

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

J. HUGGINS,  
Acting Governor.

## POSTAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council under the Post Office Ordinance, 1938.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Post Office Regulations, 1938. Short title.

2. In these Regulations--

Definitions.

- (1) The expression "letter" includes any communication in the nature of actual and personal correspondence. "Letter."
- (2) The expression "postcard" means a card recognised as a postcard in accordance with the terms of the Postal Union Convention, and (except where otherwise expressed) includes a "reply postcard." "Postcard."
- (3) The expression "reply postcard" means a postcard in two parts, one of which may without further payment be again transmitted through the post. "Reply postcard."
- (4) The expression "parcel" means a postal packet which is posted at a Post Office in the Colony as a parcel in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, or is received at a Post Office in the Colony from abroad by Parcel Post. "Parcel."
- (5) The expressions "insured letter" and "insured box" shall be deemed respectively to include any insured letter and insured box which is for the time being transmissible under the provisions of the Postal Union Agreement for the exchange of insured letters and boxes for the time being in force, and the detailed Regulations made thereunder. "Insured letter" and "insured box."
- (6) The expression "insured parcel" means a parcel in respect of which a compensation fee is paid. "Insured parcel."
- (7) The expression "air mail packet" means an outgoing postal packet conveyed or intended to be conveyed through any part of its course in the post by an air mail service. "Air mail packet."
- (8) The expression "air mail service" means a service established by or under the direction of the Postmaster-General for the conveyance of mails by air. "Air mail service."
- (9) The expression "incoming" applied to a postal packet of any description means received at a Post Office in the Colony through the post. "Incoming."
- (10) The expression "outgoing" applied to a postal packet of any description means posted in the Colony. "Outgoing."
- (11) The expression "fictitious postage stamp" means any facsimile or imitation or representation of any stamp for denoting any rate or duty of postage, whether of Great Britain or of any part of His Majesty's dominions, or of any foreign country. "Fictitious postage stamp."
- (12) The expressions "gold bullion" and "silver bullion" mean uncoined and unmanufactured gold or silver (as the case may be). "Bullion."
- (13) The expression "coin" means coin of all kinds whether or not current in the Colony or elsewhere, except such as is used or designed for purposes of ornament. "Coin."

"Jewellery."

(14) The expression "jewellery" means—

- (a) gold, silver or platinum in a manufactured state, that is to say, a state in which value is added to the raw material by skilled workmanship; and in this definition are included any coins used or designed for purposes of ornament;
- (b) diamonds and precious stones;
- (c) watches entirely or mainly composed of gold, silver or platinum; and
- (d) any article of a like nature which, apart from workmanship, has an intrinsic or marketable value.

#### PART I.

##### *Introductory.*

Prepayment  
of postage.

3. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations the postage payable on every postal packet must be prepaid.

Deficient  
postage.

4. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations—

- (a) any letter or postcard upon which no part, or a part only, of the postage payable thereon is prepaid shall be charged with double the amount of the deficient postage. Provided that any reply postcard, upon the two portions of which no part or a part only of the postage is prepaid, shall be detained and (as the case may be) returned or given up to the sender, or returned to the country of origin;
- (b) any air mail packet upon which no part, or a part only, of the postage payable thereon is prepaid shall be charged with double the amount of the deficient postage. Provided that if less than one half of the amount of postage due is prepaid, the Postmaster-General may in his discretion send the packet by ordinary mail;
- (c) any out-going printed paper packet, commercial paper packet, small packet or sample packet upon which no part or a part only of the postage payable thereon is prepaid may be detained and returned, or given up to the sender, or be forwarded charged with double the amount of the deficient postage, as the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, direct;
- (d) any incoming printed paper packet, commercial paper packet, small packet, or sample packet upon which no part or a part only of the postage payable thereon is prepaid may be detained and returned to the country of origin or be forwarded charged with double the amount of the deficient postage, as the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, direct;
- (e) where the full postage is not prepaid on any outgoing postal packet addressed to a country to which prepayment is a condition of acceptance, it shall not be forwarded by the Postmaster-General, but shall be returned to the sender if practicable;
- (f) the charge upon any postal packet as aforesaid upon which no part or part only of the postage payable thereon is prepaid shall not in any case be less than the sum of one cent.

## 5. (1) Postage may be prepaid:—

How postage payable.

- (a) by adhesive postage stamps; or
- (b) by impressions of stamping machines working under the direction or by the permission of the Postmaster-General;
- (c) by the use of a stamped envelope, cover, postcard, or other postal form;
- (d) by the use of an embossed or impressed stamp cut out of or otherwise detached from an envelope, cover, postcard, or other postal form; or
- (e) on a printed packet, by a printed impression or other process authorised by the Postmaster-General:

Provided that no stamp indicating on the face thereof payment of a registration fee as well as postage shall be used in payment of postage on any unregistered postal packet.

(2) A "postal form" means a form issued by or under the authority of the Postmaster-General.

6. The Postmaster-General may in any case in which he may consider it just or reasonable so to do remit any postage or any sum made payable under these Regulations.

Remission of postage.

7. Where postage is prepaid by adhesive postage stamps, or by some other authorised process, the stamps or impressions shall as far as possible be affixed to the upper right hand corner of the address side. The address of the recipient as well as indications relating to the postal service must likewise appear on the address side, of which the right-hand half at least is reserved for these indications. Subject to the provisions of any other regulations relating to postal packets, the sender may make use of the back and of the left-hand of the address side.

Position of stamps, address, &amp;c.

8. Every postal packet must be made up and secured in such manner as in the opinion of the Postmaster-General is calculated to prevent injury to any other postal packet in course of conveyance, or to any receptacle in which the same is conveyed, or to an officer of the Post Office or other person who may deal with such packet, and where the Postmaster-General has made any special rules in relation to the packing of any particular packet or article, such rules shall be observed.

Packing

9. Upon every outgoing postal packet, not exceeding eleven pounds in weight or such other weight as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe, addressed to any country or place abroad in which delivery of postal packets is effected by special messenger, marked with the words "express delivery" or with such other words as may indicate the desire of the sender that the packet may be delivered by special messenger, there shall be charged and prepaid by means of postage stamps affixed to the packet such fee as the Postmaster-General shall direct.

Express delivery fee on outgoing parcels.

10. Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, postal packets which are posted otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations may be either detained and returned or given up to the senders thereof, or dealt with or disposed of in such other manner as may be authorised by the Postmaster-General.

Treatment of irregular packets

## PART II.

*Inland and Foreign Post (except Parcels).  
Rates of Postage.*Inland  
Postage  
Rates.

11. There shall be charged and paid on postal packets addressed to any place in the Colony the following rates of postage :—

- (i) On every letter :—
  - (a) Not exceeding one ounce in weight, two cents ;
  - (b) Exceeding one ounce in weight, for every ounce in excess or fractional part of an ounce, two cents.
- (ii) On every postcard, one cent ;
- (iii) On every printed paper or commercial paper packet, one cent for every four ounces or fractional part of four ounces ;
- (iv) On every sample packet, one cent for every four ounces or fractional part of four ounces ;
- (v) On packets containing books and papers impressed or intended to be impressed in " Braille " or other special type or any articles specially adapted for the use of the blind (referred to in these regulations as " articles for the blind " ), one cent for every two pounds or fractional part thereof.

Postage rates  
to places  
outside the  
Colony.

12.—(1) There shall be charged and paid on postal packets addressed to places outside the Colony the following rates of postage :—

- (i) On every British letter :—
  - (a) Not exceeding one ounce in weight, three cents ;
  - (b) Exceeding one ounce in weight, for every ounce in excess or fractional part of an ounce, two cents.
- (ii) On every other outgoing letter :—
  - (a) Not exceeding one ounce in weight, six cents ;
  - (b) Exceeding one ounce in weight, for every ounce in excess or fractional part of an ounce, three cents.
- (iii) On every British postcard :—
  - (a) Other than a reply postcard, two cents ;
  - (b) Reply postcard, four cents.
- (iv) On every other outgoing postcard :—
  - (a) Other than a reply postcard, three cents ;
  - (b) Reply postcard, six cents.
- (v) On every printed paper packet :—
  - (a) Not exceeding two ounces in weight, one cent ;
  - (b) Exceeding two ounces in weight, for every two ounces in excess or fractional part of two ounces, one cent.
- (vi) On every commercial paper packet :—
  - (a) Not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, six cents ;
  - (b) Exceeding twelve ounces in weight, for every two ounces in excess or fractional part of two ounces, one cent.
- (vii) On every sample packet :—
  - (a) Not exceeding four ounces in weight, two cents ;
  - (b) Exceeding four ounces in weight, for every two ounces in excess or fractional part of two ounces, one cent.

- (viii) On packets containing books and papers impressed or intended to be impressed in "Braille" or other special type or any articles specially adapted for the use of the blind (referred to in these regulations as "articles for the blind"), one cent for every two pounds or fractional part thereof.
- (ix) On every small packet addressed to any country or place with which the Postmaster-General may for the time have an arrangement for the exchange of small packets:—
- (a) Not exceeding eight ounces in weight, twelve cents;
  - (b) Exceeding eight ounces in weight, for every two ounces in excess or fractional part of two ounces, three cents.
- (x) On every insured box addressed to any country or place with which the Postmaster-General may for the time being have an arrangement for the exchange of insured boxes, the following rates of postage:—
- (a) Not exceeding ten ounces in weight, twenty cents;
  - (b) Exceeding ten ounces in weight, for every two ounces in excess or fractional part of two ounces, four cents.
- (xi) On every air mail packet such sum for every half ounce or fractional part of half ounce in weight as the Postmaster-General shall fix.

(2) The terms "British letter" and "British postcard" mean respectively an outgoing letter and postcard posted in the Colony for transmission to any country or place specified in the First Schedule hereto, or to any of His Majesty's ships of war, whether on the high seas or in any part or place outside the Colony.

13. At the General Post Office in Port-of-Spain postal packets (other than parcels or registered or insured packets) for places outside the Colony may on payment of a special late fee of six cents (payable by means of stamps affixed to the packet) be posted after the advertised time of closing the mail up to such an hour as the Postmaster-General may by notice appoint. Late fee.

*Limits of Weights and Dimensions of Postal Packets (other than Parcels).*

14.—(1) No postal packet shall be forwarded or delivered by post if it exceeds the following respective weights and/or dimensions, that is to say:— Limit of weight and dimensions.

- (a) In the case of a letter addressed to:—
1. Any place in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside the Colony:—  
Four pounds in weight.
  2. Any place in the Colony or any other part of His Majesty's dominions:—  
Two feet in length and eighteen inches in breadth or depth.
  3. Any foreign country or place:—
    - (i) Four pounds in weight;
    - (ii) Two feet in length or breadth or depth, or three feet in length, breadth and depth combined.

- (b) In the case of a postcard: five and seven-eighths inches in length and four and one-eighth inches in width.

Provided that the dimensions of a postcard shall not be less than four inches in length or two and three-quarters inches in width.

- (c) In the case of a commercial paper packet or printed paper packet addressed to:—

1. Any place in the Colony or any other part of His Majesty's dominions:—

- (i) Five pounds in weight;
- (ii) Two feet in length and eighteen inches in breadth or depth.

2. Any foreign country or place:—

- (i) Four pounds in weight;
- (ii) Two feet in length or breadth or depth, or three feet in length, breadth and depth combined:

Provided that printed volumes sent singly as printed paper packets may be forwarded if they do not exceed six and one-half pounds in weight.

- (d) In the case of a sample packet addressed to:—

1. Any place in the Colony or any part of His Majesty's dominions:—

- (i) Five pounds in weight.
- (ii) Two feet in length or one foot in breadth or depth.

2. Any foreign country or place:—

- (i) One pound in weight.
- (ii) Two feet in length or breadth or depth, or three feet in length, breadth and depth combined.

- (e) In the case of articles for the blind:—

- (i) Eleven pounds in weight.
- (ii) Two feet in length and eighteen inches in breadth or depth.

(2) In the case of a letter, commercial paper packet, printed paper packet, articles for the blind or sample packet made up in the form of roll, to whatever country or place addressed, the length and twice the diameter shall not exceed three feet three inches and the greatest dimension shall not exceed two feet eight inches.

*Special Conditions as to Certain Postal Packets.*

Special  
conditions  
as to  
postcards.

15. The following regulations shall apply to postcards:—

- (1) No writing except the address and any postal directions recognised by the Postal Union Convention, and no printing except that of any of the matters aforesaid, shall appear on the right-hand half of the face of a postcard.
- (2) It shall not be necessary for postcards of private manufacture (not being reply postcards) to bear on the face thereof the word "postcard" or its equivalent in another language.

