII.—PRIVATE MAIL BAGS.

123. (1) A private mail bag service by mailman or by private messenger may, upon payment of the prescribed fee, and subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, be obtained by a person or a number of persons in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) The post office at which the private mail bag shall be made up and received shall be determined by the Department.

124. A private mail-bag service by mailman may be obtained only when the place of delivery and collection of the bag is situated on a mail route at a point beyond the boundary of a letter delivery by postman and beyond 1 mile of any post office, and on the conditions that the mailman shall not be required to deviate from the recognized mail route for the purpose of delivering and collecting the bag and the conveyance of mails shall not be delayed thereby.

125. A private mail-bag service by private messenger may be obtained under the following conditions :—

- (a) Where the applicant resides beyond the boundary of a letter delivery by postman and beyond 1 mile of any post office the service may be obtained with any post office approved by the Department.
- (b) Where the applicant resides within an area served by a letter delivery by postman the only bag service which may be obtained is that referred to in Regulation 127: Provided that in the event of a private box not being available at the time the application is lodged, a private mail-bag service with a post office determined by the Department may be given under this regulation on the understanding that such service will terminate immediately a private box becomes available at the post office at which the bag is made up. If upon a private box becoming available the holder of the private mail-bag service rents a private box and avails himself of the bag service referred to in Regulation 127, the provisions of Regulation 128 in regard to the fee shall not apply until 1st January following.
- (c) Where the applicant resides in an area not served by a letter delivery but within 1 mile of a post office the service shall be with that post office only:
Provided that this restriction may be waived in the case of a public institution.

126. (1) The fees for private mail-bag services provided under Regulation 123 shall be—

(a) Where the bag is conveyed by mailman—

- (i) If the bag is made up not more than thrice weekly £1 per annum
- (ii) If the bag is made up more than thrice weekly, but not more than six times per week £2 per annum
- (iii) If the bag is made up more than six times per week 6s. 8d. per annum for each despatch weekly.

Private Mail Bags—continued.

(b) Where the bag is conveyed to and from the post office by private messenger—

- (i) If the bag is made up not more than once daily £1 per annum
- (ii) If the bag is made up more than once daily £2 per annum

(2) An applicant for a private mail-bag service shall pay in advance the proportion of the prescribed fee at the annual rate from the first day of the month in which the service will commence to the end of December following. Thereafter the annual renewal fee shall fall due on the 1st day of January in each year, and shall be paid within one month of that date.

127. The holder of a private box service who is not eligible to obtain a private bag service under Regulation 123 or who does not desire a private bag service under that regulation may, upon payment of the fee prescribed by Regulation 128 (1), have the contents of his private box placed in a locked bag at the post office and handed to his messenger.

128. (1) The fee payable by the applicant for the locked bag service mentioned in the last preceding regulation shall be £2 per annum in addition to the rental fee for the private box.

(2) The applicant for a locked bag service shall pay in advance the proportion of the prescribed fee at the annual rate from the first day of the month in which the service will commence to the end of December following. Thereafter the annual renewal fee shall fall due on the 1st day of January in each year, and shall be paid within fourteen days of that date.

129. (1) Where lockers for the holding of locked bags are provided at post offices, a locker may be used by the holder of a locked bag service on the payment of a rental fee of £2 per annum.

(2) The provisions of sub-regulation (2) of the last preceding regulation shall apply to the payment of fees for such lockers.

130. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of these Regulations for the payment of annual fees, persons who satisfy the Department that they are temporary residents may obtain a temporary private mail-bag service for not more than four consecutive calendar months. For such a service one-half only of the annual fee payable under regulation 126 shall be charged.

(2) Persons who are granted a temporary private box service under regulation 115 may also obtain a temporary locked bag box service for the same period as that for which the temporary private box service has been granted. The fee for such a service shall be at the rate of £2 per annum, calculated at the annual rate from the first day of the month during which the service is to be commenced up to the last day of the month during which the service is to be discontinued.

(3) The fees for bag services granted under this regulation shall be payable in advance.

131. If a person who has held a bag service under these Regulations for more than one year continuously discontinues the service before the end of any subsequent year for which the prescribed fee has been paid, he shall upon application and payment of a fee of One shilling, be refunded the proportion of the fee paid for the period beyond the end of the quarter during which the service was discontinued.

Private Mail Bags—continued.

132. (1) A person who holds a private mail-bag service under regulation 123 may have his service transferred—

- (a) from one post office to another within the Commonwealth on payment of a fee of ... 2s. 6d.; or
- (b) from one mail route to another radiating from the same post office on payment of a fee of 1s.

