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உடனுதவும் பகுதி

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SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION OF GENERAL APPLICATION

UNDER THE

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS OF CEYLON

1956

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COMPILED BY

L. H. R. PEIRIS

ADVOCATE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CEYLON

ASSISTED BY

P. N. K. RODRIGO

ADVOCATE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CEYLON

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The Subsidiary Legislation under CHAPTERS 193 - 251

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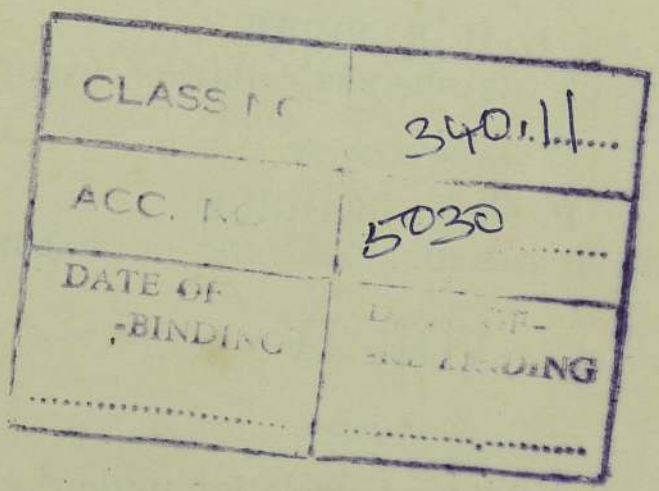

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CHAPTER 198

BOATS

THE BOATS ORDINANCE

SECTION 24

REGULATIONS

[8371/3-6-1938]

1. (1) Where any mechanically propelled boat of less than 40 tons burthen is under weigh at any time between sunset and sunrise, the person in charge of such boat shall cause to be carried—

(*a*) in the fore part of the boat or on or in front of the funnel, where it can best be seen and at a height above the gunwale of not less than 9 feet, a bright white light so constructed as to show the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles ;

(*b*) on the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least one mile ; and

(*c*) on the post side a light red in colour but similar in every other respect to the light on the starboard side referred to in paragraph (*b*) :

Provided that in lieu of the lights referred to in paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*), a single lantern, showing a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the post side from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on their respective sides, and so constructed as to be visible at a distance of at least one mile, may be carried in the fore part of the boat amidships at a height not less than 3 feet below the white light.

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(2) Where the side lights specified in paragraphs 1 (*b*) and 1 (*c*) are carried on any boat, such side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least 3 feet forward from the lights, so as to prevent them from being seen across the bow.

2. (1) Where any rowing or sailing boat of less than 20 tons burthen is under weight at any time between sunset and sunrise, the person in charge of such boat shall have ready at hand and alight a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other, and, on the approach of or on approaching any other vessel such person shall, in order to prevent collison, cause that lantern to be exhibited on the boat in such manner as to prevent the green light from being seen on the port side and the red light from being seen on the starboard side.

(2) Where any sailing boat of not less than 20 tons burthen is under weight at any time between sunset and sunrise, the person in charge of such boat shall cause to be carried on such boat, the green light required by regulation 1 (1) (*b*), and the red light required by regulation 1 (1) (*c*) fitted with the inboard screens required by regulation 1 (2).

(3) Where any boat or catamaran, whether propelled by oars or by a sail or sails, is under weigh at any time between sunset and sunrise, the person in charge of such boat or catamaran shall have ready, at hand and alight a lantern showing a white light, and, on the approach of or on approaching any other vessel, such person shall cause that light to be exhibited on the boat or catamaran for such length of time and in such manner as may be necessary to prevent a collision.

3. The person in charge of any boat which is at anchor in any fairway channel shall cause a white light in a lantern to be carried on such boat from sunset to sunrise. Every such lantern shall be so constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile, and shall be placed where it can be seen best at a height not exceeding 6 feet above the gunwale of the boat.

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4. The person in charge of any boat under weigh at any time between sunset and sunrise shall cause a white light or a flare-up light to be exhibited from the stern of such boat whenever it is being overtaken by any other boat.

5. The following steering directions shall be observed by the tindal or other person in charge of every mechanically propelled boat which is under weigh :—

(*a*) When two mechanically propelled boats are approaching each other end on, or nearly end on, in such manner as to involve the risk of a collision, each shall alter her course to starboard and pass on the port side of the other.

(*b*) When two mechanically propelled boats are crossing each other in such manner as to involve the risk of a collision, the boat which has the other boat on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of that other boat.

(*c*) When any mechanically propelled boat is proceeding in such manner and in such direction as to involve the risk of a collision with a boat which is not mechanically propelled the mechanically propelled boat shall keep out of the way of the other boat.

(*d*) A mechanically propelled boat, which is required by these directions to keep out of the way of any other boat, shall, on approaching the other boat, slacken her speed, or stop or reverse, as the circumstances may require.

(*e*) Every mechanically propelled boat proceeding along a narrow channel shall, whenever it is safe and practicable so to do, keep to that side of the fairway or midchannel which lies on her starboard side.

6. The following steering directions shall be observed by the tindal or other person in charge of any sailing boat which is under weigh :—

(*a*) Every sailing boat which is running free shall keep out of the way of any other boat or vessel which is close-hauled.

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(*b*) Every sailing boat which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of any other boat or vessel which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.

(*c*) When two sailing boats are running free with the wind off different sides, the boat which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other boat.

(*d*) When two sailing boats are running free with the wind on the same side, the boat which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the boat which is to leeward.

(*e*) Every sailing boat which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of any other boat.

7. Where any boat is required by regulation 5 or regulation 6 to keep out of the way of any other boat, the person in charge of such other boat shall keep his course and speed: Provided that where, owing to thick weather or other cause, two boats are so close to each other that a collision cannot be avoided by the action of the boat which is required by regulation 5 or regulation 6 to keep out of the way, the person in charge of the other boat shall take such action as may be necessary to avert a collision.

8. No boat which is required by regulation 5 or regulation 6 to keep out of the way of any other boat shall cross ahead of that other boat.

9. Every boat which is overtaking any other boat shall keep out of the way of that other boat.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in regulations 5 to 9, inclusive, no act or omission which would otherwise be an offence under those regulations shall be deemed to be an offence in any case where such act or omission is proved to have been necessary for the purpose of avoiding any imminent danger of collision or any other imminent danger caused by the exigencies of navigation.

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11. No steam boat shall, when it is carrying passengers or cargo, be driven at a speed, or carry in her boiler a pressure of steam, in excess of such speed or pressure as may have been certified by the Inspecting Engineer to be the safe limit for such boat.

"Inspecting Engineer" in this by-law means the person deputed by the proper authority in writing under the Ordinance to examine any boat for the purpose of reporting thereon to the proper authority.

12. No mechanically propelled boat shall be driven on any canal in Ceylon at a speed exceeding four miles an hour.

13. The tindal of every boat which is licensed to carry passengers shall cause the boat to be kept clean and to be provided with comfortable sitting accommodation and with such sleeping accommodation as may be necessary, and shall take all such measures and precautions as may be necessary for ensuring the safety and comfort of the passengers.

14. Except with the prior written permission of the proper authority, no boat shall ply for hire without the full complement of boatmen specified in the licence relating to that boat.

15. (1) No person shall serve or be permitted to serve in the capacity of tindal of any boat unless such person is the holder of a licence in that behalf, issued by the proper authority.

(2) Where a person is licensed under paragraph (1) to serve in the capacity of tindal in more boats than one, the proper authority shall specify in the licence the name and number of every boat in which such person is licensed to serve.

16. Every tindal shall have his licence with him while he is in charge of any boat in which he is licensed to serve and shall produce such licence whenever required to do so by the proper authority or by any person authorized in that behalf by the proper authority.

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17. No licensed tindal shall serve as the tindal of any boat which is not specified by name and number in the licence issued to him.

18. In case of misconduct on the part of any licensed tindal, the proper authority may recall and take away the licence issued under regulations to that tindal.

19. In these regulations "boat" means any boat used for the purposes of carrying passengers or goods.

20. The by-laws under section 24 of the Ordinance, published in Gazette No. 5,784 of May 31, 1901, are hereby revoked.

SECTION 28

[6118/4-5-1906.]

Notification

It is hereby notified that the Governor in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 28 of the Boats Ordinance, has been pleased (1) to delegate to the Master Attendant of Colombo the enforcement and execution of the provisions of the said Ordinance in respect of the issue of licences to boats which are usd for carrying passengers by sea from the Port of Colombo to any other port or place in Ceylon, and (2) to authorize the said Master Attendant to perform all the powers and duties vested in and imposed on the "proper authority" under the said Ordinance.

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CHAPTER 199

LAUNCHES

THE LAUNCHES ORDINANCE

SECTION 9

RULES RELATING TO THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY TO ACT AS TINDALS OR AS ENGINEERS OF LAUNCHES

PRELIMINARY

1. These rules shall come into force on the 29th day of April, 1938. [8366/29-4-1938.]

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS

2. (1) Every person desirous of obtaining a certificate of competency as a tindal or an engineer of a launch under the Ordinance shall forward to the Master Attendant of Colombo an application for the examination of his qualifications therefor and send with such application a statement of such qualifications and the fee prescribed in rule 8.

(2) No person who is less than 21 years of age shall be entitled to the certificate referred to in paragraph (1) above.

3. (1) If the Master Attendant is satisfied that the application is in order, he shall appoint a day and time for the examination of the applicant, and notify the applicant of such day and time.

