

6. The sender of a post-card with reply paid may indicate his name and address on the face of the "Reply" half, either in writing or by sticking a label on to it.

7. The prepayment of the "Reply" half by means of the postage-stamp of the country which has issued the card is valid only if it is attached to the address of that country. In the contrary case, it is charged as an unpaid letter.

8. Post-cards, both single and with reply paid, emanating from private industry, are admitted to international circulation, if agreeable to the laws of the country of origin, and if they be in conformity with the post-cards issued by the Post Office of that country, at all events in regard to size and the substance of the paper.

9. Post-cards not fulfilling, so far as regards dimensions, external form, &c., the conditions laid down by the present article for this class of correspondence are treated as letters.

#### XVII.—*Commercial Papers.*

1. The following are considered as commercial papers, and allowed to pass as such at the reduced postage specified in Article V. of the Convention: All papers and all documents, whether writings or drawings, produced wholly or partly by hand, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way-bills or bills of lading, invoices, the various documents of insurance companies, copies of or extracts from Acts under private signature written on stamped or unstamped paper, musical scores or sheets of music in manuscript, the manuscripts of works or of newspapers forwarded separately, &c.

2. Commercial papers are subject, so far as regards form and conditions of transmission, to the regulations prescribed for printed papers (Article XVIII. following).

#### XVIII.—*Printed Papers of every kind.*

1. The following are considered as printed papers, and allowed to pass as such at the reduced postage sanctioned by Article V. of the Convention: Newspapers and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting-cards, address-cards, proofs of printing with or without the manuscript relating thereto, papers impressed with points in relief for the use of the blind, engravings, photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed; and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard, by means of printing, engraving, lithography, autography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying-press and the type-writer.

The mechanical processes called chromography, polygraphy, hectography, papyrography, velocigraphy, &c., are considered as easy to recognise; but, in order to pass at the reduced postage, reproductions obtained by means of these processes must be brought to the post-office counter, and must number at least twenty copies, precisely identical.

2. Postage stamps, whether obliterated or not, and all printed articles constituting the sign of a monetary value, are excluded from transmission at the reduced postage.

3. Printed papers of which the text has been modified after printing, either by hand or by means of a mechanical process, or bears any mark whatever of such a kind as to constitute a conventional language, cannot be sent at the reduced rate.

4. The following exceptions to the rule laid down by the preceding paragraph 3 are allowed:—

- (a.) To indicate on the outside of the missive the name, commercial standing, and address of the sender;
- (b.) To add in manuscript, on printed visiting-cards, the address of the sender, his title, as well as conventional initials (p., f., &c.);
- (c.) To indicate or to alter in a printed paper, in manuscript or by a mechanical process, the date of despatch, the signature and the commercial standing or profession as well as the address of the sender;
- (d.) To make manuscript additions to corrected proofs, and to make in those proofs alterations and additions which relate to correction, form, and printing (in case of want of space these additions may be made on separate sheets);
- (e.) To correct also errors in printing in printed documents other than proofs;
- (f.) To erase certain parts of a printed text in order to render them illegible;
- (g.) To make prominent by means of marks passages of the text to which it desired to draw attention;
- (h.) To insert or correct, in manuscript or by a mechanical process, figures, as well as the name of a traveller and the date of his visit, in prices-current, tenders for advertisements, stock- and share-lists, and trade circulars;
- (i.) To indicate in manuscript, in advices of the departures of ships, the dates of those departures;
- (k.) To indicate in cards of invitation and notices of meetings the name of the person invited, the date, the object, and the place of the gathering;
- (l.) To add a dedication on books, sheets of music, newspapers, photographs, and engravings, as well as to enclose the invoice relating to any such work;
- (m.) In requisitions sent to libraries (printed and open, and intended as orders for books, newspapers, engravings, pieces of music), to indicate on the back, in manuscript, the works required or offered, and to erase or underline on the front the whole or part of the printed communications;
- (n.) To paint fashion-plates, maps, &c.

5. Additions made in manuscript, or by means of a mechanical process, which would deprive a printed paper of its general character and give it that of individual correspondence are forbidden.