(2) A person who holds a locked bag service under regulation 127 may upon payment of a fee of 2s. 6d., in addition to the fee for the transfer of his private box service, have his bag service transferred from one post office to another within the Commonwealth provided that his private box service is transferred to the same office.

133. A bag service may be transferred to the successor in business of the original bag-holder, or to a person taking occupation of the premises of the original bag-holder, upon payment of a fee of 1s., and upon application being made by both parties, and an undertaking being furnished by the transferee to accept all liabilities and obligations devolving upon the original bag-holder in respect of such service at the time of transfer:

Provided that in the case of a bag service held under regulation 127 the transferee shall at the same time take over the private box service of the transferor.

134. (1) The bags shall be of strong material suitable for the purpose for which they are to be used, and shall be provided by or at the cost of the persons requiring them.

(2) Such bags shall be large enough to contain all articles sent and received by post, and should at any time a bag be found to be too small for requirements the holder shall upon receipt of notice from the Department so to do, provide a bag of sufficient size.

(3) If a bag is fitted with a lock two keys must be provided—one for the postmaster and the other for the holder of the bag service.

135. (1) There shall be plainly indicated upon every private mail bag made up under the provisions of regulation 123, or upon a leather or metal label securely attached to the bag, the name of the holder, or the place where the bag is to be delivered and the name of the post office at which the bag is made up.

(2) The provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation shall also apply to bag services by mailman provided under regulation 127.

136. A bag service may be used for the delivery of postal articles addressed to—

- (a) the care of the bag-holder;
- (b) persons in the employ of the bag-holder; or
- (c) persons who, with the bag-holder's written consent, give written authority to the postmaster to enclose their mail matter in his bag.

137. The holder of a private mail-bag service shall be responsible for any unpaid postage and surcharges due in respect of postal articles forwarded in the bag, and shall furnish receipts for all registered articles and parcels enclosed in the bag, and forward to the post office acknowledgments of delivery, duly signed by the addressees. He shall promptly return all postal articles undeliverable or for persons who have left his station or place, also any postal articles forwarded in the bag in error.

Private Mail Bags—continued.

138. (1) Where a bag is to be made up for a number of persons, the name of one of the number, to whom the bag may be addressed, and who shall be responsible for all payments in respect of the service, shall be specified.

(2) Such person shall sign the application for the service, and for the purposes of these Regulations shall be the holder thereof.

139. (1) If the holder of a bag service fails to comply with the provisions of the regulations relating to bag services the service may be cancelled.

(2) On the cancellation of such service, a refund as prescribed in regulation 131 shall not be made.

171. *Postage is not required on telegrams for transmission or on communications on official matters or containing requisitions for stamps, postal notes, money orders, &c., sent by a private bag-holder through the medium of his private bag to the postmaster at the office with which the bag is exchanged. Other correspondence so enclosed and intended for delivery at the place where the bag is opened, or for onward despatch, must bear the correct amount of postage payable thereon.*

PART XIII.—REGISTRATION.

172. *The registration of an article renders its transmission much more secure, and the loss of a registered article is a rare occurrence ; the public is advised to register all articles containing anything valuable or of an important nature, and when sending bank notes, drafts, &c., to take note of the numbers and other particulars thereof.*

173. *Articles intended for registration must not be dropped into a posting receptacle, but must be presented at a post office during ordinary office hours, and a certificate of posting and/or official receipt obtained on the proper form.*

Registered articles posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein (not including Papua, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, New Guinea (formerly German New Guinea) or Nauru).

174. *The following regulations and rules apply to all classes of registered postal articles, viz., first, second, and third class mail matter, cash on delivery parcels (the commission on which includes a registration fee of 3d.), and ordinary parcels on which a registration fee is paid by the sender.*

140. (1) Any postal article which is addressed to a place within the Commonwealth and complies with the regulations relating to the class of mail matter to which it belongs and with the regulations relating to registration shall, upon payment by the sender of the prescribed fee in addition to the correct postage, be accepted for registration.

(2) The fee for registration shall be prepaid in postage stamps affixed to the article.

(3) An official receipt or certificate of posting, or both, as the Postmaster-General determines, shall be issued to the sender in respect of each article registered.

141. *The distinctive marking of a registered article shall be a red line drawn lengthwise and across the front and back of the article, and no postal article which is so marked shall be transmitted otherwise than by registered post.*

Registration—continued.

