

POST OFFICE HANDBOOK,
JAMAICA,
1919.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom; certain places via the United Kingdom; British Colonies in the West Indies; British Honduras; Canada; the United States of America and Canal Zone is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at all Post Offices.

Parcel mails for the British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston for despatch via Halifax by the Pickford and Black Line of Steamers; and, for the United Kingdom, the United States, Canal Zone, Canada, Turks and Cayman Islands and Honduras by each *direct* opportunity, the hour of closing being duly notified on each occasion.

POSTAGE, DIMENSIONS, AND WEIGHT.

No parcel may exceed eleven pounds in weight.

For postage, maximum dimensions, and other particulars, *see* Table of Rates of Postage, &c., pages 39 to 46.

Foreign (except to U.S.) and Colonial parcels cannot be registered, but they may be insured to certain countries under the conditions specified on pages 32 and 33.*

*See page 34.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Customs Declaration and Despatch-note.

Parcels are subject to Customs regulations. The sender of each parcel is required to make, for Customs purposes—upon a special form or forms, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the nature and value of the contents and other particulars. The sender's name and full address must also be filled in. The forms should be filled in in ink. Two forms of Customs declaration are in use:—(1) A yellow form, intended to be affixed to the covers of parcels for British Colonies and Possessions and for a few foreign countries; and (2) a white form, which is used for parcels for all other foreign countries. Several identical copies of the latter form must in many cases be made out (see Table on pages 39 to 4). When a white form is used the sender must also fill up a despatch-note. *Undervaluation of the contents or failure to describe them fully may result in seizure of the parcels, and in the case of parcels addressed to the United States of America in the imposition of heavy fines, which will not be remitted even if the parcels are returned to the senders.* The net weight or quantity of the different kinds of articles contained in a parcel should be separately stated. Any other particulars should be given which would facilitate the assessment of Customs Duty, such as the material of which clothing is composed, and whether it is new or not. In the case of articles returned to the country where they originated, the fact should be stated. For further particulars as to declarations, see note against the names of the various countries in the Table of Rates pp. 39 to 45 (col. 10).

The postage on parcels must be wholly prepaid by Postage Stamps.

The Post Office Department will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any uninsured parcel.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. *A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting will be given to the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

A parcel may not contain dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, or the officers of the Post Office, liquids unless securely packed in proper cases and surrounded with absorbent material, or any contraband articles or substances. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same *any letter or communication of the nature of a letter* such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof; or, if it be not addressed, to the addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed, and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid rate of postage.

An undelivered parcel may be re-directed to the sender in the country of origin on payment of a rate equal to that originally paid on it, such additional postage may either be paid in the country from which the parcel is returned, or be collected from the sender on delivery.

Parcels re-directed or returned from one country to another will be charged a fresh postage at the rate payable to the country of destination.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

Parcels to and from the U.S.A., however, which cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed, will be returned for disposal as undelivered, or "dead" matter.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be *securely and substantially packed* and closed by the sender and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate. Parcels to U.S.A. may not be sealed.

Parcels containing coin, anything made of gold or silver or other precious articles cannot be forwarded to a country participating in the insurance scheme except the parcel is insured.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission. This does not apply to insured parcels (for the limit of the value of which see pages 39 to 45.)

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid Mail matter.

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier ; if beyond such limit, at the Parcel Post Office.

In the country, across the Post Office counter

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has no control in the matter of duty.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS:—I. UNITED KINGDOM.

A. CASH ON DELIVERY SYSTEM.

A Cash on Delivery System of Parcels is in existence between this Colony and the UNITED KINGDOM, and the public can order goods of a maximum value of £20 from a merchant in the United Kingdom. The value of the parcel, plus the fees charged for the service, on being paid to the Post Office, is remitted direct to the merchant in the United Kingdom. In like manner an order from the United Kingdom on Jamaica can be executed, and the value of the parcel collected in the United Kingdom and remitted direct to the merchant in Jamaica.

Any further information, including fees to be charged, can be obtained from the Parcel Post Office, Kingston, to which office the service, at present, is limited.