- (3) A postcard shall be made of cardboard or paper stout enough not to hinder its manipulation.
- (4) Nothing whatever shall be in any manner attached to a postcard except—
- (a) Postage stamps in payment of postage or of sums payable for registration or for advice of delivery or for express delivery;
  - (b) Illustrations, photographs, stamps of any kind, address labels or slips to fold back for address purposes, labels and cuttings of any kind. Provided that stamps likely to be mistaken for stamps used for the payment of postage shall not be affixed to the address side of a postcard. Provided also that all such articles shall be of such nature as not to alter the character of the postcard, and shall consist of paper or other very thin substance and shall adhere completely to the postcard. With the exception of address labels or slips these articles may only be affixed to the back or to the left-hand half of the address side of the postcard.
- (5) A postcard may not be folded, nor may it be cut or altered in such a way as to make it smaller than the prescribed size.
- (6) A postcard may not be fastened against inspection in any way or enclosed in a cover of any kind.
- (7)—(a) Each of the two halves of a reply postcard must comply with the conditions laid down for single postcards. One half must be doubled over the other but not fastened in any way.
- (b) The reply half of a reply-paid card may not be registered by the original sender of the card.
  - (c) The reply half of a reply-paid card is available for transmission to the country of origin only, provided that it was, in the first instance, received attached to the other half. If addressed to another country it shall be treated as an unpaid postcard. An ordinary international postcard of one country posted in another shall be treated as an unpaid postcard.
- (8) If any postcard is sent by post otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this regulation it shall be dealt with and charged as a letter.

16. Every printed paper packet, commercial paper packet, small packet and sample packet shall be subject to examination in the post, and, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, shall not contain anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or contain or bear anything in the nature of an actual and personal correspondence. Certain packets subject to examination.

Special  
conditions  
as to printed  
paper packets.

17.--(1) The expression "printed paper packet" in these Regulations means a packet consisting of or containing:—

- (i) One or more of the following articles or documents, whether printed, engraved, lithographed, or mimeographed, that is to say :—
  - (a) Newspapers and periodicals, books, sewn or bound and pamphlets ;
  - (b) Sheets of music (except perforated sheets intended to be used with automatic musical instruments), visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the relative manuscript ;
  - (c) Engravings, photographs, and albums containing photographs ;
  - (d) Pictures and drawings, plans, maps, paper patterns and catalogues ;
  - (e) Prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds ; and
- (ii) In general all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchments, or cardboard by means of printing, engraving, lithography, mimeography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise (except the copying-press, a hand stamp with or without movable type, and the typewriter).

(2) No printed paper packet shall contain cinematograph films, gramophone records, stationery, or postage stamps or forms indicating prepayment whether obliterated or not or any paper representing monetary value, or printed papers of which the text has been modified after printing or which bear any marks whatever of such a kind as to constitute a conventional language, or any blank paper, note paper or envelopes (with or without printed address), or all other articles of stationery pure and simple.

Provided that by way of exception to this Regulation it is allowed—

- (i) Outside or inside a printed paper packet :—
  - (a) To indicate by hand or by mechanical process the name, position, profession, firm, and address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date of despatch, telegraphic address and code, and postal cheque or banking account of the sender, as well as a serial or identity number referring solely to the packet.
  - (b) To correct errors in printing.
  - (c) To strike out, to underline, or to enclose by marks, certain words or certain parts of a printed text, unless this is done with the object of constituting personal correspondence.



- (ii) To indicate or add by hand or by a mechanical process:—
- (a) In advices of the departures and arrivals of ships:—the dates and times of departures and arrivals, as well as the names of the ships and the ports of departure, call and arrival.
  - (b) In travellers' advices:—the name of the traveller, the date, time and place of his intended visit, and the address at which he is staying.
  - (c) In forms of order or subscriptions for publications, newspapers, engravings or pieces of music:—the works and the number of copies required or offered, the price of those works, and notes representing essential elements of the price, the method of payment, the edition and the names of the authors and publishers as well as the number of the catalogue and words "paper covers", "stiff covers", or "bound".
  - (d) On pictorial cards and printed visiting cards, and Christmas and New Year cards:—good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulas of courtesy, expressed in five words or by means of five conventional initials at most.
  - (e) In proofs of printing:—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 concerned with the execution of the work. In case of want of space these additions may be made on separate sheets. The "copy" may also be enclosed.
  - (f) In fashion plates, maps, &c:—colours.
  - (g) In price lists, tenders for advertisements, stock and share lists, market quotations, trade circulars and prospectuses: figures and any other notes representing essential elements of the price.
  - (h) On books, pamphlets, newspapers, photographs, engravings, sheets of music, and in general on all literary or artistic productions, printed, engraved, lithographed or mimeographed:—a dedication consisting simply of an expression of regard, and (on photographs) a very concise description; and to enclose the relative invoice.
  - (i) On cuttings from newspapers and periodicals:—the title, date, number and address of the publication from which the article is extracted.
- (iii) To enclose a card, envelope or wrapper bearing the name and address of the sender of the packet, and prepaid for return by means of postage stamps of the country to which the packet is addressed.

(3) A card or any printed matter of the form and substance of a card, either unfolded or folded once, and a card bearing the heading "postcard" or an equivalent of this inscription in any language, may be posted at the rate of postage charged on printed matter: Provided that it conforms to the general conditions set out in this regulation: Provided that no printed paper packet sent in the form of an unenclosed card shall be forwarded or delivered by post if it is less than four inches in length or two and three-quarter inches in width.

(4) Reproductions of a manuscript or typewritten original will be transmitted as printed paper packets when they are obtained by a mechanical manifolding process such as hectography, &c.: Provided that these reproductions be brought to the counter of the Post Office and number at least twenty packets containing precisely identical copies. The manuscript additions authorised for printed paper packets may also be made to these reproductions.

(5) Printed paper packets must be made up in such a way that they can be easily examined. They must be either placed in wrappers, upon rollers, between boards, in cases open at both sides or at both ends, or in unenclosed envelopes, or secured with a string easy to untie, or be simply folded, but in such manner that other articles cannot slip into their folds.

Special  
conditions  
as to  
commercial  
paper  
packets.

18.—(1) The expression "commercial paper packet" in this Regulation means a packet of papers or documents wholly or partly written or drawn, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, such as open letters and postcards which are out of date and have already fulfilled their original purpose or copies thereof, papers of legal procedure, documents 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 seal written on stamped or unstamped paper, musical scores or sheets of music in manuscript, the manuscript 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. These documents may be accompanied by reference slips showing the following or similar particulars, namely a list of the papers included in the packet and references to correspondence exchanged between the sender and the addressee.

(2) For inland post only commercial paper packets may include orders for goods or for work, confirmation or orders, receipts for goods or money, statements of accounts, price lists, prices current and market reports.

(3) No commercial paper packet shall contain postage stamps or forms indicating prepayment, whether obliterated or not, or any paper representing monetary value. Provided that out of date letters or postcards may bear obliterated stamps which served to prepay the original postage.

(4) Paragraph 5 of the last preceding Regulation shall apply to commercial paper packets.

19.—(1) The expression "sample packet" in this Regulation means any packet consisting of trade patterns, or samples of merchandise. Exceptionally it includes packets containing the following articles, viz. :— printers' blocks, keys sent singly, fresh cut flowers, articles of natural history (such as dried or preserved animals and plants, and geological specimens), and tubes of serum or vaccine and pathological objects rendered harmless by their mode of preparation and packing. Provided that the said articles except tubes of serum or vaccine sent in the public interest by laboratories or institutions officially recognised, shall not be sent for a commercial purpose.

Special conditions as to sample packets.

(2) No sample packet shall contain postage stamps or forms indicating prepayment whether obliterated or not, or paper representing monetary value, or any article having a saleable value.

(3) Samples must be placed in bags, boxes, or removable envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection. Articles that would be spoilt if packed in that manner may in exceptional cases be transmitted in a cover hermetically sealed. In that case the Postmaster-General may require the sender or addressee to assist in the check of the contents either by opening the packets or in some other manner satisfactory to the Postmaster-General.

(4) Articles consisting of one piece, such as pieces of wood or metal, which it is not the custom of the trade to pack, need not be packed, provided that, if the address and the postage stamps are on a label, the address is also on the article itself.

(5) There shall be no writing in or upon any sample packet, or in or upon the cover thereof, except an indication, by hand or by a mechanical process outside or inside the packet, of the name, position, profession, firm and address of the sender and the addressee, and 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, and numbers, prices, and notes representing the essential elements of the price and particulars relative to the weight, measurement and size, or to the quantity to be disposed of, and such as are necessary to determine the origin and character of the goods.

(6)—(a) Any liquid, oil or substance which easily liquefies must be enclosed in a glass bottle hermetically sealed; and the bottle must be placed in a special box of metal, wood or of strong corrugated cardboard containing sawdust, cotton or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid if the bottle becomes broken. The box itself, if it is of thin wood, must be enclosed in a second case of metal, of wood with a lid screwed down, of strong corrugated cardboard, or of stout thick leather. When, however, a perforated wooden block is used having a thickness of at least two and one-half millimetres (about one-eighth inch) in the thinnest part and fitted with a lid, it is not necessary to enclose this block in a second case.

(b) A fatty substance which does not easily liquefy, such as ointment, soft soap, resin, &c., as well as silk-worm eggs, must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen or parchment, &c.), which

must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal or stout thick leather. A sample of liquid or any fatty substance, or a sample enclosed in a linen or paper envelope of little strength, must have a label, preferably of parchment, attached for the address of the addressee, the postage stamps, and the impression of the date stamps. The address must be repeated on the article itself.

(c) Any article, such as tinned food, which would be spoiled if packed in the manner prescribed, may exceptionally be admitted in a cover hermetically sealed. In that case the sender or the addressee may be required to assist in the check of the contents, either by opening the packet or in some other satisfactory manner.

(d) An article of glass or other fragile material must be securely packed (in a box of metal, wood, or strong corrugated cardboard) in such a way as to prevent all risk of injury to other postal packets or to postal officers.

(e) Dry powders, whether dyes or not, must be enclosed in a stout tin box, placed inside a wooden box with sawdust between the two covers. Dry non-colouring powder must be placed in a box of metal, wood, or cardboard, the box itself being enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment.

(f) Live bees, leeches, silkworms and silkworm eggs must be enclosed in a box so constructed as to avoid all danger and to allow the contents to be ascertained.

(g) Sharp instruments such as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, are eligible for transmission by sample post, provided that they are *bona fide* samples without saleable value, and are packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to involve no risk to the contents of the mail bags and to the officers of the Post Office, whilst at the same time they may be easily examined.

Combined  
packets.

20. Articles transmissible in printed paper packets, commercial paper packets, and sample packets respectively (not being articles for the blind), may be enclosed in one and the same postal packet subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) That each article does not exceed the weight and dimensions applicable thereto under these Regulations if sent as a printed packet, commercial packet, or sample packet respectively.
- (b) That the total weight of the packet does not exceed the weights specified in these Regulations in relation to commercial paper packets and printed paper packets.
- (c) That the minimum rate of postage on each packet shall be six cents if the packet contains articles transmissible in a commercial paper packet and two cents if it consists of articles transmissible in printed paper packets and sample packets.

21.—(1) The expression "small packet" in these Regulations means a packet which—

Special conditions as to small packets.

- (a) consists of or contains goods or articles of merchandise and contains nothing else except an open invoice reduced to its simplest form, the name and address of the sender and the addressee, and any prescribed Customs declaration; and
- (b) does not exceed two pounds in weight, or two feet in length, breadth, or depth, or three feet in length, breadth and depth combined;
- (c) if made up in the form of a roll, the length and twice the diameter shall not exceed three feet three inches and the greatest dimension shall not exceed two feet eight inches.

(2) No small packet shall contain postage stamps or forms indicating prepayment whether obliterated or not or any paper representing monetary value or coin, bank-notes, currency notes, negotiable instruments payable to bearer, platinum, gold or silver manufactured or not, precious stones, jewels or other precious articles.

(3) Small packets may be registered but may not be insured.

(4) The provisions in relation to the packing of sample packets contained in Regulation 19 shall (so far as applicable) apply to small packets.

22. Postal packets intended for transmission at the special rates of postage applicable to the articles for the blind shall:

Special conditions as to articles for the blind.

- (1) Consist only of the articles specified in Regulation 12 (1) (viii), and may not contain any communication either in writing or printed in ordinary type, except the title, date of publication, serial number, names and addresses of the manufacturer, printer or publisher, price and table of contents of the article and any key to, or instructions for, the use of the special type, or any enclosure except a label for the return of the packet;
- (2) bear on the outside thereof the inscription "Literature for the Blind" (whether the contents consist of literature or other permitted articles) and the written or printed name of the sender;
- (3) be posted either without a cover or in a cover open at both ends which can be easily removed for the purpose of examination.

In all other respects the Regulations regarding printed papers shall apply.

