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REGISTER LETTERS CONTAINING VALUE.

865

J A M A I C A

POST OFFICE

GUIDE

1927

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PRICE--3D.

Prepay all classes of mail matter fully.
It is economical and expedites delivery.

See "Postage Rates" pp. 3 & 4.

INDEX ON PAGE 52.

RELIABLE INFORMATION

ROYAL BLEND

ARE THE CIGARETTES FOR **YOU.**

B. & J. B. MACHADO TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD.

—◆◆◆—

KINGSTON, JAMAICA :

Printed at the Government Printing Office.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post exchange exists between Jamaica and the countries against which parcel post rates of postage are shown in cols. 9 to 12, pages 37 to 43. Parcel post business is transacted at all Post Offices.

The parcel mail for the United Kingdom and Irish Free State, United States of America, Canal Zone, Canada, Costa Rica, Panama, Honduras, and Turks, Cayman and Bahama Islands is forwarded by each available *direct* opportunity. That for the majority of the West India Islands is sent and received via New York, and also by any direct opportunity offering.

The parcel mail for Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela is forwarded via Panama.

Parcels for the majority of other countries are forwarded via the United Kingdom.

Postage, Dimensions and Weight—The limit of weight for parcels is 11 lbs. save for

Great Britain, Canada, and four other British countries. See under **Parcels weighing over 11 lbs.**, page 30.

For postage, maximum dimensions, and other particulars, see Table of Rates of Postage, &c., pages 37 to 44.

Foreign (except to U.S.) (1) and Colonial parcels cannot be registered, but they may be insured to certain countries under the conditions specified on page 32.

General Regulations.

Customs Declaration and Dispatch-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 (No. 741), 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. The number of white forms required is indicated by the figure after the letter **W** in col. 14, Table of Rates, pp. 37 to 44. *When a white form is used the sender must also fill up a dispatch-note.* Under valuation of the contents or failure to describe them fully may result in a 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. Customs Declarations, instead of bearing entries of "Groceries," "Presents," etc., should bear entries giving a description and the weight of the following articles, when inclosed, viz: Sugar, sweets and confectionery, crystallized and imitation fruits and flowers, preserved ginger, jams, jellies, and marmalades, chocolate, cocoa powder, canned fruit, tea, coffee. In case of dried fruit, the particular kind, figs, raisins, currants, etc., should be stated. For further particulars as to declarations, see note against the names of the various countries in the Table of Rates pp. 37 to 44 (col. 4).

A Customs clearance fee of 6d. will be collected on every parcel-post parcel (whether it contains dutiable matter or not), and on every package (other than parcel-post) which on examination is found to contain dutiable matter.

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. This rule is modified in case of parcels between the U.K. and Jamaica, see page 33.

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.

A parcel may *not* contain dangerous goods, 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, (2) 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.

Parcels redirected from one country to another will be charged a fresh postage at the rate payable to the country of destination.

Parcels should be *securely and substantially packed* with due regard to length of journey.

(1) See page 33.

(2) Cf. *liquids, oils, etc.* Page 25.

conditions of transit, climatic conditions, &c.; *e.g.*, cardboard or ordinary brown paper is not in general sufficient packing for parcels sent to places abroad. Light and bulky articles should be packed in strong wooden cases. 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 article 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 37 to 44, col. 8).

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of assessing the duty on the contents.

Parcels are delivered 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.

Applications for refund of duty must be accompanied by that portion of the cover which bears the address, the duty label and the declaration.

Parcels weighing over 11 lbs.

Parcel-post parcels weighing up to 22 lbs. may now be exchanged with Great Britain, Trinidad, Antigua, Grenada, and St. Vincent. The rate of postage for Great Britain is 6/6; for Trinidad, etc., 5/. In case of the West India Islands named, such parcels may only be sent by boats calling direct at Trinidad—not via New York.

Parcels weighing up to 15 lbs. may be exchanged with the Dominion of Canada. The rate of postage is 6d. per lb.

Customs Duties.

An *ad valorem* duty is levied on the majority of articles imported into the island by the medium of the parcel post. The general rate of *ad valorem* duty is 20%, and the preferential rate is 15%. The preference of 5% is given to goods which are the produce and manufacture of the following countries of the British Empire: United Kingdom, Irish Free State, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Cyprus, Fiji, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Turks, Caicos, and Cayman Islands.