(2) (*a*) The examination for tindals shall be held at the office of the Master Attendant, Colombo, and on board a launch.

(*b*) The examination for engineers shall be held at the office of the Government Engineer, and on board a launch if the examiners think it necessary.

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4. (1) An applicant failing to pass the examination shall not present himself or be permitted by the Master Attendant to present himself for re-examination until after the expiry of three months from the date of such failure.

(2) An applicant shall, on each occasion on which he presents himself for re-examination pay the fee prescribed in rule 8.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF EXAMINATION FOR TINDALS

5. Every applicant for a certificate of competency as a tindal shall be required—

(1) to produce—

(*a*) such documents as may be necessary to prove that he is over the age of 21 years ; and

(*b*) testimonials as to his character, sobriety, and intelligence ;

(2) to pass a test as to his eye sight and his ability to distinguish colours ;

(3) to pass a *viva voce* examination in the following :—

(*a*) the regulations for preventing collision at sea ;

(*b*) the general management of launches ;

(*c*) the precautions to be exercised with regard to inflammable fuels ; and

(*d*) the procedure to be carried out in the event of fire ; and

(4) to pass a practical test on board a launch as to his ability to handle a launch in a seaman-like manner.

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NATURE AND SCOPE OF EXAMINATION FOR ENGINEERS

6. Every applicant for a certificate of competency as an engineer of launches propelled by steam shall—

(1) produce—

(*a*) such documents as may be necessary to prove that he is over the age of 21 years ; and

(*b*) testimonials as to his character, sobriety, and intelligence ;

(2) produce satisfactory certificates showing that he has served as a fireman or engine attendant in a steam ship, or steam launch or a factory in which a steam engine is installed and operated, for a period of not less than 12 months, or has been actively employed in the manufacture or repair of the boilers or engines of such ships, launches or factories, for a period of not less than 2 years ;

(3) be required to pass a *viva voce* examination in the following :—

(*a*) the various parts of a steam engine and their separate functions ;

(*b*) the interpretation of the readings on the various gauges whether fitted to the engines or to the boilers ;

(*c*) the procedure for starting, stopping, and running steam engines, and the functions of the different valves and cocks with which they are usually fitted ;

(*d*) the execution of minor maintenance repairs ;

(*e*) the tests for the density of the water in the boiler, and in the event of the water being too dense, the methods of blowing down and the circumstances in which such methods may be used ; and

(*f*) the maintenance of feed pumps or injectors in working order and the measures to be adopted in the event of their failure ; and

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(4) be taken on board a steam launch, if the examiners think it necessary, and be questioned on the functions of the different parts of such launch.

7. Every applicant for a certificate of competency as an engineer of launches propelled by internal combustion engines shall—

(1) produce—

(*a*) such documents as may be necessary to prove that he is over the age of 21 years; and

(*b*) testimonials as to his character, sobriety, and intelligence;

(2) Produce satisfactory certificates to show that he has served at least 18 months as engine attendant on a motor vessel, motor launch or factory in which a motor engine is installed and operated or has been actively engaged in the repairs and maintenance of such vessels, launches or factories for a period of not less than 2 years;

(3) be required to pass a *viva voce* examination in the following:—

(*a*) the functions of the clutch, reversing gear, carburettor, ignition system (magneto or coil) and throttle and the cycle of action in petrol engines;

(*b*) the functions of the clutch and reversing gear, fuel system, governor, governor prop, compressor and valve action in heavy oil engines;

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(*c*) the maintenance of the lubricating and the cooling systems of petrol and heavy oil engines in efficient working order ;

(*d*) the procedure for starting, running, and stopping petrol and heavy oil engines and the sequence of operations to be followed in each case ;

(*e*) the execution of minor repairs to, and the maintenance of, petrol and heavy oil engines in a clean and efficient condition ; and

(*f*) the precautions to be taken against fire on vessels using petrol or other inflammable fuel and the measures to be adopted in the event of an outbreak of fire ; and

(4) be taken on board a motor launch, if the examiners think it necessary, and be questioned on the functions of the different parts of such launch.

FEES

8. The fee for each examination or re-examination shall be at the following rates :—

	Rs.	*c.*
(*a*) Examination for a certificate of competency as a tindal	10	0
(*b*) Examination for a certificate of competency as an engineer	12	0
(*c*) Re-examination for a certificate of competency as a tindal or as an engineer	7	50

[10,716/24-9-1954.]

FORM OF CERTIFICATE

9. Every certificate of competency granted by the Master Attendant shall be in the form set out in the schedule hereto.

REPEAL

10. The rules under section 9 of the Ordinance published in Gazette No. 6,205 of September 6, 1907, are hereby rescinded.

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SCHEDULE

Form of Certificate

ISLAND OF CEYLON

Certificate of Competency under the Launches Ordinance

In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Launches Ordinance, I, ———— Master Attendant of the Port of Colombo, do hereby certify that ———— of ———— is competent to act as ———— of a steam and/or motor launch under 50 tons burden.

This certificate is subject to the provisions as to cancellation and suspension set out in section 8 of the Ordinance.

Given under my hand of ———— this ———— day of ————, 19—.

————,
Master Attendant of the Port of Colombo.

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CHAPTER 200

RAILWAYS

THE RAILWAYS ORDINANCE

SECTION 3

RULES

CONVEYANCE OF TRAFFIC BY PASSENGER TRAINS

General

1. *Time observed.*—Colombo time will be observed at all the stations. [7514/26-2-1926.]

2. *Arrival and Departure of Trains.*—The times shown on the time-tables are those at which the trains are intended to arrive and depart from the various stations, but the Government do not guarantee that the trains shall arrive and depart at the times specified in the time-table, nor that the connection between the main and branch lines, will be maintained, nor will they be responsible for any loss, inconvenience, or injury, which may arise from delays or detention. Every attention will be paid to ensure punctuality as far as is practicable.

3. *Hours of Business at Stations and Goods Offices.*— Stations, booking offices, parcels offices and goods offices will be open for public business only between such hours as may from time to time be prescribed by the General Manager for each such station, booking office, parcels office or goods office. A notice or notices showing the hours of public business prescribed for each such station or office shall be exhibited at such station or office. [9698/9-5-1947.]

3A. *Closure of Goods Offices.*—All goods offices will be closed on Sundays, Independence Commemoration Day (February 4), Good Friday, Sinhalese New Year's Day, Hindu New Year's Day, the full moon day of the Sinhalese month Wesak and Christmas Day. The General Manager may also close, after due notice to the public any goods office on any other day in case he considers it expedient to do so. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

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5*. *Inquiries.*—Any inquiry for information should always be made from the principal officers in charge of the different stations.

6. *Incivility.*—Passengers are requested to report direct to the General Manager any instance of incivility, want of attention, or misconduct on the part of persons employed on the railway. Complaints should embody the name and address of the complainant.

7. *Gratuities.*—Railway servants are forbidden, under pain of dismissal, to ask for or receive from the public any fee or gratuity.

8. *Giving Change and Errors in Tickets.*—In order to prevent inconvenience and delay, passengers should provide themselves with suitable change to pay for their tickets, &c., as the booking clerks may not be able at all times to give change.

Passengers are requested to examine their tickets and change before leaving the booking office counter, as errors cannot afterwards be rectified.

9. *Weights.*—The Government are not bound by any weights inserted by consignors on their forwarding orders, as freight charges are calculated on the weights obtained, when necessary, by weighing on the weighing machines on the Railway Department; nor will the Government admit any responsibility in respect of the weights thus arrived at, either as a basis of claim for shortage or as regards their absolute correctness between buyer and seller, such weights being taken merely for the purpose of calculating freight charges.

10. *Amounts undercharged* by the railway staff may be subsequently recovered. Parcels, luggage, &c., are liable to be detained and sold and the proceeds utilized to clear the charges due and expenses incurred by the railway.

11. *Cheques* or other orders for payment of money are not accepted in payment of the charges for conveyance of passengers, parcels, &c., unless authorized by the General Manager.

* Rule 4 has been rescinded—*Vide* Gazette No. 9,698 of May 9, 1947.

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[10,640/12-2-1954.]

11A. *Prepayment of freight charged.*—The General Manager may, from time to time, by notice require the prepayment of freight charges at the forwarding station in respect of any article (in addition to the articles for the transport of which freight charges should be prepaid under these rules) specified in such notice.

12. *Firearms.*—Under no circumstances may loaded firearms be taken or placed in a carriage or other railway vehicle or brought to any station or other premises of the railway. When passengers desire to take firearms into carriages or hand them over to be conveyed in the brake van as luggage, they must first satisfy the station master and guard that such firearms are not loaded. Any person contravening this regulation will be liable to prosecution under section 26 or 28 of the Railways Ordinance.

This regulation will not apply in the case of troops or military, naval, or police escorts, who will be conveyed in compartments by themselves when carrying loaded firearms.

13. *Platforms.*—(*a*) No person is allowed to go on to the platforms at stations except those holding platform tickets and passengers going by the trains, who must show their tickets when passing on to the platforms, but station masters may use their own discretion in allowing friends of passengers to go on to the platform.

(*b*) No person shall offer for sale any goods or articles whatsoever in the trains or on platforms or within the precincts of the railway without written authority from the General Manager authorizing him to do so, or contrary to the terms of such authority. Any person acting in contravention of this rule will be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20 for each such offence.