142. (1) To be eligible for transmission by registered post within the Commonwealth an article shall be enclosed in a cover which is in a sound condition, shall be packed as prescribed in Part V. of these Regulations, and shall be secured in the following manner:—

- (a) If the article is contained in an envelope, the envelope shall be securely fastened with wax, gum, or other adhesive substance in such a way that no portion of its contents can be removed without external and visible damage to the envelope. An envelope with black or coloured borders shall not be used;
- (b) if the article is contained in a cover other than an envelope, the cover shall be securely fastened with wax, gum, or other adhesive substance in such a way that it cannot be opened without leaving obvious traces of violation; and
- (c) jewellery, watches (except those in nickel or other base metal covers), or any article of gold or silver shall be enclosed in a strong box or case securely fastened in a wrapper of linen, canvas, or strong paper or other substantial material, and the address shall be written on the cover of the package. Coin shall be so packed that it cannot move about:

Provided that the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this regulation shall not apply to Second or Third Class Mail Matter and Parcels upon which a registration fee of not more than 3d. is paid nor to "cash on delivery" parcels upon which only the prescribed commission has been paid.

(2) A postal article shall not be accepted for registration if—

- (a) it is addressed in pencil (except copying-ink pencil);
- (b) it is addressed to initials or a fictitious name without a supplementary direction for the delivery to the care of some person, firm, or company;
- (c) selvedge stamp paper or other gummed paper is attached to the cover for the purpose of sealing the article; or
- (d) it bears the appearance of having been opened and resealed.

143. A postmaster may require the addressee of a registered postal article which bears postage at the rates prescribed for Second and Third Class Mail Matter to open such article in his presence in order that he may ascertain whether the contents include any article liable to a higher rate of postage.

144. (1) Where the Postmaster-General is satisfied that a registered postal article (which term for the purposes of this regulation includes a "cash on delivery" parcel) posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein was lost or the contents or portion thereof were lost, damaged, or rifled while the article was in course of transmission through the post, compensation shall be paid for such loss, damage, or rifling:

Provided that compensation shall not be payable—

- (a) where in the opinion of the Postmaster-General the loss or damage arose wholly or in part from any defect in the packing or fastening (and in this regard the acceptance of an article for registration shall not be construed as an admission by the Postmaster-General that such article was properly packed at the time of registration); or from any fault on the part of the sender; or from an act of God, or the King's enemies; or from causes beyond control (e.g., tempest, shipwreck, earthquake, war, or civil strife);

Registration—continued.

- (b) unless application for compensation be made within three months after the date of posting of the article concerned ;
- (c) in respect of an article which has been officially registered in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Act ;
- (d) in respect of an article containing anything not legally transmissible by post ;
- (e) in respect of an article on which postage was prepaid at a rate lower than the prescribed rate ;
- (f) for injury or damage alleged to have been sustained in consequence of loss, damage, delay, non-delivery, or mis-delivery ;
- (g) except as an act of grace, in respect of any article which has been delivered without external trace of injury, or which has been accepted by the addressee without complaint as to its condition.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation compensation in respect of the following postal articles shall be payable only in the event of the loss of the entire postal article :—

- (a) Articles on which a registration fee of not more than Threepence has been paid ;
- (b) "cash on delivery" parcels on which only the prescribed commission has been paid ; and
- (c) articles containing liquids or semi-liquids, perishable articles such as eggs, butter, flowers, fruit, confectionery, &c., or articles of fragile nature such as glassware, phonograph records, millinery, and such like articles.

* 145. The registration fees payable (in addition to postage) on articles other than "cash on delivery" parcels posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein shall be as set out in the first column of the table hereunder, and the maximum amounts of compensation payable shall be the amounts respectively set forth in the second column of the table opposite the registration fees :—

Registration Fee.	Maximum Amount of Compensation.
s. d.	£
0 3	2, payable only in the event of the loss of the entire postal article
0 4	5
0 6	10
0 9	20
1 0	30
1 3	40
1 6	50

} payable in respect of loss, damage, or rifling of contents or portion thereof

146. (1) The prescribed commission (which includes a registration fee of 3d.) on a "cash on delivery" parcel shall provide for compensation not exceeding Two pounds only in the event of the loss of the entire postal article.

