

3. In the absence of an arrangement to the contrary, mails of small size or "Nil" mails are simply wrapped in strong paper so as to prevent damage to the contents, then tied with string and sealed with wax or lead.

If sealed with lead seals, these mails must be made up so that the string cannot be detached. When they contain only unregistered correspondence they may be secured by means of gummed seals bearing the printed indication of the despatching office or Administration. The addresses of the packets must comply, as regards the printed indications and the colours, with the rules laid down in the preceding § 2 for the labels of bags of correspondence.

4. When the number or bulk of the mails necessitates the use of more than one bag, separate bags must, as far as possible, be employed,

(a) for letters and post-cards;

(b) for other articles; if necessary separate bags must further be used for small packets; the labels of these bags bear the words "*Petits paquets.*"

The packet or bag of registered articles, attached to the letter bill in the manner prescribed by Article 54, § 2, is placed in one of the bags of letters or in a special bag; the outer bag must in every case bear a light red label. When there is more than one bag of registered articles, the supplementary bags containing only registered articles other than letters and post-cards may be forwarded unenclosed, bearing the light red label.

The bag or packet containing the letter bill is in addition distinguished by the letter F marked plainly on the light red label. The label thus marked is used even if the mail is empty.

5. No bag may exceed 30 kilogrammes in weight.

ARTICLE 57

Transmission of Mails

1. The mails are transmitted between two corresponding offices in accordance with the conditions fixed by the Offices concerned.

These Offices may arrange for the delivery in bulk of the bags and packets other than those distinguished by red labels.

2. The mails must be delivered in good condition. Nevertheless, a mail may not be refused because of damage.

At the time of delivery only the bags and packets distinguished by red labels must be completely examined as to their sealing and make-up.

3. When a mail is received in bad condition by an intermediate office, it must be repacked as it is in fresh packing. The office which has repacked the mail must copy the indications of the original label on the new label and date-stamp the label, adding in front of the impression: "*Remballé à . . .*" (Repacked at . . .).

ARTICLE 58

Check of Mails

1. When an intermediate office is obliged to repack a mail, it verifies the contents, if there is reason to think that they are not intact.

It prepares a verification note, Form C 16 annexed, in conformity with the provisions of § 3 below. This note is sent to the office of exchange whence the mail has been received; a copy is forwarded to the office of origin and another is inserted in the repacked mail.

2. The office of destination ascertains whether the mail is complete and whether the entries on the letter bill and on the special lists of registered articles, if any, are in order. In case of loss of a mail, or of one or more bags, of registered articles, of a letter bill, of a special list of registered articles, or in case of any other irregularity, the fact is verified immediately by two officers. These