14. *Irregular Access, &c., to Carriages, Vehicles, or Premises.*—No person shall open, by the use of a key or any other means, the door of a locked railway carriage or any other locked railway vehicle, or shall open any locked door or gate giving access to or from any railway premises, or shall enter or quit or shall attempt to enter or quit any railway vehicle or railway premises by getting through windows or climbing over doors, gates, or fences, or other barriers which have

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been placed by the railway authorities to prevent unlawful exit from or entrance to railway vehicles or premises or shall break down or damage any railway door, gate, fence, or other barrier.

[10,556/27-7-1963]

No person shall lock by the use of a key or any other means the door of a railway carriage or any other railway vehicle, which is intended for the general use of all passengers.

15. *Communication with Driver.*—No person shall without proper cause, or reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall be upon him, make use of the means provided in any carriage of the Ceylon Government Railway for communicating with the driver of the train.

16. Every person aware of the commission of an offence under the last preceding by-law shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of which shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to any railway official, who in his presence shall inquire into the circumstances of the case.

Passengers

17. *Fares.* (1) The fares for the conveyance of passengers shall be at the following rates :—

[10,684/24-6-1954.]*

	First Class Cents per mile	Second Class Cents per mile	Third Class Cents per mile
On the line Rambukkana to Matale and Badulla ..	16	10	4
On all other lines ..	12	8	4

Provided, however, that the fares for the conveyance of passengers between stations on each of the following sections :—

(*a*) Colombo Fort and Negombo.
(*b*) Colombo Fort and Veyangoda.
(*c*) Colombo Fort and Kalutara South.
(*d*) Colombo Fort and Padukka.

shall be at the following rates :—

First Class Cents per mile	Second Class Cents per mile	Third Class Cents per mile
10	6	3

and provided further that the minimum fare for a passenger in respect of any class shall be 10 cents.

(2) In calculating the fare for a journery between any two stations, any fractional part of 5 cents which is less than 2½ cents shall not be reckoned, and every fractional part of 5 cents which is not less than 2½ cents shall be reckoned as 5 cents.

* With effect from July 1, 1954.

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18. *Tickets, conditions of Issue.*—(*a*) Tickets given to passengers on payment of their fares are not transferable; they are the property of the Government, and must be produced or delivered up whenever demanded by the railway servants. Special attention is directed to sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the Railways Ordinance. [8062/6-7-1934.]

(*b*) The single journey tickets are available only on the day of issue or by a through train starting on the day of issue, except as provided in the case of a break of journey in paragraph (*j*) of this rule.

(*c*) Single journey tickets entitle the holders to travel once only in one direction, and return tickets once only in each direction between the points marked thereon.

(*d*) Tickets will not be issued to passengers at an intermediate station for the train by which they have travelled or are travelling; but passengers desirous of travelling beyond the station to which they have booked must, before passing that station, hand their tickets to the guard, at the same time informing him, to which station they wish to travel. The guard will then see to the collection of the excess fare at the proper point. [8483/1-9-1939.]

(*e*) Passengers having once booked are not allowed to change their tickets for those of a lower class.

(*f*) The General Manager may authorize the issue of return tickets on such terms and conditions as he may determine, and may, at any time, suspend the issue of such tickets. [8953/22-6-1942.]

(*h*) *Should a passenger with return ticket apply to travel in a carriage of a higher class than that for which the ticket was issued, he will be required to pay the difference between the fares of the two classes. This does not however apply to a passenger detected travelling in a higher class. Should a passenger apply to travel in a higher class on the outward or the return journey only, the difference between the single fares of the two classes shall be charged for such journey. [8483/1-9-1939.]

* Paragraph (*g*) has been omitted. *Vide* Gazette No. 8,953 of June 22, 1942.

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(*i*) Except under the circumstances stated in paragraph (*j*) of this rule a passenger leaving the train at a station short of that to which he has booked must deliver up his ticket, and cannot be allowed to resume his journey except by obtaining a fresh ticket.

(*j*) Holders of single tickets for distances over 50 miles are allowed to break journey once at any station *en route* provided the journey is resumed within 24 hours.

Holders of return tickets for distances over 50 miles are allowed to break journey at an intermediate station once on the outward and once on the homeward route, provided that they do not travel more than once in each direction over the same section of the line, and that the return journey is completed within the time for which the return ticket is available.

When a passenger breaks journey, he must on alighting from the train, produce his ticket to the station master who will endorse on it " Broke journey at ..... " (the name of the station being inserted) and initial and date the endorsement, time being inserted in addition in the case of single tickets.

(*k*) Passengers are not allowed to use tickets on any day for which such tickets are not available.

(*l*) Passengers are booked at intermediate stations only on condition that there is room in the train by which they intend to travel.

[10,093/6-4-1950.] (*m*) Tickets issued at specially reduced rates can only be used between the stations specified thereon. If used to or from any other stations, the whole ticket will be forfeited and full fares charged.

19. *Children.*—Children under three years of age will be carried free ; children of that age and under twelve years will be charged half fare.

20. (1) Female passenger whether accompanied by any other passenger or not, may take in her compartment a female servant on payment of the fare of the next lower class ; and a servant in sole charge of one or more children may travel in the same compartment as the child or children on payment of the fare of the next lower class :

[9142/2-7-1943.]

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

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Provided that such an arrangement does not interfere with the comfort of other passengers travelling in the same compartment, and provided further that not more than one female servant shall be allowed this concession in respect of each family party.

(2) Any servant who travels in sole charge of a child or children under three years of age, or with a child or children accompanied by the father or other male guardian must pay the fare of the class in which he or she travels.

21. *Travelling without Ticket*—(*a*) Any person, other than a railway official on duty, who is found in a railway carriage or found travelling on the railway— [10,093/6-4-1950.]

(i) without having previously paid his fare, or

(ii) with a ticket which is out of date, or

(iii) in a carriage of a higher class than that for which he has paid his fare,

shall be liable to pay, in addition to twice his fare or twice the additional or excess fare due from him, as the case may be, a penalty of an amount calculated at the following rates :—

	Rs.	c.
(i) if he is found or is travelling in the first class	10	0
(ii) if he is found or is travelling in the second class	7	50
(iii) if he is found or is travelling in the third class	5	0

(*b*) Any person, other than a railway official on duty, who is found in a railway carriage or found travelling on the railway beyond the station for which he has paid his fare without having previously either paid his fare for the additional distance or obtained the sanction of the guard of the train shall be liable to pay, in addition to twice his fare or twice the additional or excess fare due from him, as the case may be, a penalty of an amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 2.50 for every unit of 25 miles or part thereof of the additional distance beyond the distance for which he has paid his fare : [10,093/6-4-1950.]

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Provided, however, that if he is travelling in a carriage of a higher class than that for which he has paid his fare, he shall also be liable to pay a further penalty of an amount calculated at the rates set out in paragraph (*a*).

(*c*) A passenger who unintentionally travels beyond the distance for which he has paid fare will be allowed to return to the station to which he was booked on payment of a single fare for the distance overridden, provided he returns by the next passenger train, and does not leave the station premises in the interim.

[8062/6-7-1943.]

22. *Excess Fares.*—(*a*) Passengers travelling with wrong halves of return tickets will be charged excess fares, unless they can show good reason for being exempted.

(*b*) When excess fare is due on either half of a return ticket such half ticket will be considered as an ordinary single journey ticket and excess charged accordingly.

(*c*) When a passenger before commencing his journey wishes to change his ticket for one of a higher class and pays the difference of fare, the original ticket issued will be taken back and a fresh one for the higher class issued instead.

(*d*) When a passenger in the course of his journey wishes to change to a higher class of carriage than that for which he holds a ticket, he must inform the guard of the train, who will see that he pays the excess fare and obtains an excess fare ticket, either at the station at which the change is made or at the first station at which this can be conveniently done. Care should be taken to obtain a printed and numbered excess fare ticket for the payment made, otherwise the fare may be demanded again at any other station at which tickets are examined or collected.

(*e*) Every passenger who pays excess fare should demand and at once receive a receipt for the amount paid.

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(*f*) All claims for refund of excess charges must be made within six days of the date of payment, otherwise they may not be entertained. Claims should be addressed to the Chief Accountant, Colombo, and should be written on forms which can be obtained free of charge from any station master. Claimants should carefully note the numbers printed on their tickets, as claims cannot be entertained unless the numbers are given. [10.113/23-6-1950.]

23. *Refund on Tickets.*—(*a*) The Government is not bound to make any return to passengers who may have been called upon to pay fares a second time in consequence of their failure, from neglect or any other cause, to produce their tickets on demand made by any officer of the railway.

(*b*) Refunds will not be allowed on platform tickets, rail motor tickets, and return halves of excursion or concessionary and week-end tickets.

(*c*) All refunds on tickets will be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. and in no case less than 10 cents, for each full or half ticket, except in the case of passengers who were unable to complete their journey owing to accidents on the railway or any default on the part of the railway.

(*d*) Applications for refund on single tickets or outward halves of return tickets fully or partially unused must be supported by a certificate from the station master, at the issuing or intermediate station at which the journey was terminated. Applications for refund on unused halves of return tickets must be made not later than 3 days after the date of expiry of the returnable period; otherwise they may not be entertained.

(*e*) The General Manager may at his discretion— [8181/13-12-1935.]

(i) allow a refund on any ticket; or

(ii) reduce the rate of deduction on refunds specified in paragraph (*c*) of this rule to less than 10 per cent.; or

(iii) waive the deduction on refunds specified in paragraph (*c*) of this rule.