Goods imported from the above-named countries must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and of British manufacture, in order to secure the preferential rate of duty. If desired, the certificate may be enclosed in the parcel, and a note to this effect made on the Customs declaration. It must be distinctly understood that goods mailed by parcel post in any of the above-named countries, which are not accompanied by the necessary certificate of British manufacture, will be assessed at the general (20%) and not the preferential rate (15%) of duty.

In addition to this tariff there is a specific or rated tariff which is levied on certain articles, and also a list on which no duty is collected if the goods are from the countries named above, and on which 5% duty is levied if otherwise; and an unreserved free lists. For further information concerning rated, partially free, and wholly free articles reference should be made to a schedule of Customs Tariffs.

Duty Payable on Repairs, Etc.

Articles of any description may be sent away from the island and re-admitted on payment of the duty on the cost, if any, of repairs, dyeing or cleaning, or other alteration or adjustment, on the following conditions being complied with:

1. The exporter shall furnish the chief officer of Customs with notice, and with a sufficient description in writing of the articles it is intended to send away, and if the chief officer of Customs shall think it expedient, the article shall then be inspected by and shipped under the supervision of the proper officer of Customs.

2. On the return of the articles so exported, or on the return of an article not so exported but in respect of which it shall be established to the satisfaction of the chief officer that it is an article which had been exported from this island, such article may be delivered upon the passing of the necessary entries, and payment of duty, on the cost of repair, etc., if any, which must be verified by the production of an account or in some other way to the satisfaction of the chief officer provided in every case that the identity of the article is established to the satisfaction of the chief officer.

3. The parcel post being in the majority of cases the medium through which articles are returned to the island, Collectors at outports must furnish to the Collector of Customs at Kingston a list of articles sent away to be returned as well as the description of any articles which have undergone examination before being sent away in order that such description may be recorded in a register kept at the Post Office with a view to the identification and admission duty free, or on payment of the duty on the cost of repairs, etc., if any, on their return to this island.

Refund of Duty.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under Law 4 of 1925, shall have been paid, on its being proved to the satisfaction of the proper officer of Customs that a mistake has been made and that such goods are not the goods ordered by the importer and that such goods have been returned to the exporter, if duly exported within three months of their first importation, shall receive a drawback of the full duties paid on importation. Application for refund of duty should be made on the form provided for the purpose, which may be had from the Postmaster or Collector.

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.

Parcels up to the value of £40 each may be sent either way, and the value collected from the addressee, and remitted to the sender.

In addition to the 6d. Customs clearance fee, a further service fee of 3d. is collected on each C. O. D. parcel.

A Cash on Delivery parcel may only be retained at the office of destination for 15 days from the date of arrival, after which if unclaimed it is forthwith returned to origin. This fact is emphasized because certain firms abroad represent that C.O.D. parcels are retained for a longer period before being returned. Requests for longer detention will not be entertained, nor will part payment be accepted from the addressee; the full amount of duty, trade charges, and all other fees must be remitted to the head office before the parcel can be forwarded.

B.—Prepayment of Customs Duties and other charges on Parcels Post Parcels to the United Kingdom. Persons sending parcels to the United Kingdom and certain other countries, 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:—

Parcels to be sent under this arrangement must be handed in at the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or at any district post office.

The cover must be marked by the sender "To be delivered free of charge."

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.

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.

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.

A fee of 2d. for delivery charges must be added to amount deposited for duty.

The sender must make such deposit on account of the charges for which he desires to provide as the clerk in charge of the Parcel 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.

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.

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, (and in the case of tobacco, of certain fines) thereon. These rates are subject to considerable change and should be read as approximate:—

		£	s.	d.
Coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground	per lb.	0	0	2
Tea	"	0	0	4
Tobacco, manufactured, viz.:				
Cigars	"	0	16	1
Cigarettes	"	0	12	7
Cavendish or Negrohead	"	0	11	10½
Other manufactured tobacco	"	0	10	4½
Rum	per gal.	3	17	10
Tobacco, unmanufactured, containing 10% or more of moisture:				
If stemmed or stripped	per lb.	0	8	2½
If unstemmed or unstripped	"	0	8	2
Tobacco, unmanufactured containing less than 10% of moisture:				
If stemmed or stripped	"	0	9	1½
If unstemmed or unstripped	"	0	9	0

Information concerning the duty levied in the United Kingdom on rum, wines and other spirits can be obtained from the Collector-General's Department.

Parcels will be accepted in the United Kingdom and certain other countries 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 charge, as may be decided by the proper authorities.