B.—PREPAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

And other charges on Parcels Post Parcels to the United Kingdom.

Persons sending parcels to the United Kingdom may if they so desire, take upon themselves the prepayment of the Customs duty and other charges which in ordinary cases are leviable on the addressee. The sender will be told at the time of posting what the approximate amount of these charges will be, and a deposit will be taken of the estimated amount. A settlement will subsequently be made when a statement of the total amount of the charges has been received from the British Post Office. The following are the conditions:—

- I. Parcels to be sent under this arrangement must be handed in at the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or at any district post office.
- II. The cover must be marked by the sender "To be delivered free of charge."
- III. The sender must fill up and sign a formal undertaking to pay on demand the amount of the charges due. Forms for this declaration may be had on application to the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston.
- IV. Parcels for free delivery will only be accepted from persons whose settled residence is in Jamaica. If the sender is residing only temporarily in Jamaica a parcel cannot be accepted for delivery free of charge.
- V. A fee of 6d. per parcel is charged for the cost of the service in addition to the postage and deposit for duty. This fee must be paid by a stamp or stamps affixed by the sender to his form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VI. A fee of 2d. for delivery charges must be added to amount deposited for duty.
- VII. The sender must make such deposit on account of the charges for which he desires to provide as the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston or the district postmaster may, in each case, decide. This deposit will, for the present, be the amount of the estimated duty and must be paid by stamps affixed to the form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VIII. When a deposit has been collected the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston will fill up and sign the receipt at the foot of the form of undertaking. He will hand it to the sender, if the parcel is despatched from Kingston, or send it to the district postmaster to hand it to the sender, if the parcel is despatched from any other post office.

IX. One form of undertaking will suffice for two or three (but not more) parcels posted together by the same sender to the same addressee. In such cases the fee will be 6d. for each parcel.

X. The following are the articles liable to duty under the United Kingdom Tariff which are likely to be despatched from Jamaica by Parcels Post, together with the rates of duty thereon. The e rates are subjected to considerable change and should be read as approximate:—

		£	s.	d.
Cocoa	per lb.	0	0	1
“ Husks and shells per cwt. 2s. Take deposit	“	0	0	1
“ or chocolate, ground, prepared or in any way manufactured	“	0	0	2
“ Butter	“	0	0	1
Coffee, per cwt. 14s. Take deposit	“	0	0	2
“ kiln dried, roasted or ground	“	0	0	2
Confectionery, containing chocolate	“	0	2	0
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used	“	0	0	3
Spirits and Strong Waters:—				
Rum, other Spirits, Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, such as Pimento Dram, Prune Dram, Anisou, Aniseed, Milk Punch, Orange Wine, Ginger Wine, Kola Wine, &c.	per pt. bot.	0	1	5
	“ qt. “	0	2	9
Perfumed Spirits	“ pt. bot.	0	1	8
	“ qt. “	0	3	3
Tea	per lb.	0	0	8
Tobacco, manufactured, viz.:				
Cigars	“	0	12	0
Cigarettes	“	0	9	0
Pipe tobacco, including “Donkey Rope” Cavendish and Negrohead	“	0	5	4
Other manufactured tobacco	“	0	4	8
Snuff	“	0	4	10
Tobacco, unmanufactured, including “stemmed” or “stripped”	“	0	3	8½
“ unstemmed or unstripped	“	0	3	8

XI. Parcels will be accepted in the United Kingdom for delivery in Jamaica free of Customs duty on conditions similar to the foregoing. Such parcels are liable to examination on arrival for Customs purposes, and all pains and penalties attaching for undervaluation or misrepresentation of contents or to prohibited goods will be enforced against the goods themselves or against the parties assuming the charges, as may be decided by the proper authorities.

C. INSURANCE OF PARCELS

To the United Kingdom and certain other Countries.

1. Every insured parcel must be packed carefully and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey and must be sealed with wax or lead in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seal or leaving obvious traces of violation. For instance, seals must be placed over each join and loose flap of the covering of a parcel; and, if string be used in packing, a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied.

2. All the seals on an insured parcel must be of the same kind of wax or lead and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which could readily be imitated.