(2) The registration fees payable (in addition to postage and prescribed commission) on "cash on delivery" parcels posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein to provide for compensation in respect of loss, damage, or rifling of contents or portion thereof shall be as set out in the first column

Registration—continued.

of the table hereunder, and the maximum amounts of compensation payable shall be the amounts respectively set forth in the second column of the table opposite the registration fees :—

Registration Fee.	Maximum Amount of Compensation.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>
0 1	5
0 3	10
0 6	20
0 9	30
1 0	40
1 3	50

147. (1) A claim for compensation shall be accompanied by—

- (a) the official receipt or certificate of posting issued to the sender of the article ;
- (b) a statutory declaration made by the claimant setting forth the circumstances upon which the claim is based ; and
- (c) a statutory declaration made by the addressee, or by some person who is acquainted with the facts, confirming the statements made by the claimant in regard to the loss of or damage to the article :

Provided that when the official receipt or the certificate of posting cannot be produced, evidence in support of a claim for compensation may be given by statutory declaration made by or on behalf of the claimant, setting forth—

- (a) the date when and the place where the article was posted, so far as this information can reasonably be ascertained ;
- (b) a description of the article and its value so far as known to the claimant ;
- (c) particulars of the circumstances on which the claim for compensation is based ; and
- (d) any other particulars tending to establish the loss of or damage to the article and to verify the claim made.

(2) In the case of articles containing bank notes, cheques, money orders, postal notes, bills of exchange, bonds, or other order or authority for the payment of money or security for money, particulars sufficient for their identification shall be furnished, including, when required, the number, amount, bank of issue, and date of any bank note, and the amount and number of any postal note.

(3) The Deputy Postmaster-General may, if he thinks fit, require additional evidence to be furnished as to the nature or value of the contents of an article or as to the loss of or damage to an article.

148. (1) The compensation payable shall not in any case exceed the value of the article lost or the amount of the damage sustained, and if that amount exceeds the maximum amount payable under regulation 145 or 146 then the compensation shall not exceed the maximum amount so payable.

(2) In the case of claims for the loss of the contents, or portion thereof, of a postal article, the Postmaster-General may reinstate the contents of the article instead of paying compensation.

(3) Compensation in respect of coin enclosed in a registered article shall in no case exceed Two pounds.

Registration—continued.

149. After compensation has been paid in respect of the loss of a registered article, the Postmaster-General may dispose of the article as he thinks fit, should it subsequently come into his hands.

150. If a registered article posted in the Commonwealth is redirected to a place beyond the Commonwealth, compensation in respect of loss or damage occurring to the article after it has left the Commonwealth may be paid in accordance with the conditions applicable to articles addressed to other countries, but not otherwise.

151. The final decision on all questions of compensation payable under this Part shall rest with the Postmaster-General.

Seas Registered articles for or from a place beyond the Commonwealth (including Papua, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, and New Guinea (formerly German New Guinea) and Nauru).

152. For the purposes of regulations 153 to 156 a place beyond the Commonwealth includes Papua, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, New Guinea (formerly German New Guinea), and Nauru.

153. (1) Any postal article (other than a parcel) which is addressed to a place beyond the Commonwealth and complies with the conditions relating to the class of mail matter to which it belongs and with the regulations relating to registration shall, upon payment by the sender of a fee of Three-pence in addition to the correct postage, be accepted for registration.

(2) The fee for registration shall be prepaid in postage stamps affixed to the article.

(3) An official receipt shall be issued to the sender in respect of each article registered.

175. *An unpaid or insufficiently prepaid registered article posted in the Commonwealth addressed to a place beyond the Commonwealth must be treated in the same manner as a similar registered article addressed to a place within the Commonwealth, so far as the deficiency in postage is concerned; but, before being despatched to the country of destination, postage stamps to the amount of the deficiency must be affixed to the article at the office despatching the oversea mail. That office will be recouped for the postage stamps so used upon application to the Accountant. The application must, when practicable, bear a reference to the Debit Docket (Form R. 8) issued in connexion with the irregularity. An unpaid or insufficiently prepaid registered article received from another country must, so far as the deficiency is concerned, be treated in the same manner as an unregistered article.*

154. The provisions of regulation 142 shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to articles addressed to places beyond the Commonwealth which are tendered for registration.

155. If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that a registered postal article addressed to or received from a place beyond the Commonwealth was lost while in his custody, the Postmaster-General may pay to the sender compensation not exceeding Two pounds:

Provided that compensation shall not be payable—

- (a) except in the case of the loss of the entire postal article;
- (b) where the loss arose from causes beyond control (e.g., tempest, shipwreck, earthquake, war, or fire);
- (c) unless application for compensation be made within a year after the date of posting of the article; or
- (d) in respect of an article containing anything prohibited from transmission by post by the Universal Postal Convention for the time being in force.