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[7903/29-1-1932.] 24. *Extension of Time.*—A passenger who is left behind at a roadside station through sickness or other unavoidable cause, or who is unable to use his ticket by the train for which he has been booked, should at once communicate with the station master with a view to having his ticket made available by another train, if the cause of delay be satisfactorily explained, otherwise the passenger will have to purchase a fresh ticket.

[7903/29-1-1932.] 26.* *Reserved Accommodation : (a) Ordinary Compartments.*—Reserved compartments are not guaranteed, but when available, they can be secured for journeys of not less than 50 miles on application to the station masters of the stations named in next paragraph.

Reserved compartments will be booked from the following starting points only, viz., Colombo Fort, Maradana, Kandy, Matale, Nanu-oya, Bandarawela, Badulla, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Kankesanturai, Talaimannar, Chilaw, Matara, Galle, Ratnapura, Opanaike, Yatiyantota, Negombo, Trincomalee, and Batticaloa and full fares must be paid as from the nearest of these starting points ; provided that when the reservation is on Government account the charge shall be for the actual distance for which the reserved accommodation is required.

[8415/25-11-1938.]

Application for reserved compartments must be received at least twenty-four hours before the time of the departure of the train by which such accommodation is required, and precise information as to class and extent of reserved accommodation required must be clearly stated.

Reserved compartments cannot be provided until all the charges have been prepaid.

The scheduled accommodation on trains only provides for the ordinary requirements of daily traffic, and if reserved accommodation is required it may be necessary to attach an extra carriage (if the load permits of this being done), in which case extra charges will be made as shown below.

* Rule 25 has been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,019 of September 23, 1949.

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If reserved compartments can be provided without attaching an extra carriage, the minimum charges will be as follows :—

First Class : Two-thirds of the seating capacity of the compartment.

Second Class : Three-fourths of the seating capacity of the compartment.

Third Class : Four-fifths of the seating capacity of the compartment.

If an additional carriage has to be attached to enable a compartment to be reserved for a party, the minimum charge will be as for half the seating capacity of the whole carriage for the distance the carriage has to be run.

Each person occupying a seat in a reserved compartment must hold a ticket of the class in which he travels.

The Government do not accept any liability for loss or inconvenience due to failure to provide reserved accommodation.

(*b*) "*Ladies only*" *Compartments.*—First and second class compartments, for the use of ladies and young children only, will be provided without extra charge on the through trains on notice being given on the previous day to the station master at the station from which the train starts (*vide* second paragraph of sub-clause (*a*)). [9820/23-1-1948

Third class accommodation for females is provided on the principal trains without extra charge.

27. *Sleeping Cars.*—(*a*) On trains provided with first or second class sleeping berths, the charge for each first class berth with bedding is Rs. 8 and for each second class berth without bedding is Rs. 4, in addition to the ordinary first or second class fare (as the case may be) to the station to which the passenger is booked. No passenger is allowed to enter a sleeping car without a berth ticket which must, on his entraining, be delivered to the sleeping car attendant. [10,113/23-6-1950.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

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(*b*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in paragraph (*a*) of this rule, in the Indo-Ceylon mail trains, first or second class sleeping berths without bedding are provided for through passengers, if so desired, without any extra charge, but berths are not guaranteed unless they have first been reserved, for which a registration fee of Rs. 4 for each berth is charged and a reservation ticket issued. Any first class passenger requiring bedding on these trains will be charged Rs. 8 for each berth, and in such a case, no registration fee will be charged. Second class passengers should carry their own bedding. Local passengers requiring berths on the Indo-Ceylon trains will not be allowed berths, until the demands of through passengers have been met, and in the event of berths being reserved for them, the usual charges of Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 for each first or second class berth, as the case may be, will be made.

(*c*) A child under twelve years of age travelling with a half ticket and occupying a sleeping berth must pay the full cost of a berth ticket, but two such children may occupy the same berth with one berth ticket.

(*d*) Ladies travelling alone will be allotted berths in a compartment reserved for ladies only. No boy over six years of age will be permitted to travel in a ladies' compartment unaccompanied by a female passenger and without the consent of the other ladies occupying the compartment.

(*e*) Only such small boxes and bags as will go under the lower berths are permitted in sleeping cars, and passengers should note this specially, and make timely arrangements for any other luggage which should be conveyed in the Guard's van.

(*f*) An application for an upper or a lower berth, or berths in any particular part of a sleeping car will be attended to as far as possible, but allocation will be made strictly in the order in which applications are received, preference being given to applicants travelling the longest distance. The number of sleeping berths on any train is limited, and reservation cannot

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be guaranteed. No berths will be booked from or to any station at which the train is not booked to call.

(*g*) If a sleeping berth allotted in response to an application is not occupied, the berth charge of Rs. 8 or Rs. 4, as the case may be, must be paid by the applicant, unless notice is given cancelling the berth, to reach the office at which the application was made, not later than 10 a.m. on the day previous to the date for which the berth was booked.

27A. *Reserved compartments in sleeping cars.*— The charge for a reserved compartment in a sleeping car is a full first or second class fare, as the case may be, for each berth the compartment contains, plus the usual charge of Rs. 8 or Rs. 4 for each berth whether occupied or not. In the Indo-Ceylon mail trains, however, the charge for reservation of a compartment for through passengers only, is a full fare for each berth the compartment contains, plus Rs. 4 for each berth, whether occupied or not. If bedding is required, Rs. 8 will be charged for each first class berth made up as a bed. [10,113/23-6-1950.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

27B. *Servants in sleeping cars.*—Servants are not allowed to occupy sleeping berths, in any circumstances, but a lady travelling alone or accompanied by a child under three years of age, may take an ayah with her, without charge, if a compartment has been reserved for her, in terms of rule 27A, and only one berth is made up. In the event of a compartment being similarly reserved, for more than one lady or for a lady accompanied by her husband or children, a female servant may be taken in the same compartment on payment of the fare of the next lower class for the servant. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

28. *Special Trains.*—(*a*) On not less than 24 hours' previous notice being given to the General Manager, Colombo, a special train will, if possible, be provided, at a charge of Rs. 7.50 per mile (minimum charge Rs. 150), plus ordinary fares and rates for the passengers and luggage conveyed, the mileage being calculated from the nearest station from which an engine

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can be supplied. If the special train is required for the return journey, a reduced charge of Rs. 3.75 per mile will be made for such return journey, plus ordinary fares and rates for the passengers and luggage conveyed.

(*b*) The charge for the detention of a special train, beyond the time occupied in the running, is Rs. 15 per hour for the engine and 75 cents per hour for each vehicle. A special train ordered but not used will have to be paid for, if 6 hours previous notice is not given of the change.

(*c*) The General Manager may, at his discretion, arrange special conditions, other than the above named, in connection with the running of special trains, including those for which a minimum number of passengers is guaranteed in writing or in connection with special events. He may also refuse to supply a special train.

28A. *Restaurant Cars.*—Restaurant cars are first Class carriages, and may be occupied by second class passengers only for the purpose of obtaining and consuming refreshments. Second class passengers entering restaurant cars for this purpose must leave them in accordance with the table shown below :—

Up Journey

Entering at	Must leave at
Colombo ..	.. Veyangoda
Veyangoda ..	.. Polgahawela
Polgahawela or Rambukkana	Kadugannawa
Kadugannawa	.. Kandy or Gampola
Peradeniya or Gampola	.. Nawalapitiya
Nawalapitiya	.. Galboda
Galboda ..	.. Watawala
Watawala ..	.. Hatton
Hatton ..	.. Watagoda
Watagoda ..	.. Nanu-oya

Down Journey

Nany-oya ..	.. Watagoda
Watagoda ..	.. Hatton
Hatton ..	.. Watawala
Watawala ..	.. Galboda
Galboda ..	.. Nawalapitiya
Nawalapitiya	.. Peradeniya or Gampola
Kandy or Gampola	.. Kadugannawa
Kadugannawa	.. Polgahawela or Rambukkana
Polgahawela	.. Veyangoda
Veyangoda ..	.. Colombo

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Where restaurant cars are run over other sections of the railway, second class passengers are allowed 30 minutes for the purpose of obtaining and consuming refreshment in restaurant cars and, after the expiry of the above time, must leave them at the first station the train stops.

First class passengers may also be required to leave restaurant cars in accordance with the table shown above to make room for other passengers.

Passengers holding second class tickets who may desire to travel in the restaurant cars for a longer distance than stated above may be allowed to do so only if the seats occupied by them are not required by any other passengers, and then only on prepayment of the difference between the second and first class fare to the end of the next section.

Passengers paying excess fare are requested to see that they obtain a receipt on a printed railway form giving particulars of the fare paid from the officer to whom the payment is made, and it shall be the duty of such officer to give the receipt on demand.

Passengers are not allowed to put their feet on the seats of the cars.

Under no circumstances shall dogs be brought into the cars.

As the accommodation is limited, packages of luggage, &c., cannot be taken into the cars, but must be placed in the Guard's van in the usual manner.

Smoking is prohibited when ladies are present (unless their consent has previously been obtained) or when passengers are taking meals. Smokers are requested to bear in mind that passengers often prefer to acquiesce in a request for permission to smoke, to their discomfort, rather than appear disobliging.

29. *Periodical or Season Tickets.*—(*a*) Rates and conditions for the issue of first, second, and third class season tickets can be had on application to any Station Master.

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(*b*) In cases where, as a special concession, private refreshment baskets of season ticket holders are conveyed free by train, they will only be so conveyed at owner's risk, and subject to any special regulations that may be laid down from time to time.

