

the correspondence subject to the sea-transit charges of fifteen francs a kilogramme for letters and post-cards, and one franc a kilogramme for other articles, to be shared among several administrations.

5. Any error in the statement of the office of exchange which has despatched the Table *F* is immediately communicated to that office by means of a verification certificate, notwithstanding the correction made in the table itself.

6. If there be no correspondence liable to a charge for intermediate or foreign conveyance, a Table *F* is not prepared, and the despatching office enters at the head of the letter-bill the words "No Table *F*." In case of the erroneous omission of this table the irregularity is equally reported, by means of a verification certificate, to the office in fault, and must be immediately rectified by that office.

XXV.—*Closed Mails.*

1. Correspondence exchanged in closed mails between two offices of the Union, or between an office of the Union and an office foreign to the Union, across the territory or by means of the services of one or more offices, forms the subject of a statement in conformity with specimen *G* annexed to the present regulations, which is prepared according to the following stipulations :—

2. As regards mails from one country of the Union for another country of the Union, the despatching office of exchange enters in the letter-bill for the receiving office of exchange the net weight of letters and post-cards and that of other articles, without distinguishing the origin or destination of the correspondence. These entries are verified by the receiving office, which prepares, at the end of the statistical period, the statement above mentioned in as many copies as there are offices interested, including that of the place of despatch.

3. In the four days which follow the close of the statistical operations, the statements *G* are transmitted by the offices of exchange which have prepared them to the offices of exchange of the administration indebted, for acceptance by them. The latter offices, after accepting these statements, send them to the central administration to which they are subordinate, and on which falls the duty of distributing them amongst the offices concerned.

4. As regards closed mails exchanged between a country of the Union and a country foreign to the Union, by the medium of one or more offices of the Union, the offices of exchange of the Union country prepare, for each mail despatched or received, a statement *G*, which they send to the office of departure or entry. This latter prepares, at the end of the statistical period, a general statement, in as many copies as there are offices interested, including itself and the office of the Union which has to pay. One copy of this statement is sent to the indebted office and one to each of the offices which have participated in the conveyance of the mails.

If required by the offices concerned, the offices of exchange must distinguish on the letter-bill the origin and destination of such correspondence as is subject to the sea-transit charges of fifteen francs and one franc, to be shared among several administrations.

5. After each statistical period, those administrations which have despatched transit mails send a list of such mails to the several administrations whose services they have used.

6. The mere warehousing at a port of closed mails brought by one packet and intended to go on by another does not involve payment of territorial transit charges to the post-office of the place where the mails are warehoused.

XXVI.—*Mails exchanged with Ships of War.*

1. The establishment of an exchange of closed mails between a post-office of the Union and naval divisions or ships of war of the same nationality must be notified, as far as possible, in advance to the intermediate offices.

2. The address of such mails should be in the following form :—

From the post-office of

For {the [nationality] naval division of [name of the division] at
the [nationality] ship [name of the ship] at

or

From the [nationality] naval division of [name of the division] at

From the [nationality] ship [name of the ship] at

For the post-office of [country].

3. Mails addressed to or sent from naval divisions or ships of war are forwarded, unless specially addressed as to route, by the most rapid routes, and in the same condition as mails exchanged between post-offices.

4. If the ships are not at the place of destination when mails addressed to them arrive there, those mails are kept at the post-office until fetched away by the addressee or redirected to another place. Redirection may be demanded either by the post office of origin, or by the commanding officer of the naval division or the ship addressed, or, lastly, by a Consul of the same nationality.

5. Such of the mails in question as bear the inscription "To the care of the Consul at" are delivered at the Consulate of the country of origin. At the request of the Consul they may afterwards be received back into the postal service and redirected to the place of origin or to another address.

6. Mails addressed to a ship of war are regarded as being in transit up to the time of their delivery to the commanding officer of that ship of war, even when they shall have been originally addressed to the care of a post-office or to a consul intrusted with the duty of acting as forwarding agent; they are not, therefore, regarded as having arrived at their address so long as they shall not have been delivered to the ship of war concerned.

7. It is incumbent on the administration of the country to which the ships of war belong to