23.—(1) An air mail packet must bear an "air mail" label or be marked with the words "air mail" or with such other words as may indicate the desire of the sender that the packet should be conveyed by air mail service.

Special conditions as to air mail packets.

(2) An air mail packet shall be conveyed in accordance with such instructions as may from time to time be notified by the Postmaster-General.

*Undeliverable Postal Packets.*

Undeliverable inland postal packets to be returned to sender.

24.—(1) Except as provided in Regulation 25, inland postal packets (other than parcels) which cannot be delivered to the addressee shall, if a name and address appear on the outside thereof, be returned unopened to the person or address indicated, but otherwise shall be opened by the Postmaster-General.

(2) Where any inland packet upon being opened as aforesaid is found to contain the name and address of the sender, the Postmaster-General shall return the packet to the sender, but otherwise shall destroy it. Provided that an enclosure of intrinsic value contained in any such postal packet not found to contain the name and address of the sender shall be retained for a period of three months to abide the claim of the sender, and on the expiry of this period, in lieu of being destroyed, may if the Postmaster-General so directs, be sold by public auction and the proceeds of sale paid to the Treasurer.

(3) Except as in these Regulations or otherwise provided by law no additional postage shall be charged on any postal packet returned in accordance with this Regulation, but any other charges due shall be paid before delivery.

Special conditions as to postcards and printed matter.

25. Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 24, undeliverable postcards, printed papers and newspapers, chargeable with postage not exceeding two cents shall not be returned to the sender unless his name and address appear on the outside of the packet, together with a request for return in case of non-delivery. Where any packet is returned under this Regulation, it shall not be delivered except upon payment of additional postage equal to the original postage.

Undeliverable packets returned from abroad.

26. Regulations 24 and 25 shall apply to postal packets (other than parcels) posted in the Colony and returned from abroad.

Packets found to contain jewellery, &c., liable to registration fee.

27. Where any unregistered postal packet addressed or due to be returned to any person in the Colony is opened and found to contain coin, jewellery, currency or bank notes, it shall be liable to a registration fee of 12 cents, less any amount prepaid in the excess of the postage, and such registration fee shall be paid before delivery to the addressee or sender.

Undeliverable foreign packets.

28. The Postmaster-General shall return any undeliverable postal packet (not being a parcel) received from any place outside the Colony to the country of origin by the first opportunity, subject always to any other procedure under any arrangement with the Government or Postal Administration of any other country for the time being in force. Provided that any postal packet addressed to a deceased person shall either be delivered to any person who the Postmaster-General is satisfied is the legal personal representative of the addressee or else dealt with as an undeliverable postal packet.

Conditions as to redirection.

*Redirection.*

29. Any postal packet, other than a parcel may be redirected from its original address, or any substituted address, to the same addressee at any other address unless the sender has forbidden redirection by means of a note to that effect on the address side of the packet in a language known in the country of destination.

30. Every redirected postal packet, other than a parcel, if fully prepaid for its first transmission, shall be chargeable on delivery with the difference (if any) between the postage prepaid on the first transmission and the postage chargeable if the packet has been originally addressed to the new destination. Any packet unpaid or insufficiently prepaid for its first transmission shall be charged on delivery with double the deficient postage which would have been due if it had been originally addressed to the new destination. The expression "first transmission" shall be deemed to include transmission to an address within the country in which the packet was posted. Further conditions.

31.—(1) Where a postal packet is redirected by the addressee's agent, it must be reposted not later than the day following that on which it is delivered, exclusive of Sundays and Public Holidays. Time limit.

(2) Where any redirected postal packet is not reposted within the time allowed by this Regulation, or where any postal packet having been reposted as aforesaid appears to have been opened or tampered with, it shall be deemed to have been posted afresh, and shall be chargeable accordingly. Redirected packets irregularly dealt with.

32.—(1) Registered and insured postal packets shall be subject to the same regulations as other postal packets of the like description as regards additional postage charges for redirection, provided that they are reposted by being handed in at a Post Office not later than the day after delivery, exclusive of Sundays and Public Holidays. Registered packets.

(2) Where any registered or insured postal packet which has been redirected is not reposted within the time allowed as aforesaid, it shall be deemed to be freshly posted and chargeable with fresh postage and registration and insurance fees accordingly.

(3) Where any registered or insured postal packet which has been redirected is not handed in at a Post Office, it shall be treated in all respects as a letter intended for registration but irregularly posted. In any such case no compensation shall be payable in respect of the loss or damage of the packet or the contents thereof.

(4) No insured postal packet shall be redirected to a country or place with which the Postmaster-General has not for the time being an agreement for the exchange of insured postal packets.

33. Letters for members of His Majesty's Forces (Naval, Military and Air Force) on actual service shall be exempt from any charge for redirection, and shall not be subject to any restriction as to the time of reposting.

*Miscellaneous Regulations as to Postal Packets, other than Parcels.*

34.—(1) Any person who desires proof that an unregistered postal packet has been posted to a particular person must, when handing in the packet, ask for a certificate of posting. A single certificate in respect of several packets of the same kind posted at one and the same time will be issued if a list of the names and addresses borne by the packets be presented with them. Certificate of posting.

(2) There shall be charged for each certificate of posting a fee of one cent for each packet covered by the certificate, and such fee shall be paid by means of a postage stamp or stamps, which shall be affixed by the sender to the form of certificate.

(3) The particulars required by the form of certificate shall be filled in by the sender.

Stamped  
Stationery

35. Registered letter envelopes, postcards, and newspaper wrappers shall be issued at all Post Offices in the Colony for sale to the public at the following prices ;

Large and small registered envelopes embossed with a six cents stamp, eight cents each.

Postcards impressed with a two cents stamp, three cents each, two for five cents.

Newspapers wrappers impressed with a cent stamp, two cents each, four for five cents.

Newspapers wrappers impressed with a two cents stamp, four for nine cents.

### PART III.

#### INLAND PARCEL POST.

Rates for  
inland parcels.

36. The rates of postage on inland parcels shall be as follows :—

For a parcel not exceeding 2 lb. in weight .. 12 cents.

For a parcel exceeding 2 lb. but not exceeding 4 lb.  
in weight .. .. . 16 do.

For a parcel exceeding 4 lb. but not exceeding 7 lb.  
in weight .. .. . 24 do.

For a parcel exceeding 7 lb. but not exceeding 11 lb.  
in weight .. .. . 36 do.

Limits of  
weight and  
size for  
inland parcels.

37. No inland parcel shall be forwarded or delivered by post if it exceeds eleven pounds in weight, or if it exceeds the following dimensions, viz :—

Three feet six inches in length or six feet in length, breadth and depth combined.

Method of  
posting.

38. An inland parcel may not be posted in a letter box. It shall be marked " Parcel Post " and presented at the counter of a Post Office.

Inland parcels  
posted  
contrary to  
Regulation 38.

39. If any postal packet apparently intended for transmission as an inland parcel is posted otherwise than in accordance with Regulation 38 the Postmaster-General shall—

(i) If the parcel is fully prepaid at the appropriate rate and is admissible by such post, forward the parcel as a letter, printed paper or newspaper ; or

(ii) If the parcel is insufficiently prepaid at the rate applicable to letters, printed papers or newspapers, but is otherwise admissible by any such post, forward the parcel to the addressee, who shall pay to the Postmaster General, a sum equal to double the deficiency at the appropriate rate or to the deficient postage at the parcel post rate together with a further sum of two cents whichever is the less.

Inland parcels  
posted  
irregularly—  
otherwise.

40. In all other cases where a postal packet apparently intended for transmission as an inland parcel is posted contrary to these Regulations it shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 46 subject nevertheless (if the packets are returned to the sender) to a charge equal to double the amount of any deficient postage at the lowest appropriate rate.

Certificate  
of posting.

41. A certificate of posting may be obtained for any inland parcel.



42. The address of every inland parcel shall be clearly written in English. A parcel bearing an address otherwise written shall not be accepted unless a translation of the address is added. The address shall be written on the parcel itself, and not merely on a label.

Method of  
addressing.

43. Eggs, fish, meat, fruit and vegetables are transmissible inland by parcel post only.

Certain  
articles may  
be posted as  
parcels only.

44. The following regulations apply to the articles named when transmitted by inland parcel post.

Mode of  
packing  
certain  
articles.

- (a) Eggs shall be packed in a wooden or other rigid box with a well-fitted lid, and each egg wrapped separately in newspaper or other soft material the eggs being placed on end, and the vacant spaces in the box filled with newspaper or cotton waste. The parcel shall be marked "Eggs".
- (b) Fish and Meat—Parcels of fish and meat shall be marked "Perishable" and must be so packed as to prevent contact of the contents with other postal packets or leakage of any moisture.
- (c) Flowers shall be enclosed in boxes of cardboard, wood or metal.
- (d) Fruit must be so packed that the juice cannot exude. Metal boxes with tightly fitting lids must be used for soft fruit. Parcels of fruit shall be marked "Fruit".
- (e) Hats, millinery and similar articles shall be packed in rigid boxes of wood or other material, or in stout "leather board" boxes with lids extending about two-thirds of the depth of the box or in strong card-board boxes protected externally by light cross bars of wood consisting of two frames placed at right angles to one another and fastened together where they cross at the top and the bottom.
- (f) Musical instruments shall be enclosed in stout wooden cases with sufficient soft internal packing to prevent movement and to prevent damage through jolting.
- (g) Pictures in frames shall be protected at the front and back by stout wooden boards each rather larger than the frames. Soft packing shall be placed firmly between the corners of the frame and the boards but not so as to press on the glass.
- (h) Articles mentioned in paragraph (6) of Regulation 19 may only be sent by inland parcel post if packed in accordance with the provisions of the said paragraph.

#### *Redirection.*

45.—(1) Inland parcels may be redirected without charge within the delivery of the same Post Office of the original addressee and provided they are redirected within one day of the original delivery or such further time as the Postmaster General may allow. Inland parcels are in all other cases subject to fresh postage on redirection.

Conditions of  
redirection.

(2) Where delivery of an inland parcel is refused by the addressee, and is afterwards accepted by him it shall be treated as a redirected parcel liable to fresh postage.

*Undeliverable Inland Parcels.*

Undeliverable  
inland  
parcels.

46. Undeliverable inland parcels bearing or containing the name and address of the sender shall be returned to the sender who shall pay therefor a charge, equal and additional to the original postage payable. Inland parcels which do not bear or contain the name and address of the sender shall be retained for three calendar months. If not applied for before the expiry of this period, the contents shall be disposed of by public auction where this course is warranted and the net proceeds credited to Post Office funds, but otherwise shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Governor may direct. Undeliverable inland parcels containing articles of a perishable nature shall be dealt with as may be requisite.

## PART IV.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PARCEL POST.

Rates of  
postage.

47. There shall be charged and paid on outgoing foreign parcels the rates of postage set out in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

Limits of  
weight and  
dimensions  
of parcels.

48.—(1) No foreign parcel shall exceed the weight or dimensions permitted to be received by post in the country to which the parcel is addressed.

(2) Subject to the foregoing, no foreign parcel shall exceed twenty-two pounds in weight, or three and a half feet in length, breadth or depth, or six feet in length, breadth and depth combined.

Special  
conditions.

49. In addition to the prohibitions and conditions as to packing contained in the Regulations relating to inland and insured parcels, there shall not be posted or conveyed or delivered by post :—

- (a) Any foreign parcel containing coin or gold bullion exceeding \$24.00 in value, or any parcel containing silver bullion or silver partly manufactured, exceeding \$96.00 in value ;
- (b) Any foreign parcel containing or bearing any letter or other document in the nature of a personal communication, except so far as may be permitted by the arrangement with reference to the transmission of parcels between the Colony and any country or place.

Mode of  
posting.

50. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, the following provisions shall apply to the posting of foreign parcels, that is to say :—

- (a) The parcel shall be posted by being handed in at a post office.
- (b) The parcel must bear the name and full address of the addressee, and must be packed in such manner and form as may be required and in accordance with such directions as may be given by the Postmaster-General from time to time in that behalf.
- (c) In addition to the requirements of Regulation 67, the sender of a foreign parcel may also be required to fill up a despatch note in such form as the Postmaster-General may direct.

51. Any outgoing packet transmissible by parcel post, which from any words or marks thereon, or other external evidence, appears to have been intended for transmission as a parcel, and has not been tendered for transmission as a parcel, but has been posted in a post office letter box, or otherwise than as provided for the posting of parcels, may in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, either be detained and returned or given up to the sender, or if the said packet is fully pre-paid with the letter or open packet rate of postage, and otherwise conforms to the regulations as to the letter or open packet post, the same may be forwarded as a letter or open packet (as the case may be).

Treatment of parcels posted in letter boxes.

52.—(1) Parcels which for any reason are undeliverable shall be dealt with in accordance with arrangements from time to time made between the Postmaster-General and the Postal Administrations concerned.