3. Parcels containing coin or bullion (not to exceed £5 in value, except in the case of coins clearly intended for purposes of ornament,) watches, jewellery, precious stones or any article of gold or silver must be enclosed in strong boxes or cases, which must be sewn up or otherwise fastened, in wrappers of linen, canvas, strong paper, or other substantial material. In such cases the seals must be placed along the edges of each join and loose

flap at distances not more than three inches apart. The address of such parcels must be written on their actual covering.

4. If a parcel tendered for insurance does not, in the opinion of the officer of the Post Office to whom it is tendered, fulfil the foregoing conditions as to packing and sealing, it is his duty to refuse to insure it. Nevertheless the onus of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing the packet lies upon the sender: and the Post Office assumes no liability for loss arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

5. The amount for which a parcel is insured must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for fifteen pounds (£15)". No alteration or erasure of the inscription is allowed. If a mistake is made, the entry must be completely obliterated and an entirely new one made by the sender. The amount must be entered on the Letter Bill for Kingston.

6. No parcel can be insured for more than its actual value, or for more than the sum entered below against the name of the Country or Colony to which it is addressed. A parcel of which the contents have no saleable value may, however, be insured for a nominal sum in order to obtain the safeguard. Over-insurance is an obstacle to compensation.

7. All parcels post parcels addressed to the United Kingdom (or other places to which the insurance system extends) containing articles of jewellery, watches, bullion or other articles of gold or silver, must be insured and cannot otherwise be forwarded to destination.

8. The countries to which parcels may be insured, the sum payable for Insurance in addition to the postage which must be affixed to the parcel, and the limit of insured value are shown on Table pp. 39 to 46.

D. UNINSURED PARCELS.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE OF UNINSURED PARCELS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND JAMAICA.

The Postmaster for Jamaica will (not in consequence of any legal liability, but voluntarily, and as an act of grace) give compensation for the loss or damage of uninsured parcels sent by Parcels Post between the United Kingdom and Jamaica, when such loss or damage takes place while the parcels are in his custody, and does not arise from any fault or neglect of the senders or from the nature of the contents.

COMPENSATION.

1. In all cases of loss, abstraction, or damage, except such as are beyond control, the sender, or, in default of or at the request of the sender, the addressee shall be entitled to an indemnity corresponding with the actual amount of the loss, abstraction or damage, unless the damage has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or from the nature of the article, and provided always that the indemnity does not exceed, in the case of an uninsured parcel, £1, and in the case of an insured parcel, the sum for which it has been insured. The sender of a parcel which has been lost, or of which the contents have been lost or completely destroyed in the post, shall also be entitled to the return of the postage. He is not however entitled to the return of the insurance fee.

2. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the despatching office, but, until the contrary is shown, the responsibility for the loss, damage, or abstraction, shall rest with the office which, having received the parcel without making any observation, cannot prove its delivery in good condition to the addressee, or in the case of a transit parcel, its regular transfer to the next office.

3. The payment of the indemnity to the sender or addressee ought to take place as soon as possible, and at the latest within a year of the date of the application. The administration responsible will be bound to make good without delay, the amount of the indemnity paid.

4. No application for an indemnity will be entertained unless made within a year of the posting of the parcel, and after this term the applicant will have no right to any indemnity.

5. If the loss, abstraction, or damage shall have occurred in the course of conveyance between the exchanging offices, and it shall not be possible to ascertain on the territory or in the service of which the loss, abstraction or damage took place the indemnity shall be shared equally.

6. No responsibility will be admitted for parcels of which the owners have accepted delivery.

II. Canada, United States of America and the Canal Zone.

The following are the Special Regulations which govern the Exchange of parcels:—

A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address; the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorised form and fixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgment that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, postcards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence *must not* be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable; and, if the letter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

Publications which violate the Copyright Laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried, and live bees put up in wooden boxes closed with a wire screen protected by a moveable wooden lid; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them. Cigars in less quantities than 3,000 in a single package must not be enclosed in a parcel for the United States, but may be sent to Canada.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel for United States and Canal Zone may be *registered* on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence; or, on payment of the sum of twopence additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee, but parcels for the United States, Canada and the Canal Zone may *not* be insured.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination; and they must **NOT BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION**, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination, may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding twopence half-penny (or five cents on each single parcel of whatever weight; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, within 28 days of its receipt, or is refused, it will forthwith be returned to the senders.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

CONDITIONS AND PROHIBITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

I.—LETTERS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the Continent of Europe, Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports, the Cameroons, the Cape of Good Hope, Republic of Columbia, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, French Colonies and Possessions, Natal, the Australian Colonies, Smyrna, Trinidad and Tunis, West Coast of Africa, is *strictly forbidden*.