30. *Production of Periodical or Season Tickets.*— Season ticket holders are required to have their tickets with them when travelling and to show them when asked by a railway official to do so.

[10,356/15-2-1952.]

Rail Motors

[7903/29-1-1932.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

31. (*a*) (1) Tickets will be issued on the rail motors at the following rates :—

	1st Class (where available) cents per mile	2nd Class (where available) cents per mile	3rd Class cents per mile
On the line Rambukkana to Matale and Badulla ..	16	10	4
On all other lines ..	12	8	4

[10,556/27-7-1953.]

(2) In calculating the fare for a journey by rail motor between any two stations or rail motor halts, any fractional part of 5 cents which is less than 2½ cents shall not be reckoned, and every fractional part of 5 cents which is not less than 2½ cents shall be recokoned as 5 cents : Provided, however, that the minimum fare for a journey by rail motor shall be 10 cents.

[10,016/16-9-1949.]

(3) Every fractional part of a mile shall be reckoned and charged for as a mile.

[10,356/15-2-1952.]

(4) Children under three years of age will be carried free ; and children of three years of age and over but under twelve years of age will be charged half fare.

(*b*) No guarantee is given that first or second class accommodation will be available by rail motors, nor will any refund be made if a first or second class ticket issued at a booking office is used for a rail motor on which such accommodation is not available.

[10,356/15-2-1952.]

(*c*) Tickets obtained at a booking office will be available for use on rail motors.

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(*e*) * Tickets will be issued, when feasible, to intending passengers on entering or after they have entered the motor.

(*f*) Tickets will not be issued on rail motors to places beyond the destination of the rail motor, but passengers holding tickets issued at booking offices to places beyond the destination of the rail motor may use the rail motors to make connections to their destination, and similarly passengers booked from stations beyond the starting point of the rail motor may use the rail motor to reach their destination.

(*g*) No refund will be made in respect of lost or unused tickets issued on rail motors.

(*h*) No traffic other than passengers with such articles as they bring under paragraph (*i*) (1) will be conveyed in rail motors.

(*i*) (1) Unless special accommodation is provided in the motors, no luggage will be accepted for conveyance by rail motors, and no person shall bring into a rail motor any article not specially authorized, except such small and light articles of personal effects which can be easily placed under a seat, or place any article in the gangway of a rail motor.

(2) Railway servants may remove from a rail motor any article brought into the motor or placed in the gangway thereof in contravention of this rule.

(3) Articles brought into a rail motor will be considered as being in the sole charge of and at the sole risk of the owner.

(*j*) No accommodation will be reserved on rail motors.

(*k*) If a rail motor is available, it can be arranged to be run for special parties, subject to terms and times to be arranged by the General Manager.

* Paragraph (*d*) of Rule 31 has been omitted. [*Vide* Gazette No. 10,556 of July 27, 1953.]

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Concessions

[9925/3-12-1948.] **32.** (1) Reduced fares or charges for the transport of passengers or goods by railway may be charged or made in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

(2) Application for the payment of the reduced fares specified in paragraph (5), (6), (7), (8), (10) or (11) of this rule shall be made to the General Manager not less than one week before the date on which the journey is to be made. Every such application shall specify—

(*a*) the date of travelling ;

(*b*) the trains by which the outward and homeward journeys are to be made ;

(*c*) the class in respect of which tickets are required ;

(*d*) the number of persons going on the journey ;

(*e*) the approximate quantity of luggage or baggage, if any ;

(*f*) the number of animals, if any ;

(*g*) the names of the entraining and detraining stations ; and

(*h*) the object of the journey.

(3) Where an application is made under paragraph (2) of this rule, the General Manager may—

(*a*) allow the application unconditionally, or

(*b*) allow the application subject to the condition that the journey shall be made by any train other than a train specified by him, or

(*c*) disallow the application.

(4) Where the General Manager decides to allow an application made to him under paragraph (2) of this rule, he shall send to the applicant a warrant enabling the applicant to obtain, on surrender of the warrant to the booking office of the entraining station, such number of tickets, at such reduced fares, and in respect of such class, as may be specified in the warrant. If the tickets are not to be issued for a journey by any particular train, the warrant shall contain a statement to that effect.

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(5) *Operatic, theatrical or circus troupes.*—(*a*) The reduced fare, in respect of the first, second or third class, for each member of any operatic, theatrical or circus troupe of not less than ten persons travelling together between two stations not less than twenty-five miles apart for the purpose of proceeding to a place at which that troupe is to give a performance shall— [10.016/16-9-1949.]

(i) for the single journey, be an amount equal to three quarters of the normal fare for such journey, and

(ii) for the double journey, be an amount equal to one and a quarter times the normal fare for the single journey.

(*b*) The reduced fare specified in sub-paragraph (*a*) may be charged from two but not more than two persons who are agents of any troupe referred to in that sub-paragraph and who travel by railway ahead of that troupe.

(*c*) Return tickets issued on the payment of the reduced fare specified in sub-paragraph (*a*) shall be valid for a period of seventeen days commencing on the day of issue of the tickets.

(*d*) The following shall be the reduced charges for the transport, subject to the conditions specified in sub-paragraph (*e*), of baggage, scenery or animals belonging to a troupe referred to in sub-paragraph (*a*) :—

(i) For baggage and scenery despatched in small lots, an amount calculated at the rates of charges for parcels specified in rule 34 with such free allowance on tickets held as is specified in rule 33, or an amount calculated at half of such rate without such free allowance, whichever amount is smaller.

(ii) For baggage and scenery loaded in four-wheeled waggons and despatched at the owner's risk by goods train, an amount calculated at the rate of 82½ cents per mile, subject to a minimum charge of fifteen rupees. [10,556/27-7-1953.]

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[10,556/27-7-1953.]

(iii) For animals transported in four-wheeled wagons at the owner's risk, an amount calculated at the rate of Re. 1.10 per mile, subject to a minimum charge of twenty rupees per wagon.

(*e*) The conditions subject to which the articles and animals referred to in sub-paragraph (*d*) will be transported are the following :—

(i) The necessary tackle for securing scenery, furniture, fittings and other baggage loaded in open trucks shall be provided by the consignor.

(ii) Tarpaulins which are required will, wherever possible, be provided free of charge by the General Manager, but the Government shall not be liable for any damage caused by water.

(iii) Where the loading is done by the consignor, each wagon or truck shall be loaded to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the station at which the loading is done, and the Government shall not be liable for any damage caused by defective loading.

(iv) The Government shall not be liable to transport baggage, scenery or animals by any particular train or to ensure their arrival within any specified time.

[10,016/16-9-1949.]

(6) *Parties making excursions for pleasure or education.*—(*a*) The reduced fare for the double journey, in respect of the first, second or third class, for each member of a party of not less than ten persons travelling together between two stations not less than twenty-five miles apart for the purpose of proceeding to a place on a picnic or an educational tour shall be an amount equal to one and a quarter times the normal fare for the single journey.

(*b*) Return tickets issued on the payment of the reduced fare specified in sub-paragraph (*a*) shall be valid for a period of seventeen days commencing on the day of issue of the tickets.

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(7) *Members of Sports Clubs.*—(*a*) The reduced fare for the double journey, in respect of the first, second or third class, for each person in a team of not less than ten members of a sports club travelling together between two stations not less than twenty-five miles apart for the purpose of proceeding to a place at which that team is to play a match shall be an amount equal to one and a quarter times the normal fare for the single journey. [10,016/16-9-1949.]

(*b*) Return tickets issued on the payment of the reduced fare specified in sub-paragraph (*a*) shall be valid for a period of seventeen days commencing on the day of issue of the tickets.

(*c*) An application under paragraph (2) of this rule in respect of a team referred to in sub-paragraph (*a*) shall be made by the secretary of the sports club to which the team belongs and shall specify sufficient particulars of the match which necessitates the journey.

(8) *Bands.*—(*a*) The reduced fare for the double journey, in respect of the first, second or third class, for each person in a band of not less than six musicians travelling together between two stations not less than twenty-five miles apart for the purpose of proceeding to a place at which that band is to give a musical entertainment shall be an amount equal to one and a quarter times the normal fare for the single journey. [10,016/16-9-1949.]

(*b*) Return tickets issued on the payment of the reduced fare specified in sub-paragraph (*a*) shall be valid for a period of seven days commencing on the day of issue of the tickets.

(*c*) An application under paragraph (2) of this rule in respect of a band referred to in sub-paragraph (*a*) shall contain proof of the engagement of that band for providing a musical entertainment at the place to which that band is proceeding.

(9) *School children, Boy Scouts, and members of church choirs or of Boys' Brigades.*—(*a*) The reduced fare for the double journey, in respect of the first, second or third class, for each person in a party of school children, or boy scouts in uniform, or members [10,016/16-9-1949.]

7D——RR 19479 (12/66)

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of a church choir or of a boys' brigade, who are travelling together between two stations not less than twenty-five miles apart, shall—

(i) where they are under twelve years of age and are not less than twenty in number, be an amount equal to five eighths of the normal fare for the single journey, or

(ii) where they are not less than twelve years of age and are not less than ten in number, be an amount equal to one and a quarter times the normal fare for the single journey.

(*b*) A teacher accompanying a party referred to in sub-paragraph (*a*) shall, only for the purpose of determining the number of persons in that party, be counted as a member of that party, and the reduced fare for the double journey for that teacher in respect of the first, second or third class shall be an amount equal to one and a quarter times the normal fare for the single journey.