Return and disposal of undelivered parcels.

(2) Where under any such arrangement as above mentioned an outgoing parcel is received from a place outside of the Colony for return to the sender, there shall be charged upon such parcel and paid by the sender additional postage according to the rate chargeable under any such arrangement, and the parcel shall not be given up to the sender except upon payment of such additional postage and of all charges of any kind to which the parcel may have become liable under the provisions of this Regulation, or otherwise by the law of this Colony or of any British Possession or foreign country.

(3) Where under any such arrangement as above mentioned a parcel is not returned to the sender, or the sender or the addressee refuses or fails to pay the charges to which the parcel has become liable under this Regulation or otherwise, the parcel shall be sold, destroyed or otherwise dealt with in the manner prescribed in relation to undeliverable inland parcels by Regulation 46.

(4) Where an incoming parcel cannot be delivered as originally addressed and under any such arrangement as above mentioned the name and address of a substituted addressee has been furnished by the sender and the parcel is forwarded to the substituted address, there shall be charged and paid by the addressee additional postage at the inland rate chargeable for transmission from the original to the substituted address.

53. Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations parcels which are posted otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations may be either detained and returned or given up to the senders thereof or dealt with or disposed of in such other manner as may be authorised by the Postmaster-General.

Treatment of irregular parcels.

54. If a packet found in an incoming parcel contravenes the provisions of paragraph (14) of Regulation 65 the Postmaster-General may, if he thinks fit, either deliver the parcel to the addressee thereof or withdraw the packet so found and deliver it to the addressee thereof but subject in either case to the payment of a charge not exceeding the postage which would have been payable in respect of the packet had it been transmitted as a separate packet from the country or place in which it was posted.

Packet posted contrary to Regulation 65 (14).

*Redirection.*

Redirection.

55.—(1) Any parcel may be redirected from its original address or any substituted address within the Colony, to the same addressee at any other address in any country or place with which a parcel post from the Colony is established, provided that the parcel conforms with the regulations applicable to parcels sent by post to the country or place to which it is redirected. In every case of such redirection there shall be charged on such parcel in respect of such redirection additional postage according to the rates for the time being payable in respect of the transmission of a like parcel to the country or place to which it may be redirected.

(2) Any parcel may be redirected from its original address or any substituted address within the Colony to the same addressee at any other address within the Colony, and in every case of such redirection there shall be charged on such parcel in respect of such redirection and (if not previously paid) paid by the addressee thereof upon the delivery of such parcel such rate of postage, if any, as would in like case be charged upon the parcel were it an inland parcel.

(3) No parcel redirected from a place out of the Colony to a place within the Colony shall be delivered to the addressee except upon payment of all charges of any kind to which the parcel has become liable by the law of the Colony or of Great Britain, or of any British possession or foreign country.

(4) The provisions of Regulation 32 shall apply to insured parcels.

*Customs and other charges payable by sender.*Payment of  
customs and  
other charges  
by senders.

56.—(1) Where the sender of an outgoing parcel desires that such parcel may be delivered to the addressee free of all customs duties and other charges thereon, the following rules shall apply to such parcel.

- (a) There shall be charged and paid on such parcel, in addition to all postage thereon, the amount of the customs duties and of all other charges payable on the delivery of such parcel, together with a further sum of twelve cents.
- (b) The sender shall sign an undertaking (in such form as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe) to pay on demand the amount of such customs duties and other charges as aforesaid.
- (c) The sender shall also pay, by way of deposit, at the time of posting the parcel, a sum equal to one quarter the value of the parcel or such greater sum as the Postmaster-General may either generally or from time to time direct in respect of such customs duties and other charges.
- (d) Every such parcel shall be posted at a Post Office approved for the issue of Money Orders.
- (e) The words "To be delivered free of all charges" and "Franc de droits" must be written on the cover of the parcel and also on the despatch note or declaration required by Regulation 50 or Regulation 67, as the case may be.

(f) The sender of the parcel must be a person permanently resident in the Colony or a person approved by the Postmaster-General and having a duly appointed agent permanently resident in the Colony.

(2) This Regulation shall not apply to a parcel addressed to a country or place with the Postal Administration of which the Postmaster-General has not for the time being an arrangement for the collection from the senders of customs and other charges.

*Special conditions as to cash on Delivery Parcels.*

57.—(1) Cash on delivery parcels may be transmitted by post between the Colony and any country or place outside of the Colony with reference to which an arrangement has been made with respect to the transmission of cash on delivery parcels. Subject to arrangement made by Postmaster-General.

(2) All outgoing cash on delivery parcels must be posted at the chief Post Office in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando or Scarborough. Place of posting.

(3) No trade charge exceeding £40 shall be collected under these Regulations. Limit upon amount of trade charge.

58.—(1) There shall be charged and paid on every cash on delivery parcel, in addition to the postage and any other charges payable on such parcel, the following sums, that is to say:— Fee for cash on delivery service.

- (a) On every outgoing parcel a cash on delivery fee as follows:—  
 For each £1 or fraction of £1 of the trade charge.. 5 cents.  
 and a despatch fee of .. .. . 4 ..
- (b) On every incoming parcel a fee of .. .. . 8 ..

(2) The cash on delivery fee and despatch fee payable on an outgoing cash on delivery parcel shall be prepaid by the sender in stamps affixed to the parcel. Cash on delivery fee to be prepaid.

(3) The trade charge may not be cancelled or altered after the cash on delivery fee has been paid. Trade charge may not be cancelled.

(4) The fee payable on an incoming cash on delivery parcel shall be paid by the addressee in addition to the trade charge. Payments by addressee.

59. The sender of a cash-on-delivery parcel shall in a manner satisfactory to the Postmaster-General. Duties of sender.

- (a) write on the parcel or on a label affixed thereto his name and address, and the word "Remboursement", followed by the sterling amount of the trade charge;
- (b) fill up, so far as required, a trade charge money order form.

60. A cash-on-delivery parcel shall not be given up to the addressee thereof or opened at his request until the trade charge and any other charges due thereon have been paid. Delivery of cash-on-delivery parcels.

61. The Postmaster-General shall upon receiving from the addressee the trade charge on an incoming cash-on-delivery parcel remit the same to the sender of the parcel by means of the trade charge money order form received with the parcel which will be issued as a money order free of commission. Payment to sender of trade charge collected.

Application  
for trade  
charge—  
time limit.

62.—(1) Every trade charge shall be applied for by the sender of the parcel to which it relates within one year of the date of posting of the parcel, and if not so applied for shall be forfeited.

Certificate  
of posting  
required.

(2) The sender of every cash-on-delivery parcel must obtain from the Postmaster-General a certificate of the posting thereof, and must, if required, produce such certificate to the Postmaster-General as a condition of payment of the trade charge money order.

Redirection  
of cash-on-  
delivery  
parcels.

63. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, cash-on-delivery parcels may be redirected if the new country of destination maintains with that of origin an exchange of cash-on-delivery parcels, and in such case shall be accompanied by the trade charge money order made out by the service of origin. Where an application is made for redirection to a country which does not maintain with that of origin an exchange of cash-on-delivery parcels, the parcel shall be treated as undeliverable.

*Miscellaneous.*

Application of  
inland parcel  
regulations.

64. The Regulations for the time being applicable to inland parcels shall (so far as the same are applicable and subject always to all other provisions of these Regulations) apply to foreign parcels.

PART V.

*Prohibitions and Restrictions.*

List of  
prohibitions  
and  
restrictions.

65. There shall not be posted or conveyed or delivered by post, any postal packet—

- (1) consisting of or containing any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, cinematograph film, book, card, or written communication, or any indecent or obscene article, whether similar to the above or not, or
- (2) having thereon or on the cover thereof any words, marks or designs which are grossly offensive or of an indecent or obscene character, or
- (3) consisting of or containing—
  - (a) opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics, provided that such narcotics may be sent for medical or scientific purposes in insured boxes to countries which admit them when so sent,
  - (b) any explosive substance,
  - (c) any dangerous substance,
  - (d) any filth,
  - (e) any noxious or deleterious substance,
  - (f) any sharp instrument not properly protected,
  - (g) any living animals, except bees, silk-worms and leeches packed in accordance with the Regulations, or
  - (h) any article or thing whatsoever which is likely to injure any other postal packet in course of conveyance or any receptacle in which the same is conveyed or an officer of the Post Office or other person who may deal with such packet or

- (4) containing or bearing any fictitious postage stamp or any counterfeit impression of a stamping machine used under the direction or by the permission of the Postmaster-General, or
- (5) purporting to be prepaid with any stamp or impression of a stamping machine which has been previously used to prepay any other postal packet or any other revenue duty or tax, or
- (6) containing or consisting of any of the following articles—
  - (a) any article prohibited by the postal, customs or other laws or regulations of the country or place in which the packet is posted or to which the packet is addressed or through which it must pass,
  - (b) articles infringing trade mark or copyright laws,
  - (c) carbon paper and oiled paper,
  - (d) liquid celluloid,
  - (e) articles composed wholly or partly of raw celluloid, roll film and cinematograph films unless completely enclosed in a strong metal case which shall in turn be enclosed in a strong wooden box. If the lid or bottom or any of the sides of the box is composed of more than one piece of wood, the pieces must be joined together by means of tongues and grooves. A lining of suitable material must be placed between the upper edges of the box and the lid; and the lid must be firmly screwed down. A white label bearing the word "Films" or "Celluloid" as the case may be, in plain black letters must be affixed to the parcel and to the despatch note, when one is used. In the case of a parcel intended to be conveyed by French Packet there must also be an inner box of cardboard, and a large red label bearing the word "Celluloid" in very distinct black letters must be affixed to the parcel and despatch note,
  - (f) oilskins and similar oiled goods,
  - (g) perishable articles or anything liable to become offensive or injurious through decay during the time ordinarily occupied in transmission, unless enclosed in a hermetically sealed tin,
  - (h) soil,
  - (i) liquids unless packed as provided in Regulation 19,
  - (j) lottery tickets or advertisements relating thereto sent abroad,
  - (k) coin exceeding twenty-four dollars in value, except coins used or designed for ornamental purposes and declared as such, or
  - (l) gold bullion exceeding twenty four dollars in value or

- (7) the cover whereof is entirely transparent or has thereon an open panel. Provided that there may be a transparent panel in the cover for the purpose of showing the address of the addressee, subject to the conditions that
- (a) the transparent panel must be parallel to the longest side, so that the address of the addressee appears in the same direction, and must be placed so as not to interfere with the application of the date stamp; that
  - (b) only the name and address of the addressee must show through the panel, and the contents must be secured or folded so that the address cannot be obscured, wholly or partly, through slipping; and that
  - (c) the address must be legibly indicated in ink or typewriting, the use of copying-ink pencil or lead pencil being prohibited; or
- (8) the cover whereof or the part thereof reserved for the address is divided into separate sections for the insertion of successive addresses, or
- (9) having thereon or on the cover thereof any words, letters, or marks (used without due authority) which signify or imply, or may reasonably lead the recipient thereof to believe, that the postal packet is sent on His Majesty's service, or
- (10) having thereon or on the cover thereof any words, marks or designs of a character likely in the opinion of the Postmaster-General to embarrass the Officers of the Post Office in dealing with the packet, or
- (11) having anything written, printed, or otherwise impressed upon or attached to any part of that side of a postal packet which contains the address at which the packet is to be delivered which, either by tending to prevent the easy and quick reading of the address of the packet or by inconvenient proximity to the stamp or stamps used in the payment of postage, or in any other way, is in itself, or in the manner in which it is written, printed, impressed, or attached, likely in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to embarrass the officers of the Post Office in dealing with such postal packet, or
- (12) having anything written, printed or otherwise impressed across the postage stamp thereon, or
- (13) posted in any place outside the Colony and addressed to a person resident or carrying on business in the Colony by or on behalf of any person also so resident or carrying on business, if the equivalent amount in sterling of the postage paid or payable is less than the amount of postage which would have been payable had the packet been sent as an inland postal packet and if in the opinion of the Postmaster-General the packet was so posted with the object of evading payment of inland postage, or
- (14) consisting of or containing two or more postal packets (of the same or of different descriptions) addressed to different persons who are at different addresses.



## PART VI.

## MODIFICATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS IN THE APPLICATION OF THE CUSTOMS LAWS AS REGARDS CERTAIN POSTAL PACKETS.

66. In this Part of these Regulations:—

“Letter packet” means a packet prepaid at the letter rate of postage and containing goods or articles of merchandise whether insured or not, but does not include any packet intended to be delivered in a country which has not given its consent to the admission in such packets of goods or articles liable to customs duty.

“Small packet,” “sample post packet”, and “insured box” mean postal packets posted under the conditions and subject to the Regulations applicable respectively to “small packets,” “sample post packets” and “insured boxes.”

