

6. Printed papers must be either placed in wrappers, upon rollers, between boards, in covers open at both sides or at both ends, or in unclosed envelopes, or simply folded in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet, or, lastly, tied with a string easy to unfasten.

7. Address-cards, and all printed matter of the form and substance of an unfolded card, may be forwarded without wrapper, envelopes, fastenings, or fold.

8. Cards bearing the inscription "Post-card" are not allowed to go at the rate for printed matter.

XIX.—*Samples.*

1. Samples of merchandise are only allowed to pass at the reduced postage which is allotted to them by Article V. of the Convention, under the following conditions:—

2. They must be placed in bags, boxes, or removable envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

3. They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any writing, except the name of the sender or that of his firm, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade-mark, numbers, prices, and indications relative to weight or size, or to the quantity to be disposed of, or such as are necessary to determine the origin and nature of the goods.

4. By common consent between the administrations concerned, that is to say, between the administration of the country of origin and of the country of destination, and of the country or countries, if any, performing the transit *à découvert* or in closed mails, packets of liquids, oils, fatty substances, dry powders, whether dyes or not, as well as packets of live bees, may be admitted to transmission as samples of merchandise, provided that they be packed in the following manner:—

- (1.) Liquids, oils, and fatty substances easily liquefied must be enclosed in glass bottles hermetically sealed. Each bottle must be placed in a wooden box adequately furnished with sawdust, cotton, or spongy material, in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in case the bottle be broken. Finally, the box itself must be enclosed in a case of metal, of wood with a screw top, or of strong and thick leather.
- (2.) Fatty substances which are not easily liquefied, such as ointments, soft-soap, resin, &c., the transmission of which offers less inconvenience, must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, linen bag, parchment, &c.), which itself must be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or strong and thick leather.
- (3.) Dry powders, whether dyes or not, must be placed in cardboard boxes which themselves are enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment.
- (4.) Live bees must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to avoid all danger and to allow the contents to be ascertained.

XX.—*Articles grouped together.*

It is permitted to enclose in one and the same packet samples of merchandise, printed matter, and commercial papers, but subject to the following conditions:—

- (1.) That each article taken singly does not exceed the limits which are applicable to it as regards weight and size;
- (2.) That the total weight does not exceed 2 kilogrammes per packet;
- (3.) That the minimum charge be 25 centimes if the packet contains commercial papers, and 10 centimes if it consists of printed matter and samples.

XXI.—*Redirected Correspondence.*

1. In execution of Article XIV. of the Convention, and subject to the exceptions specified in paragraph 2 following, correspondence of every kind circulating in the Union addressed to persons who have changed their residence is treated by the delivering office as if it had been addressed directly from the place of origin to the place of the new destination.

2. With regard to inland letters or packets of one country of the Union which enter, in consequence of redirection, into the service of another country of the Union, the following rules are observed:—

- (1.) Articles unpaid or insufficiently paid for their first transmission are treated as international correspondence, and subjected by the delivering office to the charge applicable to articles of the same nature addressed directly from the country of origin to the country in which the addressee may be;
- (2.) Articles regularly prepaid for their first transmission, and on which the complementary postage pertaining to the further transmission has not been paid before their second despatch, are subjected, according to their nature, by the delivering office to a charge equal to the difference between the amount of postage already prepaid and that which would have been chargeable if the articles had been originally despatched to the new destination. The amount of this difference must be expressed in francs and centimes by the side of the stamps by the redirecting office.

In both cases the charges above referred to are leviable from the addressees, even if, owing to successive redirections, the articles should return to the country of origin.

3. When correspondence originally addressed from one part to another of a country of the Union, and prepaid in money, is redirected to another country, the redirecting office must indicate on each article the amount of the postage levied in money.

4. Missent correspondence of all kinds is reforwarded, without delay, by the quickest route, to its destination.

5. Correspondence of all kinds, ordinary or registered, which, being wrongly or insufficiently addressed, is returned to the senders in order that they may rectify or complete the address, is not, when reposted with the direction rectified or completed, regarded as redirected correspondence, but as being really fresh correspondence; and it is consequently liable to a fresh postage.