[10,016/16-9-1949.]

(*c*) Return tickets issued on the payment of the reduced fare specified in sub-paragraph (*a*) or (*b*) shall be valid for a period of seventeen days commencing on the day of issue of the tickets.

(*d*) An application under paragraph (2) of this rule in respect of any party referred to in sub-paragraph (*a*) shall be made by the principal of the school, the scoutmaster of the scouts, the clergyman of the church to which the choir belongs, or the officer in command of the boys' brigade, as the case may be.

(10) *Girl Guides.*—(*a*) The reduced fare specified in paragraph (10) of this rule may be charged from a party of girl guides in uniform travelling together between two stations not less than twenty-five miles apart, if they surrender a ticket voucher from the secretary of the Girl Guides Association of Ceylon to the booking office of the station at which they entrain.

(*b*) Return tickets issued on the payment of the reduced fare specified in sub-paragraph (*a*) shall be valid for a period of seventeen days commencing on the day of issue of the tickets.

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(11) *Students, and escorts of students, of the School for the Deaf and Blind.*—(*a*) A student of the School for the Deaf and Blind at Mount Lavinia who, for the purpose of making a journey by railway, surrenders to the booking office of the entraining station a warrant from the principal of that school, may pay a reduced fare which shall—

(i) where the student is under twelve years of age, be an amount equal to one quarter of the normal fare for that journey, or

(ii) where the student is not less than twelve years of age, be an amount equal to one half of the normal fare for that journey.

(*b*) A person who escorts a student referred to in sub-paragraph (*a*) and whose name is included in the warrant mentioned in that sub-paragraph, may pay a reduced fare which shall—

(i) for a single journey, be an amount equal to three quarters of the normal fare for such journey, and

(ii) for a double journey, be an amount equal to one and a quarter times the normal fare for a single journey.

(*c*) A return ticket issued on the payment of the reduced fare specified in sub-paragraph (*a*) or (*b*) shall be valid for a period of seventeen days commencing on the day of issue of the ticket.

(12) *Gifts to hospitals and institutions.*—(*a*) A gift of provisions, flowers, clothing, books, newspapers or literature for the general use of the patients or inmates of a hospital or an institution specified in column I hereunder shall be conveyed free of charge to the station specified in the corresponding entry in column II hereunder or to any other station as may be considered necessary by the General Manager in exceptional circumstances, if the parcel containing the gift has been addressed to the person in charge of

[10,640/12-2-1954.]

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that hospital or institution and if the sender of the parcel has certified on the label bearing the address that the parcel contains a gift to the patients or inmates of that hospital or institution, or for their benefit.

I Name of Hospital or Institution	*II* Station to which Parcel must be addressed
1. General Hospital, Colombo	Maradana or Colombo Fort
2. Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo	Maradana or Colombo Fort
3. Eye Hospital, Colombo	Maradana or Colombo Fort
4. Military Hospital, Colombo	Maradana, Colombo Fort or Slave Island
5. Home for Incurables	Maradana or Colombo Fort
6. Little Sisters of the Poor	Maradana or Colombo Fort
7. St. Margaret's Home	Maradana, Colombo Fort or Kollupitiya
8. Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo	Maradana or Colombo Fort
9. Hospitals, Mission, Colombo	Maradana or Colombo Fort
10. Leprosy Hospital, Hendala	Maradana, Colombo Fort or Hunupitiya
11. Civil Hospital, Kandy	Kandy
12. Military Hospital, Diyatalawa	Diyatalawa
13. British Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute	Maradana or Colombo Fort
14. Colombo Ladies' League (Hospitals Branch)	Slave Island or Colombo Fort
15 School for Deaf and Blind	Ratmalana, Mount Lavinia or Kollupitiya
16. Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya	Nuwara Eliya
17. House of Joy, Talawa	Talawa
18. Anti-Tuberculosis Hospitals, Ragama and Welisara	Ragama

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I Name of Hospital or Institution	*II* Station to which Parcel must be addressed
19. Denepitiya Medical Mission	Weligama
20. Leprosy Hospital, Batticaloa	Batticaloa
21. Home for the Aged, Kandy	Kandy or Mahaiyawa
22. St. John's Home, Moratuwa	Moratuwa
23. Royal Naval Hospital, Trincomalee	Trincomalee
24. Anti-Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Kandana	Kandana
25. Anti-Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Kankesanturai	Kankesanturai

(*b*) No charge shall be made for the return by railway of an empty basket made of cane or rattan in which a gift specified in sub-paragraph (*a*) had been sent to a hospital or an institution specified in that sub-paragraph, if the person in charge of that hospital or institution has certified on the label bearing the address that a gift had been sent in that basket to the patients or inmates of that hospital or institution.

(13)* *Racehorses*—(1) Racehorses will be conveyed to and from any race meeting at reduced charges, if they are booked for a return journey and are transported in batches of three per four wheeled horse box or six per bogie horse box. Such reduced charges shall be an amount equal to one and a half times the ordinary charges for a single journey referred to in rule 50, and will not be allowed unless— [10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*a*) the consignor produces at the time of booking, in respect of the horses to be conveyed, a certificate from the secretary of the racing club stating that the horses have been entered for races at that race-meeting; and

* The paragraph numbered earlier as (9) omitted, and paragraphs numbered earlier as (10), (11), (12), (13) and (14) re-numbered (9), (10), (11), (12) and (13) respectively—Gazette 10,640 of February 12, 1954.

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(*b*) the return journey is to be performed within thirty days of the outward journey.

(2) In this rule, " race-meeting " and " racing club " have the same meanings as in the Betting on Horse-racing Ordinance.

Passengers' Luggage

[7903/29-1-1932.] **33.** *Luggage.*—(*a*) Passengers having a large quantity of luggage should be at the station at least fifteen minutes before the time of departure of the train and hand over the luggage to the officer authorized to book luggage and obtain correct receipts for same, otherwise the Government will not accept any responsibility for loss or miscarriage.

(*b*) Each package of luggage must be well secured and plainly addressed in English with the name of the owner and the destination station. Any package not so tendered will not be accepted. Should, however, any package which has not been so secured be inadvertently accepted, Government will not be responsible in the event of loss or any damage to same.

(*c*) Passengers should be careful to clear their luggage of all old labels before commencing the journey.

(*d*) Luggage will not be booked or labelled until the owner has obtained his ticket and presented it to the person in charge of the luggage labels.

(*e*) Passengers must claim their luggage on arrival of train at destination station, and the numbered receipt granted for same must be given up before the luggage is delivered. The Government will not be responsible for luggage not so claimed and if not removed within twenty-four hours after arrival, the same will be subject to cloak room charges.

In the event of the loss of the receipt, the person claiming the luggage shall prove his ownership thereto and shall sign an indemnity note, paying a sum of Rs. 2.50 as deposit before the luggage can be delivered.

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If the railway receipt is given up within seven days of the delivery of the luggage the deposit will be refunded.

In the event of the luggage not arriving at destination station by the same train as a passenger, the circumstances must be reported immediately to the station master, the luggage receipt being produced at the same time for the station master's inspection, and a full description of each missing package given. A full list of contents and value thereof must be submitted at the same time or within twenty-four hours thereafter; otherwise no subsequent claim will be entertained.

[3062/6-7-1934.]

(*f*) Each adult passenger will be allowed, free of charge the following weight of luggage, viz :—

First Class	.. ..	112 lb.
Second Class	.. ..	84 lb.
Third Class	.. ..	70 lb.

[8415/25-11-1938.]

A free allowance of half these quantities will be made for each child travelling with half ticket.

No luggage will be conveyed free for children under three years of age who travel free.

[9142/2-7-1943.]

Any excess over these weights will be charged full parcels rates up to the weight equivalent to the free allowance on the tickets held, and 50 per cent. above full parcels rates on the weight in excess thereof. All excess luggage charges must be paid to the booking clerk at the time of booking and receipts obtained for payment, otherwise they are liable to be charged for a second time. The free allowance referred to above is granted only on the luggage booked at the starting station mentioned on the ticket, except where a journey is broken under rule 18 (*j*). If the luggage in excess of the free allowance is found unbooked, either en route or at destination, the whole of the luggage will be weighed and charged for as follows :—

(i) if the excess weight is not more than 25 per cent. of the free allowance, freight at ordinary parcels rate will be charged on the excess weight after making the free allowance on the tickets held ;

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(ii) if the excess weight is more than 25 per cent. of the free allowance, the whole weight without making any free allowance will be charged ordinary parcels rate up to twice the free allowance, viz.: 2 cwt. per first class, 1 cwt. 2 qrs. per second class and 1 cwt. 1 qr. per third class ticket held. Any excess over these weights will be charged 50 per cent. above full parcels rate.

Passengers who wish to book part of their luggage to an intermediate station in order to break journey under rule 18 (*j*) will be given the free allowance referred to above, and any excess charged to the ultimate destination. The luggage required for the break of journey will be separately weighed and noted on the labels affixed to such luggage, and if on resumption of journey the luggage is found to be over the weight noted thereon, the weight in excess will be charged as excess luggage. The luggage presented for booking at such intermediate stations without labels of the starting station will be treated and charged as ordinary parcels.

Luggage in bulk will be conveyed, by special arrangement, by passenger train, at owner's risk, at eleventh class goods rates.

(*g*) A printed and numbered receipt will be issued to passengers whenever charges are made for the conveyance of excess luggage. The receipt must be carefully preserved and given up at destination before removing the luggage.

[8062/6-7-1934.]