Definitions

67. Every parcel and insured box posted in any place outside the Colony and intended to be delivered at any place within the Colony and every parcel and insured box posted in the Colony and intended to be delivered at any place outside the Colony shall be accompanied by, or have affixed to it, a declaration of such kind, and stating the contents of the parcel or box in such manner and form and with such other particulars as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe.

Declaration by poster.

68. Every letter packet and small packet posted in any place outside the Colony and intended to be delivered at any place within the Colony and every letter packet and small packet posted in the Colony and intended to be delivered at any place outside the Colony shall have affixed to it a green Customs label:—

Green labels to be placed on letter packets and small packets.

- (a) of such kind and stating the contents of the packet in such manner and form and with such other particulars as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe; or
- (b) containing the words *Douane (peut etre ouvert d'office)* only in which case the packet shall have attached thereto or enclosed therein a declaration of such kind and stating the contents of the packet in such manner and form and with such other particulars as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe.

69. No foreign postal packet except a letter packet, small packet, parcel or insured box, having affixed thereto or accompanied by a label or declaration as aforesaid or except a sample post packet shall contain any goods or articles of merchandise: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit or restrict the carrying by post of any printed paper packet, commercial paper packet or articles for the blind packet which conforms with the Regulations made in respect of such packets.

Restriction on posting articles of merchandise.

70. Every letter packet, small packet, sample post packet, insured box and parcel shall either at the port of departure from or of arrival in the Colony, as the case may be or at such other place as the Collector of Customs and Excise shall direct, be produced by the proper Officer appointed in that behalf by the Postmaster-General, to the proper

Certain postal packets to be produced to the proper Officer of Customs and Excise.

Officer of Customs and Excise, and if the Officer of Customs and Excise require, it shall thereupon be opened by the Officer of the Post Office, who is hereby empowered and authorised to open the same for customs examination; and in any case where the contents of any such postal packet are found not to agree with the declaration or green Customs label which accompanies or is affixed to it, or with any declaration, invoice or other document purporting to relate to the contents of such packet which may either be transmitted therewith or produced by the addressee or his agent or by the person posting it, or if the contents or any of them are found to consist of goods prohibited to be conveyed by post or to be imported or exported, as the case may be, such postal packet and all its contents shall be deemed to be goods dealt with contrary to the customs laws, and shall be sent to the Collector of Customs and Excise to be dealt with as directed in the said laws.

Entry by  
Officer of  
Post Office.

71. The Officer aforesaid of the Post Office shall deliver to the proper Officer of Customs and Excise such entries of the contents or such other documents as the Collector of Customs and Excise shall require.

Entry to be  
made by  
addressee  
of *ad valorem*  
goods.

72. If any postal packet produced to an Officer of Customs and Excise as aforesaid contains, or purports to contain any goods subject to a duty equal to a percentage of the value thereof, such Officer may in writing require the addressee of the parcel, in lieu of an Officer of the Post Office, to make such entry or to sign such other documents as may be required by Regulation 71, and to deliver the same to him.

Effect of  
failure of  
addressee to  
make entry.

73. If within fourteen days of such notice the addressee shall not deliver such entry or documents as aforesaid and pay to the Collector of Customs and Excise the duties shown by such entry to be due, the goods in respect of which the addressee has failed to make entry or to pay the duties due thereon shall, for the purposes of section 61 of the Customs Ordinance, be deemed to be goods in respect of which the importer has not made perfect entry within ten days after the arrival of the ship in which the same were imported, and the said section shall apply accordingly.

Postmaster-  
General's  
obligations  
where duty  
payment  
refused.

Cap. 194.

74. If the addressee of a postal packet, not dealt with in the manner directed in section 29 of the Post Office Ordinance, addressed to the Colony refuses to pay any duty payable under the Customs laws in respect of the goods contained in such postal packet, the Postmaster-General may retain the postal packet, and may either pay to the Collector of Customs and Excise the duty payable and recover the same from the addressee or other person liable to pay the same in the same manner as if such duty were a rate of postage, or, at the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the notification of the arrival of such postal packet sent to the addressee, shall either send the postal packet to the Collector of Customs and Excise, or return it to the country of origin in accordance with Regulation 28 or 52.

Disposal of  
postal packets  
delivered to  
the Collector.

75. Any postal packet sent by the Postmaster-General to the Collector of Customs and Excise under the provisions of the preceding Regulation together with all goods contained therein shall be treated as goods dealt with contrary to the customs laws.

76. The duty payable on any goods contained in any postal packet to which these Regulations apply, and which may not be sent to the Collector of Customs and Excise as aforesaid, shall be paid over by the Postmaster-General to the Collector of Customs and Excise at such times and in such manner as shall be from time to time agreed between the two departments.

Postmaster  
General to  
pay duties  
received to  
Collector.

77. In addition to any sum in respect of postage, customs duty, or otherwise, there shall be charged on every postal packet received from abroad and upon which customs duty is levied, a fee of six cents.

Fee for  
packets  
containing  
goods.

## PART VII.

### REGISTRATION.

78.—(1) Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, and to any requirements of the Postal Authorities of the country to which the packet is addressed or through which it must pass, any outgoing postal packet other than a parcel or insured box may be registered.

Certain postal  
packets may  
be registered.

(2) This Regulation shall not apply to any packet addressed to initials or in pencil, but a packet may be addressed in copy ink pencil, unless it is sent in an envelope with a transparent cover.

(3) Every packet presented for registration must be enclosed in a strong cover appropriate to its contents, and must be securely fastened with wax, gum or other adhesive matter in such a manner as to render impossible the opening thereof without damage to the cover. A cover which has a transparent panel to show the address may be used, but the panel must form an integral part of the cover.

Registered  
articles to  
be securely  
fastened.

(4) If in the opinion of any officer of the Post Office to whom a packet is tendered for registration the packing is inadequate or objectionable, registration of the packet shall be refused.

(5) The address must be clearly written in English. Provided that the address may be repeated in another language.

Address.

79. The following rules shall apply to the registration of postal packets:—

Method of  
posting.

- (1) The packet must be posted by delivery for registration at a Post Office to an Officer on duty at such Post Office.
- (2) All sums chargeable on the registration of the packet, and all postage chargeable thereon, must be prepaid in the manner prescribed in Regulation 5, at the time of posting.
- (3) On delivery of the packet for registration, a certificate of posting, bearing thereon an acknowledgment that the registration fee has been paid, shall be obtained. This certificate must be filled up, and signed by the Officer of the Post Office receiving the packet.

80. For the registration of every outgoing postal packet there shall be charged and paid the sum of six cents.

81. The sender of a registered postal packet addressed for local delivery or to any foreign country or British Dominion, Colony or Possession, in the Postal Union, may obtain an advice of its delivery if application is first made at the office of posting, either at the time

Method of  
posting.

of posting or subsequently. The fee is 6 cents, which must be paid on application by stamps affixed by the sender to a form provided for the purpose. Enquiry as to the alleged loss or non-delivery of a registered packet must also be accompanied by a fee of 6 cents. If it is found that the postal service is in fault, the enquiry fee will be refunded.

Irregular  
posting of  
registered  
article.

82. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, every outgoing postal packet marked with the word "registered" or with any other word, phrase or mark indicating intended registration, posted otherwise than in accordance with paragraph (a) of Regulation 79 shall be treated as follows:—

- (a) If addressed to any place in the Colony, the postal packet shall be subjected to compulsory registration and charged upon delivery with a registration fee of 12 cents less any amount prepaid in excess of the postage.
- (b) If addressed to any place abroad, the postal packet shall be compulsorily registered, and sent forward but if insufficiently prepaid as regards postage and registration fee it shall be registered and sent forward surcharged with double the deficiency.

Compulsory  
registration.

83. Every uninsured outgoing postal packet (other than a parcel or small packet) which contains coin, bank-notes, currency notes, negotiable instruments payable to bearer, platinum, gold or silver, manufactured or not, precious stones, jewels or other precious articles and which is addressed to a country to which such articles are transmissible by post, shall be registered, and, if posted without registration, shall be returned to the sender.

Incoming  
packets.

84. Every uninsured incoming postal packet (other than a parcel or small packet) which contains coin, bank-notes, currency notes, negotiable instruments payable to bearer, platinum, gold, or silver, manufactured or not, precious stones, jewels or other precious articles, and which is not registered, shall be treated in accordance with Regulation 82 as if it were an inland postal packet intended for but posted without registration.

Compensation  
for loss.

85. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations,

- (a) If any article of pecuniary value, enclosed in or forming part of a registered postal packet, be lost or damaged so as entirely to destroy its value whilst in the custody of the Postmaster-General, the Postmaster-General may pay to any person or persons who may in the opinion of the Postmaster-General establish a reasonable claim to compensation (having regard to the nature of the article, the care with which it was packed, and other circumstances) such sum not exceeding nine dollars and sixty cents, as he may think just;
- (b) if any registered postal packet be lost whilst in the post, the Postmaster-General may pay to the sender of such packet a sum not exceeding nine dollars and sixty cents.

Provided that compensation shall not be payable in respect of the same packet under both paragraphs of this Regulation.

86.—(1) No registered postal packet will be delivered to the addressee unless and until he signs a receipt for it in such a form as the Postmaster-General shall require, and if this is not practicable, unless until the receipt is signed by some responsible person known to be personally connected with the house or place to which the packet is addressed, or by some person appointed by the addressee in writing to receive registered postal packets on his behalf.

Receipts to be signed for registered articles.

(2) In the case of a private box holder, forms of receipt shall be placed in his private letter box, unless instructions to the contrary have been given by him.

PART VII.

COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE.

87. If any article of pecuniary value, enclosed in or forming part of an uninsured parcel, be lost or damaged whilst in the course of conveyance by the post under the provisions of these Regulations, the Postmaster-General may pay to any person, or to the postal administration of any British possession or foreign country, if, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, such person or administration establishes a reasonable claim to compensation (having regard to the nature of the article, the care with which it was packed, and other circumstances) such sum as he may think just; provided that the sum paid by way of compensation shall not exceed four dollars and eighty cents in respect of a parcel not exceeding eleven pounds in weight and seven dollars and sixty-eight cents in respect of a parcel exceeding that weight.

Compensation for loss or damage in uninsured packet.

88.—(1) If any article of pecuniary value, enclosed in or forming part of an insured letter or parcel, be lost or damaged whilst in the course of conveyance by the post under the provisions of these Regulations, the Postmaster-General may pay to any person, or to the postal administration of any British possession or foreign country, if, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, such person or administration establishes a reasonable claim to compensation (having regard to the nature of the article) and care with which it was packed, and other circumstances such sum as he may think just;

Compensation—insured packet.

Provided that—

- (a) In the case of an outgoing insured letter or parcel where in addition to the postage payable in respect of such letter or parcel a compensation fee of an amount specified in the first column of the Third Schedule to these Regulations (and no more) is paid in respect of such letter or parcel, the sum paid by way of compensation shall not exceed the sum specified in the second column of the said Schedule opposite the said fee.
- (b) In the case of an incoming insured letter or parcel, the sum paid by way of compensation shall not in any case exceed two hundred and forty dollars, and in no case shall exceed the amount of the equivalent thereof for which the letter or parcel has been insured by the sender, as fixed from time to time by agreement between the Postmaster-General and any part of His Majesty's dominions or, in the case of a country from which the letter is transmitted,

(2) A letter or parcel shall not be insured for more than \$240, or for more than the limit of value as detailed in the London Post Office Guide, if the amount is less than \$240.

Insurance.

General provisions as to loss or damage.

89. (1) The Postmaster-General may give effect to the provisions of these Regulations as to the loss or damage of articles enclosed in or forming part of letters or parcels whether registered or insured or not, out of such aids or supplies as may be from time to time provided and appropriated by the Legislative Council for that purpose, but nothing contained in, or done under, or in pursuance of these Regulations shall render him liable, either personally or in his official capacity, to any action or other legal proceeding in respect of, or in consequence of, any such loss or damage, whether such loss or damage be occasioned by or arise from any act or neglect of any officer of the Post Office or any other person.

(2) The decision of the Postmaster-General on all questions arising between him and any person claiming payment in respect of the loss or damage of any letter or parcel or any article enclosed in or forming part of a letter or parcel shall be final and conclusive.

Compulsory Insurance.

90.—(1) Except as otherwise directed by the Postmaster-General, a parcel posted in or addressed to a country or place from or to which insured parcels are transmissible by post, and containing coin, bullion, or any article of jewellery or any article not for the time being transmissible in an uninsured parcel to or from such country or place, shall not be conveyed by post unless the same is insured.

(2) The following provisions shall apply to any such parcel if posted without insurance :—

(i) If such parcel be received at a Post Office in the Colony—

(a) the parcel shall be registered as if it were a letter, and may be detained for that purpose ;

(b) the parcel shall be charged with a registration fee of twelve cents, in addition to all other postage payable thereon ;

(c) No compensation shall be payable in respect of the loss or damage of the parcel or the contents thereof.