C.—Insurance of Parcels to the United Kingdom and certain other Countries. Parcels for places against which a limit of insured value is entered in col. 8 in the Table of Rates on pages 37 to 44 can be insured. Countries against which no entry is made do not participate in the insurance system. The insurance fee is shown in col. 13.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

No parcel can be insured for more than its actual value, or for more than the sum entered against the name of the country to which it is addressed (see Table pp. 37 to 43 col. 8). 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.*

All parcel-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.

Rules in respect of compensation for insured letters apply generally to insured parcels also.

D.—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 parcel-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.

The compensation paid will in no case exceed £1.

The compensation payable will be in accordance with the general regulations as regards insured parcels (see above), so far as these regulations are applicable.

E.—Undelivered Parcels. Undelivered parcels originating in the United Kingdom are returned to the senders at their expense unless the sender has indicated by a note on the parcel that he wishes it to be *abandoned* in case of non-delivery. The sender may also direct that a parcel, if undeliverable at the first address, may be delivered at a second address. If not delivered at the second address parcels will be dealt with as above stated.

F.—Weights weighing over 11 See p. 30.

II.—United States of America and the Canal Zone.

The following are the special regulations which govern the exchange of parcels:—

Letters, post-cards 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.

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; and on payment of the sum of two pence additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee, but parcels for the United States 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, lead or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States. Parcels closed by means of nails and screws are admitted.

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 not more than one pound 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 more than one parcel is sent at one time to one addressee, the sender should number the parcels consecutively and should indicate on each parcel the number of parcels forming the consignment. For instance, if the consignment consists of three parcels, the parcels should be numbered "1/3," "2/3," "3/3," respectively. If the value of the goods (exclusive of papers such as stocks, bonds, etc., of no commercial value) contained in a parcel or in several parcels sent at the same time by one sender to the same addressee exceeds 100 dollars, an invoice certified by a United States Consul should be furnished. This invoice should be enclosed in the relative parcel, the Customs Declaration being noted "Consular Invoice enclosed." When the Consular Invoice relates to more parcels than one, it should be enclosed in parcel No. 1, the Customs Declaration being noted accordingly. The Customs Declarations or covers of the remaining parcels should be marked "Consular Invoice in parcel No. 1." If the sender prefers, however, the Consular Invoice may be sent separately to the addressee, the relative Customs Declaration being suitably noted. When the Consular Invoice is enclosed no other invoice or statement

of value need be furnished. If the Consular Invoice is sent separately to the addressee, a commercial invoice should be enclosed in the parcel.

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, who must pay at the office of origin an amount equal to the postage originally paid thereon.

Any request that a parcel may be readdressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further prepayment.

The Post Office Department 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.

Payment of Customs duty cannot be undertaken by the sender.

For prohibitions, see page 35.

III.—Canada.

The regulations governing the Parcels Post exchange with Canada are identical with those of U.S.A., with the following exceptions:—

There is no prohibition or limitation of the numbers of cigars or cigarettes which may be exported.

Parcels for Canada can neither be insured nor registered.

Unclaimed or refused parcels are dealt with in the same manner as parcels from the United Kingdom.

Parcels weighing up to 15 lbs are accepted.

IV.—Panama, etc.

A Parcels Post exchange now exists between Jamaica and the Republics of Panama, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela, via Colon.

The regulations governing the exchange with these countries are identical with those of U.S.A. with the following exceptions:—

Parcels must be sealed with sealing wax, lead or other material which must bear the special mark or impress of the senders.

Parcels for these countries may not be registered.

Cigars and cigarettes may be sent in any quantity.

V.—West India Islands.

Parcels for Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad, are forwarded regularly via U. S. A. or Canada at the rate of 1s. per lb. If, however, parcels for these places are endorsed by the sender "By direct opportunity," they may be accepted at the following rate: 1s. up to 3 lbs.; 2s. up to 7 lbs.; 3s. up to 11 lbs. Parcels so endorsed will be held for a direct mail. Insurance can only be effected on parcels going direct.

Parcels weighing up to 22 lbs. are accepted for Trinidad, Grenada, Antigua and St. Vincent. See p. 30

Conditions and Prohibitions in Certain Countries.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcel for the majority of countries is forbidden. The few exceptions to this rule can be ascertained by reference to the latest edition of the London Postal Guide. 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.

Plants are not in ordinary conditions admitted into most of the countries of Europe, for fear that phylloxera may be introduced with them. There are, however, special conditions in which parcels of plants (except vines) are admitted into some of these countries. The chief conditions are that the plants must be packed securely, but in such a way that they can be easily examined, and must be accompanied by a declaration of the sender attested by some competent authority, that there has been no vine in or near the ground from which the plants come.