(*h*) Articles which are not the property of a passenger by the same train, and luggage for a station beyond that to which a ticket is held or to an intermediate station except in the case of a break of journey under rule 18 (*j*), will be charged as parcels at parcels rates.

No passenger shall convey or endeavour to convey by train as part of his own luggage, either in the luggage van of the train or in the compartment with him, any article not his own property without paying parcels rates therefor.

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Passengers are not allowed to pick up or give out *en route* any package or part of their luggage. All such packages must be paid for at ordinary parcels rates.

(*i*) Articles will not be received for free conveyance as luggage at any station other than at the starting station as indicated on the ticket.

(*j*) Luggage will not be given out at a station other than to which it is labelled, but passengers may in exceptional cases obtain their luggage short of destination on timely information being given to the guard of the train and surrendering the luggage receipts and tickets.

(*k*) Passengers are allowed to take into the carriages at their own risk and in their own charge only such small packages of luggage as can be placed under the seat occupied by the owner, or in the hat racks (where provided). Under no circumstances may articles be placed in the gangway of carriages or entrance to lavatories. Station masters and guards are authorized to remove all packages which cannot be deposited under the seat or on the rack.

(*l*) The Government will not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur to any luggage unless the same has been labelled and placed in charge of the railway for conveyance in the luggage van or is booked and prepaid.

(*m*) The liability of the Government for loss of or damage to passengers' luggage accepted by and conveyed in charge of the railway is limited to Rs. 150 for first class passengers, Rs. 100 for second class passengers and Rs. 50 for third class passengers unless the value is declared and an insurance charge of 1 per cent. on the excess value is paid to the railway before the luggage is dispatched. For conditions to be complied with when insuring luggage see rule 49.

(*n*) The Government will not undertake to convey the following articles as passengers' luggage, viz., gunpowder, fireworks, vitriol, aquafortis, turpentine, petrol, matches, mineral oils or acids, or any other

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combustible or dangerous materials. Any person contravening this regulation will be liable to prosecution under sections 27 and 28 of the Railways Ordinance. For conditions under which the above articles are conveyed see goods regulations; see also rule 44 regarding conveyance of petrol at parcels rates by passenger train.

(*o*) Passengers are warned not to include in their luggage oils or other liquids liable to cause damage by leakage, either to other luggage or parcels or to the vehicle in which the luggage is conveyed or the fittings thereof, otherwise they will render themselves liable to be called upon to pay the full cost of making good any such damage.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*p*) Furniture, bicycles, tricycles, invalid chairs, perambulators, jinrickshas, musical instruments, radio sets, plate, bullion, bills, deeds, notes or securities, precious stones, jewellery, trinkets, gold and silver thread or lace, watches, clocks, time pieces, frail or fragile articles, live animals or birds and articles of an offensive nature, will not be conveyed as luggage but will be charged at parcels or other rates as specified in the rules relating to the conveyance of parcels and goods traffic.

Parcels

[7903/29-1-1932.]

34. (*a*) *Parcels* should be delivered at the stations at least twenty minutes before the departure of the train by which they are intended to be forwarded. They should in all cases be fully and plainly addressed and securely packed.

When more parcels than one are sent to the same consignee by the same train, they are charged separately, unless sent by the same consignor.

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(*b*) The Government do not guarantee the despatch of parcels by any particular train, nor will they be responsible for their arrival at any station by any specified date or train.

(*c*) The Government do not undertake the delivery of parcels or letters, and are not bound to advise consignees of the arrival of the same.

(*d*) All parcels left in the railway premises beyond a period of 48 hours after their arrival will be subject to a cloakroom charge of 10 cents per package per day or part of a day after such period, subject to the following exceptions :— [9620/25-10-1946.]

(i) consignees residing more than two miles and not exceeding ten miles from the railway station will be allowed free storage for 60 hours ;

(ii) consignees residing more than ten miles from the railway station will be allowed free storage for 72 hours.

In computing cloakroom charges on parcels, Sundays shall be excluded, except that in the case of parcels tendered for despatch or taken delivery of on a Sunday, such Sunday shall be reckoned in the same way as any other day.

All packages, from whomsoever received or to whomsoever belonging are subject to a lien for freight and cloakroom charges due thereon ; and if after the expiration of one month after the railway first received the packages the money due be not paid, they may be sold by auction and the proceeds applied towards the liquidation of such lien and expenses, or the General Manager may recover any such sum by action at law.

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(*e*) If a receipt is required for parcels handed in for despatch, the sender must send to the station a receipt form with particulars duly filled in, which will be signed and given back by the railway staff.

Receipts on printed forms will, if demanded, be granted for freight charges paid on parcels.

The railway form of consignment note is only intended for use in connection with the despatch of articles by goods train at goods rates, and these forms will not be accepted by the railway for articles tendered for conveyance at parcels rates, unless they are clearly endorsed " By Passenger Train " in ink. If consignment notes are tendered without this endorsement, the articles will be forwarded by goods train at goods rates and subject to goods regulations.

(*f*) The liability of Government with regard to parcels and the conditions for the insurance of the same are shown in rules 41 and 49.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

The responsibility of Government for parcels terminates when 24 hours have expired after their arrival at the station to which they are consigned, and parcels not taken away within one month after their arrival will be sold by public auction to defray charges. If the parcels arrive at the station of delivery between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m., the latter hour will for the calculation of 24 hours be considered the hour of arrival.

For the disposal of undelivered perishable articles see rule 35.

(*g*) Parcels will be conveyed from station to station at the rates as given in the following table. In the case of parcels charged at reduced or special rates the fractional part of 5 cents in the total charge will be treated as 5 cents. (For table see next page.)

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Distance to be conveyed	Not over 3 lb.	Over 3 lb. and not over 7 lb.	Over 7 lb. and not over 14 lb.	Over 14 lb. and not over 21 lb.	Over 21 lb. and not over 28 lb.	Over 28 lb. and not over 42 lb.	Over 42 lb. and not over 56 lb.	Over 56 lb. and not over 70 lb.	Over 70 lb. and not over 84 lb.	Over 84 lb. and not over 98 lb.	Over 98 lb. and not over 112 lb.	28 lb. or any part of it when the parcel weighs more than 112 lb.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
One mile and not over 25 miles	0 35	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 80	0 85	1 0	1 10	1 35	0 35
Over 25 miles and not over 35 miles	0 35	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 80	1 0	1 20	1 35	1 65	1 80	0 50
Over 35 miles and not over 45 miles	0 35	0 50	0 70	0 80	0 85	1 0	1 35	1 50	1 80	2 10	2 15	0 65
Over 45 miles and not over 55 miles	0 35	0 50	0 80	0 85	1 10	1 20	1 50	1 85	2 15	2 50	2 75	0 80
Over 55 miles and not over 65 miles	0 35	0 50	0 85	1 10	1 35	1 45	1 85	2 15	2 50	3 10	3 30	0 85
Over 65 miles and not over 75 miles	0 35	0 50	1 10	1 35	1 50	1 65	2 10	2 50	2 85	3 50	3 75	1 0
Over 75 miles and not over 85 miles	0 35	0 70	1 20	1 45	1 65	1 85	2 45	2 85	3 30	4 0	4 15	1 10
Over 85 miles and not over 95 miles	0 35	0 70	1 35	1 50	1 85	2 10	2 65	3 15	3 75	4 40	4 75	1 30
Over 95 miles and not over 105 miles	0 35	0 80	1 50	1 80	2 10	2 35	2 85	3 50	4 10	4 95	5 30	1 35
Over 105 miles and not over 115 miles	0 45	0 80	1 65	2 0	2 15	2 50	3 15	3 80	4 40	5 40	5 75	1 50
Over 115 miles and not over 125 miles	0 45	0 85	1 80	2 10	2 45	2 75	3 50	4 15	4 80	5 80	6 15	1 60
Over 125 miles and not over 135 miles	0 50	1 0	1 85	2 15	2 65	3 0	3 75	4 50	5 30	6 30	6 75	1 80
Over 135 miles and not over 145 miles	0 50	1 10	2 10	2 45	2 85	3 15	4 0	4 80	5 65	6 80	7 30	1 95
Over 145 miles and not over 155 miles	0 65	1 10	2 15	2 65	3 0	3 45	4 30	5 15	5 95	7 30	7 70	2 0
Over 155 miles and not over 165 miles	0 65	1 20	2 35	2 75	3 15	3 65	4 65	5 45	6 40	7 70	8 10	2 10
Over 165 miles and not over 175 miles	0 65	1 20	2 45	2 85	3 45	3 80	4 80	5 80	6 80	8 10	8 70	2 30
Over 175 miles and not over 185 miles	0 70	1 35	2 65	3 10	3 65	4 10	5 10	6 15	7 10	8 70	9 25	2 35
Over 185 miles and not over 195 miles	0 70	1 45	2 75	3 30	3 75	4 30	5 40	6 45	7 45	9 10	9 60	2 45
Over 195 miles and not over 205 miles	0 80	1 45	2 85	3 45	4 0	4 50	5 65	6 80	7 95	9 60	10 10	2 60
Over 205 miles and not over 215 miles	0 80	1 50	2 95	3 60	4 15	4 65	5 95	7 10	8 40	10 5	10 60	2 65
Over 215 miles and not over 225 miles	0 85	1 60	3 0	3 75	4 30	4 80	6 30	7 45	8 75	10 40	11 10	2 85
Over 225 miles and not over 235 miles	0 85	1 65	3 10	3 95	4 50	4 95	6 60	7 80	9 20	10 85	11 55	2 95
Over 235 miles and not over 245 miles	0 95	1 80	3 15	4 10	4 65	5 15	6 95	8 10	9 60	11 25	12 5	3 10
Over 245 miles and not over 255 miles	0 95	1 85	3 25	4 25	4 80	5 30	7 30	8 45	10 5	11 70	12 55	3 15
Over 255 miles and not over 265 miles	1 0	1 95	3 30	4 40	4 95	5 45	7 60	8 75	10 40	12 5	13 5	3 30
Over 265 miles and not over 275 miles	1 0	2 0	3 45	4 60	5 15	5 65	7 95	9 10	10 85	12 50	13 55	3 45
Over 275 miles and not over 285 miles	1 10	2 10	3 50	4 75	5 30	5 80	8 25	9 45	11 25	12 90	14 5	3 50
Over 285 miles and not over 295 miles	1 10	2 15	3 60	4 90	5 45	5 95	8 60	9 75	11 70	13 35	14 55	3 60
Over 295 miles and not over 305 miles	1 20	2 30	3 65	5 10	5 65	6 15	8 95	10 10	12 5	13 70	15 5	3 65
Over 305 miles and not over 315 miles	1 20	2 35	3 75	5 25	5 80	6 30	9 25	10 40	12 50	14 15	15 55	3 75
Over 315 miles and not over 325 miles	1 30	2 45	3 80	5 40	5 95	6 45	9 60	10 75	12 90	14 55	16 5	3 80
Over 325 miles and not over 335 miles	1 30	2 50	3 95	5 60	6 15	6 60	9 90	11 10	13 35	15 0	16 50	3 95
Over 335 miles and not over 345 miles	1 35	2 60	4 0	5 75	6 30	6 80	10 25	11 40	13 70	15 35	17 0	4 0
Over 345 miles and not over 355 miles	1 35	2 65	4 10	5 90	6 45	6 95	10 60	11 75	14 15	15 80	17 50	4 10
Over 355 miles and not over 365 miles	1 45	2 75	4 15	6 5	6 60	7 10	10 90	12 5	14 55	16 20	18 0	4 15
Over 365 miles and not over 375 miles	1 45	2 85	4 25	6 25	6 80	7 30	11 25	12 40	15 0	16 65	18 50	4 25
Over 375 miles for every 10 miles or part of 10 miles	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 35	0 35	0 45	0 45	0 50	0 15