Registration—continued.

176. Subject to the same conditions the Postal Administrations of all countries and colonies included in the Postal Union accept responsibility in respect of registered articles lost whilst in their custody. A country, colony, dependency, or Postal Agency not included in the Postal Union is under no obligation to make any payment in respect of a registered article.

156. The procedure to be followed in regard to claims for compensation in respect of registered articles sent to or received from a place beyond the Commonwealth shall be that prescribed in connexion with registered articles posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION.

177. (1) In accordance with section 38 of the Post and Telegraph Act where a postal official has reasonable cause to believe that any unregistered postal article for delivery in the Commonwealth, Papua, Fiji, or New Zealand contains any valuable enclosure* other than money orders or bills of exchange, acceptances, or promissory notes payable to order, cheques, or postal notes, or postage stamps not exceeding Five shillings in value, he must officially register the article and surcharge it double the prescribed minimum fee for registration, which must be paid by the addressee before delivery unless the addressee before delivery opens the article in the presence of the Postmaster and it is found not to contain any valuable enclosure,* in which case the surcharge shall be remitted.

(2) If it is believed that an unregistered postal article other than a parcel addressed to a place beyond the Commonwealth other than Papua, Fiji, or New Zealand contains a valuable enclosure,* such article shall be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.

DELIVERY OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.

157. (1) When no direction in writing to the contrary has been given, a registered article may be delivered to any responsible person known to be a member of the addressee's household.

(2) Except as provided in the last preceding sub-regulation, a registered article shall not be delivered to any person other than—

- (a) the addressee in person;
- (b) a person authorized by a written order from the addressee to receive delivery of registered articles on his behalf;
- (c) in the case of business establishments, public institutions, clubs, hotels, and lodging-houses, the proprietor or manager, or some person authorized in writing by the proprietor or manager to receive delivery of mail matter at such places;
- (d) a person to whose care the registered article is addressed; or
- (e) a person authorized by power of attorney to conduct business on the addressee's behalf;

Provided that a registered article addressed to a person whose mail matter is usually despatched in a private mail bag or a free mail bag shall be deemed to have been delivered to the addressee when it has been despatched in such private mail bag or free mail bag from the office at which the bag is made up.

Provided further that in the case of a registered article forwarded by parcel post, delivery may in all cases be made either to the addressee in person or to some responsible person at his address.

(3) An order under paragraph (b) of the last preceding sub-regulation shall be signed by the addressee of the article and shall bear—

- (a) the date on which it was made;

* Money, whether in the form of coin or notes, all articles easily convertible into money—such as articles of gold or silver, or precious stones—and in general all articles which from their nature are specially valuable, are to be considered as valuable enclosures. Such articles as ties, gloves, pipes, purses, &c., of the kinds in ordinary use, are not, however, to be considered as valuable enclosures.

Registration—continued.

(b) the addressee's address and the name of the person in whose favour it is made ;

(c) a specimen signature of the person in whose favour it is made, and shall be delivered to the Postmaster or other proper officer.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-regulations (1) and (2) of this regulation, in all cases where the sender pays the prescribed fee to obtain an acknowledgment of delivery of the article, delivery of a registered article posted in the Commonwealth shall be made only to the addressee. In such cases the sender may endorse the cover of the article with the words "To be delivered to addressee only."

178. *An "A.R." registered article received from a place beyond the Commonwealth may be delivered to the authorized agent of the addressee. If addressed to a deceased person delivery of an "A.R." registered article received from a place beyond the Commonwealth may be made to the executor or administrator of the deceased person's estate on production of probate or letters of administration, or to some near relative of the deceased person to whom ordinary correspondence is delivered by the Department.*

158. In the event of the addressee desiring to report that the contents, or portion thereof, of a registered article delivered to him have been abstracted, lost, or damaged in the post, he shall forthwith submit the article as nearly as possible in the condition in which it was received from the office of delivery for examination by the Postmaster or some other responsible officer at the office of delivery.

179. *In cases where claims for compensation are likely to be submitted, it is very important that complaint should be made by the addressee in accordance with regulation 158, otherwise compensation may be refused.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.**Registered Articles Posted in the Commonwealth for Delivery Therein.**

159. (1) The sender of a registered article addressed to a place within the Commonwealth may obtain an acknowledgment of its due delivery to the addressee by paying a fee of Threepence in addition to the postage and registration fee.

(2) The sender shall enter, in the form provided for the purpose, both his own name and address and the name and address of the person to whom the article is sent, and shall affix to the form postage stamps to the value of Threepence in payment of the fee.