If any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But if such letter, &c., can not be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Except that if a parcel addressed to any place in the *United States of America* be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall *not* be forwarded; but will be held at the sender's risk.

2—DANGEROUS ARTICLES, &c.

A parcel may *not* contain any dangerous or perishable articles, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place (See below).

II.—SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS.

- AUSTRALIA, (Including Norfolk Island, Papua, British New Guinea) and Tasmania.—Opium and tobacco.
- BELGIUM.—Letters, plants, foreign bronze-copper, or nickel coins, saccharine or similar products.
- BRITISH GUIANA.—Spirits, opium, ganje, charas, bhang, cannabis-indica, parts of dutiable articles except by permission of the Governor.
- CANADA.—Oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substitutes for butter.
- CANAL ZONE.—Same as U.S.A.
- CAPE COLONY.—Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers, fruit, plants parts of plants, bulbs, and cuttings of trees, tobacco stalks, essences of tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco, parts of the vine, stone-fruit trees, unless accompanied by a sworn declaration that they have not come from the United States of America or Canada.
- CEYLON.—Parts sent separately of articles which are liable to Customs duty, current coin.
- CHINA (through Hong Kong Post Office).—Opium.
- COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.—Letters.
- COSTA RICA.—Letters, precious metals, tobacco.
- DANISH WEST INDIES, ST. JOHN ST. CROIX AND ST. THOMAS.—Letters.
- DENMARK.—Letters, foreign lottery tickets and prospectuses, imitations of money, notes, stamps, or bills.
- DUTCH GUIANA OR SURINAM.—Letters, coin, raw gold or silver.
- DUTCH WEST INDIES, CURACAO, &c.—Letters.
- FJI.—Letters
- FRANCE, FRENCH CONGO, GUIANA, INDOSUMATRA, SOMALI COAST, AND SOUDAN.—(See Senegal).—Letters, saccharine products, foreign bronze coin, tobacco unless addressed to the "Regie" or in limited quantities for the personal use of the addressee, essence of tobacco, playing cards, shrubs, young trees, parts of the vine. Medicine is subject to special restrictions.
- GREECE.—Letters, copper and bronze money, raw hides, wool, the horns, bones, or other parts of oxen or sheep, plants and parts of plants, including flowers and fruit, worn out linen and bedding, old clothes, rags, old papers, playing cards, salt, and cigarette paper, saccharine, &c.
- GUADELOUPE.—Same as France.
- HOLLAND.—Letters, hides, horns, living plants, fat of animals.
- HONG KONG.—(Including Amoy, Canton, Fouchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.) Opium.
- INDIA (and places via India).—Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.
- ITALY.—Letters, unmanufactured tobacco, plants, or living parts of plants including bulbs, truffles, mushrooms, &c. playing cards addressed to S. Marino, medicine or other chemical compounds without the express previous permission of the Italian authorities, saccharine and its products, parcels addressed to persons condemned to hard labour, or to soldiers in military prisons; copper coins not current in Italy, measures not of the decimal system. Medicines if accompanied by the prescriptions, which must be copied on the Customs declaration form, is forwarded at sender's risk.
- JAPAN.—Letters, opium, and articles used in smoking it; adulterated or injurious drugs, foods and beverages; anything else considered injurious to the public health or to the safety of animals or plants, tobacco leaves.
- MALTA.—Letters, plants or parts of plants.
- MARTINIQUE.—Same as France.
- NATAL (including Zululand).—Letters, specie.
- NEW ZEALAND.—Letters, rags, worn clothing, vine cuttings, grapes, tobacco in any form.
- NORWAY.—Letters, Pharmaceutical preparations addressed to private persons.
- ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—(See Cape Colony.)
- PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF.—Letters.
- PORTUGAL.—Letters, tobacco, and tobacco seeds, parts of the vine (except grapes without leaves), plants, postage stamps or other stamps or stamped paper not

SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS, *continued.*

- obliterated, paper money payable to bearer; medicine (unless accompanied by the prescription) and (*via France*), gold, silver, jewellery, &c. A parcel may not consist of two or more packages tied together.
- RUSSIA IN EUROPE.**—Letters, plants, all parts of the vine, gold or silver coins, lottery tickets, arms, playing cards, sausages, &c., and, to Finland, brandy, poisonous potatoes, church effects, ether, &c.
- ST. HELENA.**—Ostrich feathers, Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, aqua-ardente, gold (unless manufactured).
- SPAIN.**—Letters, reproduction of Spanish maps or plans, missals, breviaries, rosaries, relics, &c., plants, gold, silver, jewellery, tobacco seed and juice.
- STRAIT SETTLEMENTS.** (Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore).—*Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk, for Johor, Negri Sembilaw, Pahang, Perak, Selangor and Sungie Ujong, in the Malayan Peninsula.*—Letters, opium, spirits.
- SWEDEN.**—Letters, rags, shoddy, worn clothes (unless for the personal use of the addressee his family, or servants), manufactured gold and silver not of a certain degree of fineness, drugs, and arsenic, unless addressed to professional men, articles made abroad bearing Swedish marks.
- SWITZERLAND.**—Letters, newspapers intended for sale or distribution, (unless addressed to a post office), alcohol, spirits of wine, salt, fresh meat, pork, bacon, or sausages; grapes, fruit trees plants, bulbs, and shrubs.
- TOBAGO.**—(Same as Trinidad.)
- TRANSVAAL.**—Money, gold, precious stones in addition to the articles inadmissible to Cape Colony.
- TRINIDAD.**—Letters, parts of dutiable articles, rum, all other spirits *except* perfumed or medicinal spirits, gunga, bhlang, cannabis-indica, opium.
- TURKS ISLAND.**—Letters.
- TURKEY.** (a) British Agencies.—Letters, printing type, leaf tobacco, salt, chlorate of potassium foreign silver coins, lottery tickets, firearms, patent medicines and electrical appliances of all kinds. Plants books, magazines and newspapers can be sent by parcel post only at sender's risk. Tobacco and cigars (by the Constanza route).
- UNITED KINGDOM.**—Letters; explosive and dangerous articles; foreign reprints of British copyright works; acetylene; 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 concentration of coffee, chicory, tea or tobacco (except in transit), indecent or obscene prints, books, pictures, or other articles; snuff work, tobacco stalks, tobacco stalk flour (except by special permission of the British Customs Authorities); cut and compressed tobacco; tobacco packed with the leaves of trees or plants other than the tobacco plant; articles infringing the law as to the marking of merchandize; foreign prison-made goods; lottery advertisements; sugar, saccharin and substances of a like nature or use, such as saxin, &c., or mixtures of the same; liquid celluloid; bounty-fed sugar produced in Russia, Denmark and the Argentine Republic, except in transit to other countries; rags, shoddy, disused and filthy clothing and bedding, and live animals (except bees in properly constructed cases). Subject to the restrictions mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff, is admitted, if declared, but is subject to a fine in addition to the duty. Gold and silver plate, imported as merchandize, must be assayed, and is not admitted if below the proper standard. No parcel may contain coin, or gold, manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold. All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases. Jewellery of every description.
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**—Letters, post cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence, publications, which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, live or dead animals (*except* dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; and live bees put up in wooden boxes with wire screens and moveable lids), living plants, bulbs, seeds, fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them, cigars in less quantity than 3,000 in a single package, all spirituous and intoxicating liquors and bay rum.
- WINNWARD ISLANDS.**—Nil. *Except* Grenada, unmanufactured tobacco.

For further details, consult London Postal Guide, pp. 600 to 723. Column 8.