

(d) Letters to Prisoners of War in neutral countries should also be short and clearly written in order to avoid delay. Letters containing newspaper cuttings or unmounted photographs of persons will not, however, be stopped, but will be liable to considerable delay (see also paragraphs 2 (e) and 8).

(e) Letters to Prisoners of War in any foreign country must not contain any information which might be of use to the enemy. No reference to the naval, military or political situation or to naval or military movements or organizations, is allowed. Letters containing such references will not be delivered. Illustrations of warships, camps, docks, or conspicuous landmarks or bird's-eye views must not be sent. Any enclosures whatever in a letter may entail delay.

(f) All letters must contain the name and address of the sender.

3. Parcels for British (including Canadian) and Allied Military or Naval Prisoners (other than officers), or Civilians.

(a) Method of address.—Parcels for a Canadian Prisoner of War belonging to the Canadian Contingent must be addressed in care of the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, London, England. Unless they are so addressed they cannot be accepted. The address should be in the following form:—No. 12345, Private A. G. Robinson, 48th Highlanders, Canadian Contingent, B.E.F., Canadian Prisoner of War, Gottingen, Germany, c/o Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, London, England.

Parcels for Canadian Prisoners of War belonging to the Imperial Forces, for Canadian civilian Prisoners of War, and for Allied Prisoners of War, must be fully addressed to the place of destination, care of Central Prisoners of War Committee, 4 Thurloe Place, London, S.W.

(b) Packing.—Parcels should be packed in the same manner as parcels for delivery in the United Kingdom. Despatch Notes and Customs' Declarations are not required. The parcels will be repacked before being despatched from the United Kingdom.

(c) Prohibitions.—The following articles, in addition to those mentioned in paragraph 5 (d), must not be included:—

(i) Tins or other receptacles which cannot conveniently be opened for inspection.

(ii) Foodstuffs of all kinds.

(iii) (To enemy countries only).—Regulation uniforms, and all articles of clothing, and boots for naval and military prisoners other than officers.

(d) Persons desiring to have food or articles of clothing sent to a Canadian Prisoner of War belonging to the Canadian Contingent should send money for the purpose to Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society. Articles other than food or clothing for such prisoners may also be purchased through the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, London, England, or may be sent to the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, London, England, to be forwarded if not prohibited. A letter (closed) containing a remittance and asking the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, London, England, to send food or other articles to such a Prisoner of War should be addressed to the Prisoner of War, care of the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, London, England, in the form indicated in paragraph 3 (a), and

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if so addressed, may be sent free of charge in respect of postage or (where necessary) of registration.

The remittance should be in the form of a Post Office Money Order drawn in favour of the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, London, England, for the Prisoner of War in question.

The letter will be opened by the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, London, England, and the parcel will be sent in accordance with the request contained in the letter. The name of any adopter or relative at whose expense a parcel is sent will be communicated to the Prisoner of War.

(Letters addressed to the Canadian Red Cross Society, London, England, as distinct from those addressed to Prisoners, care of the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, London, England, must be prepaid).

In the case of Canadian Prisoners of War belonging to the Imperial Forces or of Canadian civilian Prisoners of War or of Allied Prisoners of War, the terms of this regulation apply, and the same procedure should be followed, with the exception that in all such cases letters should be addressed care of, and Money Orders drawn in favour of the Central Prisoners of War Committee, 4 Thurloe Place, London, S.W., England, who are acting for this class of prisoners.

4. Parcels for Officers:—

(a) Method of address. Parcels should be addressed in the manner stated in paragraph 2 (a) as applicable to letters. Parcels will not be accepted for transmission unless the address includes the name of the place of internment. The address must be clearly written in ink in at least two places on the outer cover of each parcel.

(b) Packing.—Parcels for Officer Prisoners of War must be very strongly packed. Ordinary thin cardboard boxes such as shoeboxes, and thin wooden boxes should not be used; nor does a single sheet of ordinary brown paper afford sufficient protection. Parcels which are found to be inadequately protected will not be forwarded. Even where proper materials are used, it is important that the contents should be tightly packed so as not to shake about during transit. All parcels should be packed in such a way as not to impede examination by the censors.

(c) The following forms of packing are recommended:—

(i) Strong double cardboard or strawboard boxes. Those made of corrugated cardboard and having lids which completely enclose the sides of the box are most suitable.

(ii) Strong wooden boxes.

(iii) Tin boxes such as are used for packing biscuits.

(iv) Several folds of stout packing paper.

Parcels for Prisoners of War in Bulgaria and Turkey must be packed in wood, tin or hemp canvas; no other kind of textile material may be used. Parcels packed merely in paper or cardboard cannot be accepted.

Parcels for Prisoners of War in Germany or Austria-Hungary must not be packed in any kind of textile material.

Butter, etc., should be wrapped in several folds of grease-proof paper and enclosed in a tin which should have a tightly fitting lid but not be sealed against inspection; the tin should be enclosed with any other articles for transmission in an outer box.