A parcel may not contain any explosive, inflammable or dangerous or perishable articles, any articles likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case as described on p. 25), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country. (See below)—

SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS.

AUSTRALIA.—Opium, except under prescribed conditions; hop extracts and similar preparations; essence of lager beer; essences of whisky, rum, brandy, cognac and oil of cognac; horns and hoofs; tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff, unless bona-fide samples or for the personal use of the addressee, who must satisfy the Commonwealth Customs authorities as to the facts.

BOLIVIA.—Brandy; alcohol; tobacco in any form.

BR. GUIANA.—Spirits.

BR. HONDURAS.—Tobacco packed with other goods, tobacco sweetened; saccharine, etc.

CANADA.—Spirituous and intoxicating liquors of all kinds: adulterated tea; prison-made goods; trade labels in metal; skins and other parts of wild birds; bees, used or second-hand hives, raw hive goods or products except honey or wax; potatoes; all nursery stock, including trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, scions, cuttings or buds except under permit issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture at Montreal.

ECUADOR.—Sugar-cane, brandy or its combinations and tobacco.

EGYPT.—Artificial tobacco; seeds and juice or extract of tobacco, raw or refined sugar.

FRANCE.—Tobacco, except in limited quantities for addressee's use, essence of tobacco.

ITALY.—Unmanufactured tobacco.

JAPAN.—Tobacco.

NIGERIA.—Spirituous liquors and wines.

PANAMA.—Sweets, paste, fats and substances which easily liquefy.

PERU.—Tobacco in any form.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Same as U.S.A., except that cigars and cigarettes are admitted without restrictions as to quantity contained in single package.

PORTUGAL.—Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured.

ROUMANIA.—Tobacco.

SPAIN.—Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco seed and juice.

SWEDEN.—Tobacco of all kinds, except manufactured tobacco which may be imported by tobacco merchants.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Extracts essences of coffee, chicory, tea, or tobacco, or any admixture of the same. Saccharine, mixtures containing saccharine and other substances of similar nature or use. Any packets containing such substances will be handed over to the customs authorities and the persons concerned in importing them will be liable to heavy pecuniary penalties. Liquids or substances for analysis or medical examination. Pathological specimens. Butter must be inclosed in hermetically sealed tins. Snuff work (that is, preparations of tobacco or snuff or imitations of them made up in any way, as into cakes, tablets, or fancy articles). Tobacco stalks whether manufactured or not. Tobacco stalk flour. Tobacco sweetened (whether manufactured or unmanufactured) or cigarettes sweetened or made with sweetened paper, except as otherwise specially provided in any acts relating to the customs. Cut tobacco so compressed as to have been rendered unfit for immediate smoking until it has been restored by steaming or some other process. Cavendish or Negrohead tobacco containing leaves of trees or plants other than the tobacco plant. Manufactured tobacco other than Cavendish or Negrohead containing any prohibited ingredient.

The hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any other part of cattle or other animals which may be prohibited in order to prevent the dissemination of any contagious distemper.

Goods made in foreign prisons except goods in transit, or not imported for purposes of trade, or of a description not manufactured in the United Kingdom. Living animals except bees in properly constructed boxes. Bullion exceeding £5 in value, coins exceeding £5 in value unless accompanied by a declaration that they are intended for ornament. Rags, bedding and soiled clothing. Clean secondhand clothing is not, however, prohibited.

Firearms, deadly weapons, and detached pieces of such arms or weapons; synthetic organic dyes, colours, or colouring matters containing synthetic organic dyes or intermediary organic products used in the preparation of synthetic organic dyes, colours, colouring matters.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Letters; opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics; poisons; prison-made goods; spirituous and intoxicating liquors of all kinds; films and pictorial representations of prize fights; adulterated foods and drugs; live bees; dead animals, except insects and reptiles thoroughly dried; feathers and skins of wild birds (except ostrich feathers), unless intended for scientific or educational purposes; cigars and cigarettes, unless packed as required by the United States regulations and sent in quantities numbering at least 3,000 in a single package; potatoes, cereals, cotton lint (including cotton

waste and all forms of unmanufactured cotton except samples thereof, 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 Federal Horticultural Board or the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, or except under license issued by the Federal Horticultural Board. Sealskins and articles wholly or in part made from them are not admissible, unless accompanied by American Consul's certificate of origin.

Viruses, serums, etc., can be sent to the U.S.A. only in accordance with provisions of the U.S. Law of July 1, 1902.

For further details, consult latest edition of the London Postal Guide.