(ii) If such parcel be posted at a Post Office in the Colony it shall be treated in such manner as the Postmaster-General may direct, and no compensation shall be payable in respect of the loss or damage of the parcel or the contents thereof.

Insurance Offices.

91. Letters and parcels will be accepted for insurance at and insured letters and parcels from abroad may be addressed to the following Post Offices only :—

Arima.	Manzanilla.	Speyside (Tobago).
Arouca.	Mayaro.	St. Joseph.
Belmont.	Moriah (Tobago).	San Fernando.
Blanchisseuse.	Moruga.	Tabaquite.
Cedros.	Paio Seco.	Tableland.
Chaguanas.	Penal.	Tacarigua.
Couva.	Pointe-à-Pierre.	Toco.
Carapichaima.	Point Fortin.	Tunapuna.
Caroni.	Port-of-Spain (G.P.O.)	Williamsville.
Erin.	Princes Town.	Woodbrook.
Forest Reserve.	Rio Claro.	Scarborough (Tobago).
Gran Couva	Sangre Grande.	Roxborough (Tobago).
Guayaguayare.	San Juan.	
La Brea.	Siparia.	

92. The provisions of Regulations 79 and 81 shall apply to insured letters and parcels in like manner as they apply to registered postal packets. Application of Regulations 79 and 81.

93.—(1) The restrictions contained in paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of Regulation 78 shall apply to insured letters and parcels in like manner as they apply to registered postal packets. Application of Regulation 78.

(2) Insured articles may not bear erasures or corrections in the address at the time of posting.

94. All the seals on an insured letter or parcel shall be of the same kind of wax (or lead in the case of parcels) and bear distinct impressions of a single private device. Coins shall not be used for sealing and the device shall not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines or other marks which could readily be imitated. Seals to be identical and distinct.

95. The amount for which a letter or parcel is insured shall be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for twelve pounds (£12)", and shall not exceed the real value of the letter or parcel or its contents. No alteration or erasure of the inscription is allowed. The amount shall also, in the case of a parcel, be entered on the despatch note, if one is used. Insured amount to be written on packet.

96. As few stamps as possible shall be used to prepay the postage and insurance fee. They shall not be folded over the edge of the cover, and when more stamps than one are used, they shall be affixed with spaces between them. Stamps.

97.—(1) An insured letter received from abroad irregularly addressed to a Post Office other than one of those mentioned in Regulation 91, shall be retained and delivered at the nearest Post Office transacting insurance business, on being called for by the addressee. Restricted delivery in certain cases.

(2) An insured parcel received from abroad addressed to a Post Office other than one of those mentioned in Regulation 91, if endorsed "To be insured as far as the service permits" may be forwarded as uninsured to the Post Office of delivery at the sender's risk. An insured parcel not bearing this endorsement shall be retained and delivered at the nearest Post Office transacting insurance business, on being called for by the addressee.

98. Postal packets posted in the Colony which are found after being insured to be addressed to a country or place to which the insurance system does not extend, or have otherwise been irregularly insured, shall be returned to the senders. Treatment of insured letters irregularly accepted.

#### *Insured letters.*

99. In addition to the restrictions contained elsewhere in these Regulations, the following shall apply to every insured letter and insured letter packet. It shall not without the express permission of the Postmaster-General, nor unless posted in accordance with Part VI of these Regulations, contain coin, articles subject to customs duty (except paper money, securities and similar valuable papers) platinum, gold, silver, manufactured or not, precious stones, jewels and other valuables. Provided that an insured packet posted in accordance with Part VI of these Regulations may contain articles subject to customs duty where the importation of such articles in insured letter packets is permitted in the country or place to which the letter packet is addressed. Conditions of insurance.

Compulsory insurance.

100. Letters bearing on the outside a declaration of the value of the contents cannot be transmitted by post to places abroad unless they are insured and comply with the provisions of Part VI of these Regulations relating to letter packets.

*Insured boxes.*

Application to insured boxes.

101. The provisions of these Regulations, so far as the same are applicable, shall, subject to the provisions of Part VI of these Regulations and subject as hereinafter provided, apply to the transmission of insured boxes, as if such boxes were insured letters transmitted under these Regulations.

Maximum weight and dimensions.

102. Except by the special permission of the Postmaster-General no insured box shall be forwarded or delivered by post which exceeds 2 lb. in weight, 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth.

Prohibitions in respect of insured boxes.

103.—(1) Without the express permission of the Postmaster-General insured boxes shall not contain—

- (a) a letter or anything in the nature of a letter, or
- (b) bank notes, currency notes or other securities payable to bearer, or
- (c) securities and articles in the nature of commercial papers, or
- (d) any article or thing not authorised by the customs or other laws or regulations of the Colony or of the place to which the insured box is addressed.

(2) Regulation 99 shall not apply to insured boxes.

Redirection of insured boxes.

104. The provisions of Regulations 29 to 33 apply to insured boxes, which shall also be subject to the condition that no insured box redirected from a place out of the Colony to a place within the Colony shall be delivered to the addressee except upon payment of all charges to which the insured box has become liable by the law of the Colony or of any part of His Majesty's dominions or a foreign country.

PART IX

*Poste Restante.*

*Poste restante.*

105. Subject to the provisions of Regulation 107, postal packets of any kind to be called for may be posted at or to any Post Office in any country which has undertaken to provide such facilities subject to the conditions laid down in each case. The words "Poste Restante" "To be called for", "To await arrival", or similar instructions shall appear in the address.

Packets addressed to certain places to be placed in *Poste restante.*

106. Postal packets which are addressed to places in this Colony at which there is no delivery by letter carrier will be regarded as intended for the *Poste Restante* and dealt with accordingly.

To be used by strangers and travellers only.

107. The *Poste Restante* in this Colony shall be used solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers who may use the same for not more than three months except as provided in Regulation 106.



108. Postal packets addressed to initials or to fictitious names, or to a Christian name without a surname shall not be taken at the *Poste Restante*, but shall be treated as undeliverable postal packets.

Section packets  
taken  
undeliverable

109. Every person applying at a *Poste Restante* bank or other office must produce such evidence of his identity as the proper Officer of the Post Office may require.

Identification  
of applicants  
for postal  
packets.

110. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, postal packets shall be retained in the *Poste Restante* as follows:—

Time of  
retention in  
*Poste restante*.

If originating in the Colony, for one calendar month from date of receipt.

If originating from abroad, two calendar months from date of receipt.

Exceptionally, postal packets addressed to ships may be retained for three calendar months.

At the expiry of the above-mentioned periods, postal packets shall be treated as undeliverable.

PART X.

PRIVATE LETTER BOXES AND BAGS.

111. Private letter boxes may be rented at the Post Offices in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, Princes Town and Scarborough, and at such other Post Offices as the Postmaster-General may deem advisable, on the following conditions:—

Private  
Letter Boxes  
—Offices  
at which  
available.

(a) the rents of all private boxes shall be paid in advance and shall become due either on allotment, or, in the case of existing holders, on the first day of January of each year;

Fees payable.

(b) the annual rent shall be:—

Large boxes (Trinidad only) .....	8.40
Medium boxes (Trinidad only) .....	6.00
Small boxes (Trinidad) and any box in Tobago .....	3.60

\$ c.

(c) Where private letter boxes are rented on or after the 1st April in any year, the rent up to the 31st December shall be calculated at the rate of one-tenth of the foregoing rates for each month or part of a month, a broken period of the first month being reckoned as a full month.

(d) When a box is rented an amount of \$1.20, in addition to the rent of the box, shall be deposited by the renter as a guarantee for the safe return of the key when the use of the box is discontinued.

Key deposit

(e) A private box may not be rented or, except as hereinafter provided may not be used by more than one person or corporation.

(f) No person may rent a box under an assumed name, or for an improper purpose.

- Method of address. 112. No letters or other mail matter shall be placed in a private box, unless—  
 (i) addressed to the person or firm renting the box ; or  
 (ii) addressed to subordinates or employees of the person or firm renting the box ; or  
 (iii) addressed care of the person or firm renting the box ; and  
 (iv) bearing the number of the box.
- Box may not be transferred. 113. A box holder may not cede or transfer his box to any other person. In case any box is not used by the renter, the Postmaster-General may allot the box to another renter, without refunding any sum to the original box holder.
- Mis-sorted or mis-delivered correspondence. 114. Any mail matter erroneously delivered, or which through wrong address is sorted into a private letter box shall be returned immediately to the Post Office with the words " Not for Box No..... " written thereon.
- Damage to private box by renter. 115. Any injury or damage to a private letter box arising through the wilful act of the renter or his agent shall be made good by the Postmaster-General at the expense of the renter, who shall, on demand repay to the Postmaster-General the cost thereof.
- Power to refuse or withdraw box. 116. The Postmaster-General may in his absolute discretion refuse to allot a box to an applicant without assigning any reason for so doing, or may withdraw the privilege of renting a box by giving to the renter a month's notice of his intention to do so.
- Discontinuance of private box and return of key. 117. On discontinuing the use of a box, the key deposit shall be refunded to the renter as soon as practicable after the receipt of the key by the Postmaster at the office from which the box was rented. The key deposit shall be forfeited if the key is not surrendered within 14 days after the box is discontinued.
- Issue of duplicate key. 118. In the event of a key being lost, another shall be supplied to the renter on his depositing a further sum of \$1.20 which shall be returned if the key reported as lost is handed back to the Postmaster within one month from the date when the new key was supplied. If the lost key is not given back within this period, the original deposit shall be forfeited.
- Bulky correspondence. 119. Where for any reason any mail matter cannot be sorted into a private box, a notification of arrival shall be placed in the box.
- Delivery into box equivalent to personal delivery. 120. Delivery into a box shall in all respects be deemed equivalent to personal delivery to the addressee.
- Private Letter Bags.*
- Private letter bags. 121. No person may be allowed the use of a private letter bag except on the authority of the Postmaster-General after the prescribed fees have been paid.
- Rental payable. 122. The rent of a private letter bag shall be \$12.00 in respect of each calendar year or part thereof and shall be paid in advance. Provided that where a private letter bag is rented on or after the 1st April in any year, the rent for the balance of that year shall be calculated at the rate of \$1.20 for each month or part of a month.

PART XI.

REPLY COUPONS.

123. Coupons issued by the International Postal Union for the purpose of prepaying replies, and exchangeable in any country of the Postal Union for a stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single rate letter from that country, shall be sold at the General Post Office, Port-of-Span, and the Post Offices at San Fernando and Scarborough, at the price of 12 cents each.

124. Coupons as aforesaid received from other countries may be exchanged at any Money Order Office in this Colony for postage stamps of the value of 6 cents.

125. Imperial Reply Coupons valid within the British Empire only shall be sold at the General Post Office, Port-of-Spain, and the Post Offices at San Fernando and Scarborough at the price of 5 cents each.

126. Imperial Reply Coupons may be exchanged at any Money Order Office in the Colony for stamps of the value of 3 cents.

127. Not more than ten International Reply Coupons or ten Imperial Reply Coupons will be sold to, or exchanged for, the same person on any one day.

PART XII.

MONEY ORDER REGULATIONS.

128. Inland and foreign money orders shall be issued and paid at the Post Offices specified in the Fourth Schedule to these Regulations.

129. The rates of commission to be charged for the issue of inland and foreign money orders and the other charges leviable under these Regulations, shall be in accordance with the rates set forth in the Fifth Schedule to these Regulations.

130. Every money order and advice issued must be drawn on authorised forms only.

Issue of Inland Money Orders.

131. No single inland money order can be issued for a sum exceeding five hundred dollars.

132. When applying for money orders the remitter shall fill in, in ink, the printed requisition form, which will be supplied gratuitously at all money order offices, showing, as fully as possible, the name, title or designation, as the case may be, of the payee together with the amount of the money order required, the office at which payable, and the full name and address of the remitter. A money order cannot be made payable to two or more persons, nor to a person indicated only by initials or by a fictitious name.

133. When issued, every money order shall be handed by the Postmaster to the remitter to be transmitted by him to the payee, and an advice sent from the issuing office to the paying office, containing information as to the amount and the name of the payee and of the remitter.

134. The person presenting a money order for payment must, unless it be presented through a Bank, furnish the remitter's name for comparison with the advice.

*Issue of Foreign Money Orders.*

Limit for  
foreign money  
orders.

135.—(a) The maximum amount for which a single money order may be drawn on Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Eire, India, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Grenada, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts or Tortola shall be forty pounds; but for a single order drawn on Canada or the United States of America the maximum shall be one hundred dollars.

(b) The maximum amount in other cases shall be as shown in the London Post Office Guide.

How amounts  
to be  
expressed.

