

## ARTICLE 19

*Printed Papers. Make-up*

1. Printed Papers must be either placed in wrappers, upon rollers, between boards, in cases open at both sides or at both ends, or in unclosed envelopes, or secured with a string easy to untie.

2. Printed Papers of the form and substance of a card may be sent unenclosed without band, envelope or fastening. The same method of despatch is allowed for Printed Papers folded in such a way that they cannot become unfolded during transmission, and that there is no risk of their entrapping other articles.

The right-hand half at least of the address side of Printed Papers sent as cards is reserved for the address of the addressee and the service indications or labels.

## ARTICLE 20

*Samples. Authorized Annotations*

It is permissible to indicate by hand or by a mechanical process, outside or inside packets containing samples, the name, position, profession, firm and address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date of despatch, the signature, telephone number, telegraphic address and code, postal cheque or banking account of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and particulars relating to weight, measurement and size, or to the quantity to be disposed of, and such as are necessary to determine the origin and the character of the goods.

## ARTICLE 21

*Samples. Make-up*

1. Samples of merchandise must be placed in bags, boxes or removable covers.

2. Articles of glass or other fragile materials, packets containing liquids, oils, fatty substances, dry powders, whether dyes or not, as well as packets of live bees, leeches, and of silk-worm eggs are transmissible as samples of merchandise, provided that they are packed in the following manner:—

(a) Articles of glass or other fragile materials must be securely packed (boxes of metal, wood, or strong corrugated cardboard) so as to prevent all danger to postal officers and to correspondence;

(b) Liquids, oils, and substances which easily liquefy must be enclosed in receptacles hermetically sealed. Each receptacle must be placed in a special box of metal, strong wood or strong corrugated cardboard containing sawdust, cotton, or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in the event of the breakage of the receptacle. The lid of the box must be fixed in such a manner that it cannot easily become detached;

(c) Fatty substances which do not easily liquefy, such as ointments, soft-soap, resin, etc., as well as silk-worms eggs, the transmission of which presents fewer difficulties, must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen or parchment, etc.), which must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or stout thick leather.

(d) Dry colouring powders such as aniline, etc., are not admitted unless enclosed in stout tin boxes, placed inside wooden boxes with sawdust between the two covers. Dry non-colouring powders must be placed in boxes of metal, wood, or cardboard; these boxes must be themselves enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment;

(e) live bees and leeches must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to avoid all danger.