180. *Should an application for an "A.R." form be made at an office at which there are no such forms on hand, the fee of Threepence should be affixed to a memorandum, giving the name and address of both the sender of the article and the addressee, and the memorandum forwarded with the article to its destination. In such cases the proper form must be made out at the office of destination and the signature of the addressee obtained thereon.*

Registered Articles Posted in the Commonwealth for Delivery in Places beyond the Commonwealth.

160. The conditions governing acknowledgment of delivery of registered articles posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein shall also apply in the case of registered articles for delivery in places beyond the Commonwealth, except that the fee shall be Threepence when the acknowledgment of delivery is applied for at the time of posting, and Sixpence when the acknowledgment of delivery is applied for subsequent to the time of posting. In the latter case, the postage stamps representing the fee shall be affixed to a special form and not to the acknowledgment of delivery form.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

(Beyond Commonwealth—up to 4½ lb.)

(The selling price of stamped envelopes is 3 for 5d., and of registration envelopes 5½d. each.)

Within the Commonwealth and to all places in the British Empire—1½d. for every oz. or fraction thereof.

To all other places—3d. for the first oz. and 1½d. each additional oz.

LETTER CARDS.

(The selling price of letter cards is 2d. each.)

Within the Commonwealth—Single, 1½d.; reply, 1½d. each half. To all places in the British Empire—Single, 1½d. each. To all other places—Single, 3d.

POST CARDS.

Within the Commonwealth and to all places in the British Empire—Single, 1d.; reply, 1d. each half.

To all other places—Single, 1½d.; reply, 1½d. each half.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

(Within Commonwealth—up to 5 lb. Beyond Commonwealth—up to 4½ lb.)

Within the Commonwealth, New Zealand, and Fiji—1d. per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

To all other places—1d. per 2 oz. or fraction, with minimum of 3d.

PRINTED PAPERS.

(Within Commonwealth—up to 5 lb. Beyond Commonwealth—up to 4½ lb.; single volumes. 6½ lb.)

Within the Commonwealth and to all places in the British Empire—1d. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

To all other places—1d. per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES.

(Up to 1 lb., United Kingdom only 5 lb.)

Within the Commonwealth and to all places in the British Empire—1d. per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

To all other places—1d. per 2 oz. or fraction, with minimum of 1½d.

MERCHANDISE.

Within the Commonwealth, New Zealand, and Fiji—1d. per 2 oz. or fraction. (Up to 1 lb.)

To all other places—Parcels rates apply.

BOOKS.

Within the Commonwealth—

(a) Books printed in Australia, except as prescribed, 1d. per 8 oz. or part of 8 oz. (Up to 5 lb.)

(b) Books printed outside Australia—Printed papers rate and conditions apply.

To all other places—Printed papers rate applies.

CATALOGUES.

Catalogues wholly set up and printed in Australia, for delivery within the Commonwealth—1d. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof. (Up to 5 lb.)

Catalogues printed outside Australia for delivery within the Commonwealth—papers rate applies.

To all other places—all catalogues—Printed papers rate and conditions apply.

MAGAZINES.

Within the Commonwealth—

(a) Magazines printed in Australia, for each magazine, 1d. per 8 oz.

(b) Magazines printed outside Australia—Printed papers rate applies.

To all other places—Printed papers rate and conditions apply.

NEWSPAPERS.*

(Registered Newspapers printed in Australia.)

Commonwealth, New Zealand, and Fiji—Each newspaper, 1d. per 10 oz. or fraction.

United Kingdom—Each newspaper, not exceeding 4 oz. 1d., exceeding 4 oz. exceeding 10 oz. 1½d., each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.*

United Kingdom—By all sea route—Each newspaper, 1½d. per 16 oz. or fraction. America, every 4 oz. or fraction thereof 1d.

Other places in British Empire—Every 4 oz. or fraction 1d.

United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii)—Each newspaper 1d. per 4 oz. or fraction.

All other places—1d. per 2 oz. or fraction.

(For bulk rates applicable to newspapers posted by proprietors and vendors, see page 33.)

PARCELS.

(Up to 11 lb.)

Within 30 miles of office of posting—6d. first lb., 3d. each succeeding lb.

Elsewhere within State of posting—9d. first lb., 3d. each succeeding lb.

For places in other States and beyond Commonwealth, see page 127 *et seq.* of this Guide.

* On packages containing more than one newspaper the postage will not be higher than that chargeable on a package of printed papers of the same weight.