136.—(1) All money orders shall be expressed in sterling except those drawn upon Canada and the United States of America, which shall be expressed in dollars and cents.

(2) No money order may be cashed for an amount including a fractional part of a penny.

Requisition  
for foreign-  
money orders.

137. A person applying for a money order payable abroad shall fill in the special requisition form supplied for the purpose. Latin characters only may be used when completing this form, which may be filled in by the remitter himself or by any one on his behalf. The amount of the money order, the office of payment, the name and full address of the payee and the name and full address of the remitter shall be stated clearly.

Postmaster-  
General not  
responsible for  
consequences  
of defects.

138. The Postmaster-General shall not be responsible for any wrong delivery or payment resulting from, or facilitated by indistinctness, inaccuracy or incompleteness of name or address or any other defect in any application for a money order.

Issue of  
money order.

139. The issuing Postmaster shall hand to the remitter either:—

- (1) A money order to be forwarded by post to the payee for presentation at the office of payment, or
- (2) In cases where arrangements have been made for the payee to receive a money order through the chief office of the country of payment, a form with a slip attached notifying that the form is of no value except as a receipt.

Commission  
payable on  
"through"  
money orders.

140. An additional commission of four cents for each pound or fraction of a pound with a minimum of eight cents upon money orders for all countries sent through the intermediary of the United Kingdom shall be deducted from the amount of the order before it is re-advised from London.

Regulations  
of country  
of payment  
to apply.

141. The payment of a money order drawn on an office abroad shall be subject to the regulations of the country of payment. The payee may be required to produce documentary evidence of his identity before payment.

Irregular use  
of money  
order service.

142. Should it appear at any time that money orders are being used by persons for the transmission of large sums of money, or to profit by an advance in the rate of exchange, or in other circumstances causing abuses or acting injuriously to the postal revenue, the Postmaster-General on the direction of the Governor shall be empowered to increase the prescribed rates of commission, or to suspend the issue of such money orders.

Validity of  
money orders  
payable  
abroad.

143. Orders issued in the Colony for payment abroad shall be valid for twelve months after the month of issue, except orders payable in the Belgian Congo, which are valid for eight months only, and in Austria, Brazil, India, the Dutch West Indies, and Uruguay, which are valid for six months only after the month of issue.

*Payment of Money Orders (Inland or Foreign).*

144. No money order shall be paid unless the corresponding advice has been previously received nor unless the advice bears the date stamp of the office at which the order purports to have been issued, nor unless the identity of the person presenting the money order is established to the satisfaction of the paying officer.

Payment of Money Orders

145. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations the paying officer shall make payment of every order presented (otherwise than through a Bank) when it is properly received, provided the name of the remitter as furnished by the applicant, is in agreement with the advice, or appears on the order, unless the paying officer has good reason or believing that the applicant is neither the payee nor his agent. A money order payable to a limited liability company, corporation or society shall be completed by the insertion of the name of the company, Corporation or society in the receipt space, together with the signature of a responsible officer such as the secretary, manager, director, treasurer or accountant, and the description of his official position.

Method of payment.

146. When an order is crossed for payment through a bank, payment shall be made to a duly accredited representative of the bank, provided that the order bears a legible imprint of the bank's stamp.

Payment through bank.

147. Money orders shall be paid subject to the possession by the Postmaster of the paying office of sufficient funds, and the Postmaster-General shall not be responsible for any delay in payment owing to insufficient funds being available.

Delay in payment in certain cases.

148. If a payee is unable to write, he must sign the receipt by making his mark, which shall be witnessed in writing. The witness should sign his name and write his address in the presence of the paying officer. The paying officer shall not himself act as witness. It shall not be necessary that the witness be personally acquainted with the payee.

Illiterate payee.

149. The rate of conversion for money orders issued in this Colony and payable in Canada and the United States of America shall be as set forth in the Sixth Schedule to these Regulations.

Conversion rates for money orders issued on Canada and the United States of America.

150. The rates of conversion for money orders issued in the United States of America and payable in this Colony shall be as follows:—

Conversion rates for money orders issued in the United States of America.

When the local rate of exchange is at a discount, the deduction from each complete dollar shall be 2 cents for each two per cent. of discount or part thereof.

When the local rate of exchange is at a premium the addition to each complete dollar shall be

- (a) in respect of the first 5 per cent. of the premium,
- (b) in respect of each additional 2 per cent. of the premium or part thereof, 2 cents.

151. After once paying a money order by whomsoever presented the Postmaster-General shall not be liable to any further claim nor to pay compensation for the loss or injury arising out of delay in payment of a money order or out of any other irregularity in connection with a money order.

Non-liability of Postmaster-General.

Advice of payment of money order.

152. Where the remitter of a money order desires to be advised of the date of payment of the order, he shall apply to the office of issue either at the time of issue of the money order or subsequently, and pay a fee of six cents. The issuing Postmaster shall then arrange for an advice of payment to be sent to the remitter.

Payment transferred to another office.

153. If the payee of a money order desires to receive payment in the Colony at some other office than that upon which the order has been drawn, such transfer may be granted free of charge.

Loss of a money order.

154. In case of the miscarriage or loss of an inland or foreign money order in transmission through the post (except those issued in the United States of America or Canada) a duplicate order shall be issued free of charge upon written application containing the necessary particulars being made to the Postmaster-General, Port-of-Spain. Should an order be lost by the remitter or payee, a fee equal to the commission of the amount of an inland money order of the same value (which should be forwarded with the application for a duplicate order) shall be paid by him to the Postmaster-General.

Duplicate money orders.

155. Where a duplicate money order is required to replace a missing order issued in the United States of America or Canada, application shall be made by the payee or remitter to the Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D.C., or Postmaster-General, Ottawa, respectively, in conformity with the regulations established in those countries.

Indemnity to be given.

156. Before a duplicate postal money order issued in the United States of America is paid in this Colony, the payee shall sign an indemnity in the following form :---

" I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the sum of  
" .....and I agree to refund to  
" the Postmaster-General of Trinidad, the amount  
" of the original order of which the particulars are  
" shown in the Coupon of Duplicate Money Order  
" attached hereto, should it have been already, or  
" be at any time hereafter, presented and paid, of  
" which presentation and payment the production  
" of the said order purporting to be stamped with  
" the date stamp of a paying office shall be sufficient  
" evidence."

12 cents Stamp  
to be affixed  
here if Duplicate  
Money Order exceeds \$24.

Signature.....

If the sum to be paid exceeds \$24.00 he shall also affix a stamp to the value of twelve cents to the form of indemnity and cancel the stamp by writing thereon his initials and the date.

157. Any remitter who desires to stop payment of an order shall make written application to the Postmaster-General, giving full particulars of the order, and shall pay to him a fee of six cents. The Postmaster-General may refund to the remitter the amount of a money order so applied for, provided such has not already been paid, and in any such case the Postmaster-General is free from all liability to the payee.

Procedure for stopping payment of a money order.

158. Every inland or foreign money order issued by the Postmaster-General shall become void at the expiration of twelve months from the date of issue.

Void orders.

159. Repayment of the amount of an original, a void or a duplicate money order shall not be made to the remitter until an authorisation for such repayment shall first have been obtained from the country where such orders are payable. A fee equal to the amount of the commission chargeable on an inland money order of similar value shall be paid by the remitter in addition to any fee paid under Regulation 157 for stopping payment.

Repayment of money order not to be effected until authorised.

160. Every money order issued in another country and payable in the Colony which has not been paid within twelve months of the month in which it was issued shall be void.

Expiration of money orders issued abroad.

PART XIII.

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

161. The Postmaster-General may issue and pay Post Office telegraph money orders for sums not exceeding forty pounds to and from the United Kingdom respectively.

Maximum amount of telegraph money orders.

162. The charges for telegraph money orders issued in this Colony shall be as follows :—

Fee payable.

- (a) commission at the ordinary rate for money orders issued for payment in the United Kingdom.
- (b) a charge for the telegram of advice at the ordinary rate for telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom, and
- (c) a supplementary fee of twelve cents for each order.

163. On paying for the additional words required the remitter of a telegraph money order may add to the telegram of advice any short communication, in English, which he may wish to send to the payee, and may also if he so desires prepay the cost of a telegraphic reply to such communication.

Remitter may send private communication in advice telegram.

164. The remitter of a telegraph money order shall defray all expenses and bear all losses resulting from the address of the telegram of advice or that of the payee being incorrect or insufficient to ensure due payment to the proper person.

Full address to be furnished.

165. If the remitter intends that a money order shall be called for at a Post Office, the words *Poste Restante* must be written instead of an address after the payee's name. In the absence of these words, it shall be assumed that the order is to be sent out for delivery.

Poste restante.

166. The Postmaster-General shall supply the remitter with an advice of payment on payment of a fee of 6 cents. If the remitter desires that a request for an advice of payment be communicated to the office of payment in the telegram of advice, he shall also pay the cost of including the words "advise payment."

Advice of payment.

Issuing  
Offices for  
telegraph  
money orders.

167. Telegraph money orders may be sent from the General Post Office, Port-of-Spain, the Post Offices at San Fernando and Scarborough, or from any other Post Office in the Colony through the medium of the General Post Office at Port-of-Spain.

Where  
payable.

168. Telegraph money orders shall be paid at any money order office in the Colony.

General  
Regulations  
to apply to  
United  
Kingdom  
telegraph  
orders.

169. The general Regulations relating to foreign money orders shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to telegraph money orders exchanged with the United Kingdom.

Non-liability  
of Postmaster-  
General.

170. The Postmaster-General shall not be liable for any loss or damage which may be incurred or sustained by reason or on account of any mistake or default in the transmission or delivery of a telegraph money order.

#### PART XIV.

##### POSTAL ORDERS.

Offices  
transacting  
postal order  
business.

171. Inland postal orders and British postal orders shall be issued and paid at the Post Offices specified in the Seventh Schedule to these Regulations, and shall be in such form as the Postmaster-General shall direct.

Denominations  
of inland  
postal orders.

172. Inland postal orders shall be issued for amounts of twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five cents, one dollar, one dollar and fifty cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, and for three, four and five dollars.

Commission  
payable.

173. A sum of four cents shall be paid as commission in respect of each inland postal order issued, irrespective of its value.

Extension of  
value by  
postage  
stamps.

174. The sender of an inland postal order may increase its value by an amount not exceeding twenty-four cents by affixing postage stamps of the Colony to the face of the order. Stamps perforated with initials or marks, or embossed or cut-out impressed stamps shall not be valid for this purpose.

Denominations  
of British  
postal orders.

175. British postal orders, payable at all Post Offices in the United Kingdom and in the British Possessions indicated in the London Post Office Guide, shall be issued in this Colony in denominations of one, two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-one shillings and also of sixpence, one shilling and sixpence, two shillings and sixpence and twelve shillings and sixpence.

Poundage  
payable.

176. British postal orders shall be subject to charges for poundage as follows:—

For each order from sixpence to two shillings and sixpence .. .. .	4 cents.
For each order from three shillings to fifteen shillings ..	6 do.
For each order from twenty shillings to twenty-one shillings .. .. .	8 do.



177. The sender of a British postal order (except in the case of an order payable in Canada) may increase its value by an even number of cents not exceeding ten by affixing Trinidad postage stamps not exceeding two in number to the face of the order in the spaces provided. Stamps perforated with initials or marks or embossed or cut-out impressed stamps shall not be valid.

Extension or  
value by  
postage  
stamps.

178. Inland postal orders are valid for a period of three months from the last day of the month of issue. If after the expiration of that period the order is sent to the Postmaster-General, Port-of-Spain, and if after enquiry the Postmaster-General shall in his discretion authorise payment, a commission equal to the original poundage shall be charged. The poundage thus paid shall be affixed in postage stamps to the back of the order.

Period of  
validity  
(inland).

179. British postal orders are valid for a period of six months from the last day of the month of issue. If after the expiration of that period the order is sent to the Postmaster-General, Port-of-Spain, and if after enquiry the proper authority shall authorise payment, a commission equal to the original poundage shall be charged. The poundage thus paid shall be affixed in postage stamps to the back of the order.

(British).

180. The Postmaster-General shall not be liable to any further claim in regard to any postal order which has once been paid, to whomsoever it may have been paid.

Postmaster  
General not  
liable after  
postal order  
once paid.

181. The name of the payee and the name of the Office of payment must be inserted in the appropriate place, and the order must be properly receipted before any postal order is paid. In the case of a postal order payable to a limited liability company, corporation or society, the name of the company, corporation or society must be stamped or written in the receipt space and below it must appear the signature of some responsible officer such as secretary, manager, director, treasurer or accountant, with a description of his official position.

Payment to  
the public.

182. Any person presenting an inland or British postal order may be required to sign his own name thereto, notwithstanding that the receipt may have been already signed.

Presenter  
to sign  
personally.

183. The Postmaster-General may refuse payment of a postal order on which any erasure or alteration appears, or which has not been stamped and signed by the issuing Postmaster, or which has been cut, defaced or mutilated, and may in his discretion delay payment of an order.

Erasure or  
alteration on  
postal order  
a bar to  
payment.

184. The sender of a postal order may obtain repayment of the amount (but not the poundage) on presenting the order and the counterfoil at the issuing office. If the order has been crossed for payment through a bank, the sender must first cancel the crossing by writing across the face of the order the words "Please pay cash" and adding his initials.

Repayment  
to sender.

185. No person is entitled to receive the amount of any postal order other than the rightful owner thereof.

Postal  
orders not  
negotiable.

186. All other Postal Regulations in force are hereby revoked.

Repeal.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Regulation  
12.2).

Aden (including Kameron Island and Perion).	Leeward Islands, viz. : <i>(continued)</i> .
Ascension.	Montserrat and the Virgin Island (British)
Australia.	Malay States, viz. :
Bahamas.	Johore.
Barbados.	Kedah.
Bechuanaland Protectorate.	Kelantan.
Basutoland.	Negri-Sembilan.
Bermuda.	Pahang.
British Guiana.	Perak.
British Honduras.	Perlis.
British Indian Post Offices at Bahrein, Dubai and Muscat.	Selangor.
British Solomon Island Protectorate and the Islands within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.	Trengganu.
British Somaliland.	Malta.
Brunei (Borneo).	Mauritius.
Burma.	Morocco :—
Cameroons (British sphere).	British Post Office at Tangier.
Canada.	Newfoundland.
Cayman Islands.	New Zealand (including Cook Islands).
Ceylon.	Nigeria.
Cyprus.	North Borneo (State of)
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.	Nyasaland Protectorate.
Eire (Ireland).	Palestine.
Falkland Islands.	Papua (British New Guinea).
Fiji Islands.	Rhodesia.
Gambia.	St. Helena.
Gibraltar.	Sarawak.
Gold Coast Colony.	Seychelles.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hong Kong.	Sierra Leone.
India (British) (including Andaman Islands).	South West Africa.
India (British and French Post Offices in the French Settlements).	Straits Settlements.
Jamaica.	Swaziland.
Kenya.	Tanganyika Territory.
Labuan.	Togoland (British sphere).
Leeward Islands, viz. :	Trans Jordan.
Antigua.	Tristan de Cunha.
St. Kitts.	Turk's and Caicos Islands.
Nevis.	Uganda.
	Union of South Africa.
	Windward Islands, viz. :
	Dominica.
	Grenada.
	St. Lucia and
	St. Vincent.
	Zanzibar.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Regulation 47.)

PARCEL POST RATES FOR FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PARCELS.

COUNTRY.	POSTAGE RATES FOR PARCELS NOT EXCEEDING.			
	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.
The United Kingdom ...	\$ c. 48	\$ c. 72	\$ c. 1 08	\$ c. 1 68
Irish Free State ...	70	94	1 26	No service
Grenada ...				
St. Vincent ...				
St. Lucia ...				
Antigua ...				
St. Kitts ...				
Dominica ...				
Montserrat ...	24	48	72	1 44
Nevis ...				
Tortola ...				
Anguilla ...				
Barbados ...				
Jamaica ...				
British Guiana ...				
Bermuda ...				
Dutch Guiana <i>via</i> Georgetown ...	56	96	1 36	2 48
French Guiana <i>via</i> Georgetown ...	78	1 14	1 50	No service.
Martinique ( <i>via</i> St. Lucia) ...	48	90	1 26	2 28
St. Martins ...				
St. Eustatius } <i>via</i> St. Kitts ...	48	96	1 44	2 88
Saba ...				
Canada ...	For each lb. or fraction of a lb. up to a maximum of 20 lb. 12 cents per lb.			
United States of America ...	For each lb. or fraction of a lb. up to 22 lb. \$ c. 14			
Alaska ...	\$ c. 27			
Philippine Islands ...	\$ c. 27			
Hawaii ...	\$ c. 27			
Guam ...	\$ c. 24			
Samoa ...	\$ c. 24			
Porto Rico ...	\$ c. 17			
Canal Zone ...	\$ c. 14			
U. S. Virgin Islands ...	\$ c. 14			
Newfoundland <i>via</i> Canada ...	20 cents per lb. (maximum 11 lb.)			

\* The postage rates on parcels addressed to foreign countries, not enumerated above, shall be the rates as shown in the London Postal Guide to which amounts shall be added:

For parcels not exceeding 3 lb.	\$ c. 28
For parcels exceeding 3 lb. but not exceeding 7 lb.	40
Do. do. 7 lb. do. do. 11 lb.	66
Do. do. 11 lb. do. do. 22 lb.	1 08

(Regulation  
88.)

## THIRD SCHEDULE.

## INSURANCE FEES.

<i>Fee.</i>					<i>Limit of compensation.</i>
10 cents ...	...	...	...	...	\$ c. 57 60
14 cents ...	...	...	...	...	115 20
18 cents ...	...	...	...	...	172 80
22 cents ...	...	...	...	...	230 40
26 cents ...	...	...	...	...	240 00

(Regulation  
128.)

## FOURTH SCHEDULE.

LIST OF POST OFFICES AT WHICH INLAND AND FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS  
ARE ISSUED AND PAID.

Arima.	La Brea.	San Fernando.
Arouca.	Manzanilla.	Sangre Grande.
Belmont.	Mayaro.	San Juan.
Blanchisseuse.	Moriah (Tobago).	Scarborough (Tobago).
Carapichaima.	Moruga.	St. Joseph.
Caroni.	Newtown.	Siparia.
Cedros.	Palo Seco.	Speyside (Tobago).
Chaguanas.	Penal.	Tabaquite.
Couva.	Pointe-a-Pierre.	Tableland.
Erin.	Point Fortin.	Tacarigua.
Forest Reserve.	Port-of-Spain (Chief Office)	Toco.
Gran Couva.	Princes Town.	Tunapuna.
Guayaguayare.	Rio Claro.	Williamsville.
	Roxborough (Tobago).	Woodbrook.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(Regulation 123.)

RATES OF COMMISSION PAYABLE UPON INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

- For any sum not exceeding \$10.00 ... 6 cents.
- For every additional \$5.00 or fraction of \$5.00 ... 2 cents.
- A single money Order cannot be issued for more than \$500.00.

RATES OF COMMISSION PAYABLE UPON FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Amount of Order.	West Indian Colonies, Bermuda, British Honduras and British Guiana.	United Kingdom and through Orders.	India.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
For any sum not exceeding 10s. ...	4	4	12
For any sum exceeding 10s. but not exceeding £1 ...	4	6	18
For any sum exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2 ...	8	12	24
For every additional £1 or fraction of £1	4	6	6
A single Money Order cannot be issued for more than ...	£40	£40	£40

RATES OF COMMISSION UPON MONEY ORDERS FOR CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The rate of Commission payable on Money Orders issued on Canada and the United States of America shall be :—

- For any sum not exceeding \$5.00 ... 6 cents
- For every additional \$5.00 or fraction of \$5.00 ... 6 cents

A single money order shall not be issued for more than \$100.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(Regulation 149)

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF U.S.A. AND CANADIAN DOLLARS TO THE POUND STERLING

Amount of order in U.S.A. or Canadian Dollars.	STERLING EQUIVALENT WHEN THE LOCAL RATES OF EXCHANGE ARE AT:—											
	Par	A premium not exceeding										
		5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
02	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
04	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
06	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 5
08	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
10	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 8
20	0 0 10	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 1 3	0 1 3
40	0 1 8	0 1 9	0 1 10	0 1 11	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 1	0 2 2	0 2 3	0 2 4	0 2 5	0 2 6
50	0 2 1	0 2 2	0 2 4	0 2 5	0 2 6	0 2 7	0 2 9	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 2
1 00	0 4 2	0 4 5	0 4 7	0 4 10	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 5 8	0 5 11	0 6 1	0 6 3	0 6 3
2 00	0 8 4	0 8 9	0 9 2	0 9 7	0 10 0	0 10 5	0 10 10	0 11 3	0 11 8	0 12 1	0 12 6	0 12 6
3 00	0 12 6	0 13 2	0 13 9	0 14 5	0 15 0	0 15 8	0 16 3	0 16 11	0 17 6	0 18 2	0 18 9	0 18 9
4 00	0 16 8	0 17 6	0 18 4	0 19 2	1 0 0	1 0 10	1 1 8	1 2 6	1 3 4	1 4 2	1 5 0	1 5 0
5 00	1 0 19	1 1 11	1 2 11	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 6 1	1 7 1	1 8 2	1 9 2	1 10 3	1 11 3	1 11 3
6 00	1 5 0	1 6 3	1 7 6	1 8 9	1 10 0	1 11 3	1 12 6	1 13 9	1 15 0	1 16 3	1 17 6	1 17 6
7 00	1 9 2	1 10 8	1 12 1	1 13 7	1 15 0	1 16 6	1 17 11	1 18 5	2 0 10	2 2 4	2 3 9	2 3 9
8 00	1 13 4	1 15 0	1 16 8	1 18 4	2 0 0	2 1 8	2 3 4	2 5 0	2 6 8	2 8 4	2 10 0	2 10 0
9 00	1 17 6	1 19 5	2 1 3	2 3 2	2 5 0	2 6 11	2 8 9	2 10 8	2 12 6	2 14 5	2 16 3	2 16 3
10 00	2 1 8	2 3 9	2 5 10	2 7 11	2 10 0	2 12 1	2 14 2	2 16 3	2 18 4	3 0 5	3 2 6	3 2 6
20 00	4 3 4	4 7 6	4 11 8	4 15 10	5 0 0	5 4 2	5 8 4	5 12 6	5 16 8	6 0 10	6 5 0	6 5 0
30 00	6 5 0	6 11 3	6 17 6	7 3 9	7 10 0	7 16 3	8 2 6	8 8 9	8 15 0	9 1 3	9 7 6	9 7 6
40 00	8 6 8	8 15 0	9 3 4	9 11 8	10 0 0	10 8 4	10 16 8	11 5 0	11 13 4	12 1 8	12 10 0	12 10 0
50 00	10 8 4	10 18 9	11 9 2	11 19 7	12 10 0	13 0 5	13 10 10	14 1 3	14 11 8	15 2 1	15 12 6	15 12 6
60 00	12 10 0	13 2 6	13 15 0	14 7 6	15 0 0	15 12 6	16 5 0	16 17 6	17 10 0	18 2 6	18 15 0	18 15 0
70 00	14 11 8	15 6 3	16 0 10	16 15 5	17 10 0	18 4 7	18 19 2	19 13 9	20 8 4	21 2 11	21 17 6	21 17 6
80 00	16 13 4	17 10 0	18 6 8	19 3 4	20 0 0	20 16 8	21 13 4	22 10 0	23 6 8	24 3 4	25 0 0	25 0 0
90 00	18 15 0	19 13 9	20 12 6	21 11 3	22 10 0	23 8 9	24 7 6	25 6 3	26 5 0	27 3 9	28 2 6	28 2 6
100 00	20 16 8	21 17 6	22 18 4	23 19 2	25 0 0	26 0 10	27 1 8	28 2 6	29 3 4	30 4 2	31 5 0	31 5 0

## SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(Regulation  
171.)LIST OF POST OFFICES AT WHICH INLAND AND BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS  
ARE ISSUED AND PAID.

Arima.	Gran Couva.	Rio Claro.
Arouca.	Grande Riviere.	Rose Hill.
Belmont.	Guaico.	Roxborough (Tobago).
Biche.	Guayaguayare.	San Fernando.
Blanchisseuse.	Indian Walk.	Sangre Grande.
Brasso.	La Brea.	San Juan.
Brasso Piedra.	Longdenville.	Scarborough (Tobago).
Brothers Road.	Manzanilla.	Siparia.
Caparo.	Mayaro.	Speyside (Tobago).
Carapichaima.	Moriah (Tobago).	St. Joseph.
Caroni.	Moruga.	St. Juliens.
Chaguanas.	Mucurapo.	Tabaquite.
Charlotteville (Tobago).	Newtown.	Tableland.
Claxton Bay.	Oropouche.	Tacarigua.
Couva.	Palo Seco.	Toco.
Cumuto.	Penal.	Todds Road.
Cunupia.	Pointe-a-Pierre.	Tunapuna.
Diego Martin.	Point Fortin.	Williamsville.
Erin.	Poole.	Woodbrook.
Flanagin Town.	Port-of-Spain	
Forest Reserve.	Princes Town.	

Made by the Governor in Executive Council this twenty-third day of November, 1938.

W. E. BOARDMAN,  
*Clerk of the Council.*

Approved by resolution of the Legislative Council this twenty-fifth day of November, 1938.

W. E. BOARDMAN,  
*Clerk of the Council.*