Note.—Where parcels weighing over 1 cwt. are conveyed by passenger train the charge will be at the 112 lb. rate for every full cwt. and every additional fraction of 1 cwt. will be charged for according to the last column of this rate table, unless the charge for the full cwt. is lower

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[10,113/23-6-1950.]

35. (*a*) The following articles will be conveyed and charged at a rate which is one-half of the ordinary parcels rates specified in rule 34 :—

Arecanuts, green
Books to and from libraries
Bread
Butter, fresh
Christmas trees
Cream, milk
Curd
Cut flowers
Eggs, securely packed in boxes or strong baskets
Empties (returned)
Fish, fresh, conveyed in refrigerator van
Fruits, imported
Game
Garlic
Ginger, green
Live poultry, pigeons and rabbits
Meat, fresh or frozen
Milk, fresh, conveyed in refrigerator van
Newspapers and magazines
Onions
Papaw Juice
Pastry
Plants and cuttings
Potatoes, imported
Sweetmeats
Vegetables, imported
Yams, imported
Yeast.

10,556/27-7-1953.]

The minimum charge will be 35 cents.

(*b*) In the case of the following items, that is to say, empties (returned), live poultry, pigeons and rabbits, and Christmas trees, plants and cuttings, the aforesaid rate will only be charged, if the appropriate requirements specified hereunder for each such item are complied with :—

[10,356/15-2-1952.]

(i) in the case of empties, (returned), if the packages which are returned empty had been despatched full, and they are delivered to the station to which they had been previously transported for transport to the station

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from which they had been originally despatched, within three months of the date they were so despatched, and the labels show the date on which, and the station from which, they were despatched ;

(ii) in the case of live poultry, pigeons and rabbits, if they are sent in crates or baskets with flat tops and bottoms so constructed as to admit of proper ventilation from sides and ends, and the crates or baskets are sufficiently strong to admit of other similar packages being placed upon them ; and

(iii) in the case of Christmas trees and packages of plants and cuttings, if each package does not exceed 56 lbs. in weight.

(*c*) The following articles will be conveyed and charged at one-third the ordinary parcels rates specified in rule 34 :—

Country grown fruits, vegetables, yams and potatoes and fresh milk and fresh fish not conveyed in refrigerator vans.

The minimum charge will be 35 cents. [10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*d*) Ice will be conveyed and charged for at one-fourth the ordinary parcels rates specified in rule 34. The minimum charge will be 35 cents. [10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*e*) The following articles will be conveyed and charged at one-fourth the ordinary parcels rates specified in rule 34 :—

Fish, game, meat or other edible flesh packed in ice, if the quantity of ice used in such packing is not less than one pound weight of ice for each pound weight of fish, game, meat or other edible flesh at the time the parcel is tendered for conveyance by the Railway.

The minimum charge will be 35 cents. [10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*f*) The reduced rates specified in this rule will not be allowed unless the contents of the parcel are clearly specified by the consignor on the label affixed to the parcel.

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(*g*) Packages of moss, ferns, branches and leaves for decorative purposes will be charged at ordinary full parcels rate and, if bulky in proportion to weight, an additional charge of 50 per centum of the parcels rate will be made.

(*h*) All perishable articles including those specified in the preceding paragraphs of this rule are accepted for conveyance at the risk of the owner, irrespective of the rate charged. If they are refused or not claimed by the consignees within twelve hours of the arrival at the place of destination or, in the event of accidents or delays in transit from whatever cause, at any intermediate station, they will be sold or otherwise disposed of, according to circumstances, at the sole risk and expense of the owner. No advice of arrival will be sent to either the consignor or consignee, and in case the freight has not been prepaid, or the amount realised by the sale be insufficient to cover the full amount of the freight charges due, the consignor will be required to pay any balance to make up the deficit :

Provided that nothing in these rules shall stop the General Manager from selling or otherwise disposing of such articles at any time after arrival, if he considers it expedient to do so in the interests of either the Railway or the owners.

[10,556/27-7-1953.]

37. * *Letters* will be conveyed as parcels at the rate of 40 cents each (between all stations), and they must in addition bear postage stamps in accordance with the regulations of the Postal Department.

[8415/25-11-1938.]

37A. Parcels of copra samples weighing not more than 5 lb. each, addressed to the Ceylon Coconut Board, auctioneers and brokers, in Colombo will be charged 40 cents each or the ordinary parcels rate whichever is lower.

[10,556/27-7-1953.]

38. *Scientific and musical instruments* will be conveyed only on payment of 50 per cent. increase upon the ordinary parcels rates, and will be carried at

* Rule 36 has been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 11,113 of June 23, 1950.

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owner's risk, unless insured in terms of rule 49. Organs, pianofortes, or harmoniums, whether loaded in road van belonging to sender or packed in cases, will only be conveyed by passenger train in carriage truck at carriage rate.

39. *Light, Frail, and Bulky Packages.*—Packages of a light or frail nature, or such as are bulky in proportion to their weight, and parcels containing brittle articles, such as glass, china, or porcelain, are charged 50 per cent. increase upon the ordinary parcels rates. For conditions as to the liability of Government for such packages and parcels and for rates of insurance for the same see rules 41 and 49.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

Note.—This regulation does not apply to packages containing empty bottles, bottles of milk, aerated waters, beer, wine or spirits nor to earthenware.

40. *Children's toy bicycles, tricycles, and rocking horses* will be conveyed at owner's risk by passenger train at ordinary parcels rates.

41. *Valuable Articles.*—(*a*) When any article specified in this rule is contained in any parcel or package delivered for carriage by the railway and the value of such parcel or package exceeds one hundred rupees, the Government will not be responsible for the loss, destruction, or deterioration of any such parcel or package, unless the person sending or delivering the parcel or package to the railway caused its value and contents to be declared or declared them at the time of delivery of the parcel or package for carriage by the railway, and unless an insurance fee over and above the railway charges for carriage is paid to and accepted by some person duly authorized to receive such insurance fee on behalf of the railway :—

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

(i) Gold and silver, coined or uncoined, manufactured or unmanufactured, and coins other than gold and silver

(ii) Plated articles

(iii) Clothes and tissue, thread or lace, of which gold or silver forms part

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(iv) Pearls, precious stones, jewellery, jade, jadestone and trinkets

(v) Watches, clocks, and time pieces of any description

(vi) Government securities

(vii) Government stamps

(viii) Bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank notes, cheques, orders or securities for payment of money, other securities, lease bonds or other agreements

(ix) Writings and title deeds

(x) Maps, prints, paintings, engravings, lithographs, pictures, photographs, carvings, sculpture, and other works of art

(xi) Art pottery and all articles made of glass, China, porcelain or marble

(xii) Silk in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials

(xiii) Shawls, lace, furs, and feathers

(xiv) Opium and other narcotic preparations such as ganja, charas, and bhang, subject to a licence under the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 218)

(xv) Ivory, ebony, coral, agarwood, and sandalwood

(xvi) Amber, musks, sandalwood oil and other essential oils used in the preparation of any perfume

(xvii) Musical instruments, radio (wireless) apparatus, scientific and surgical instruments

(xviii) Cameras, cinematograph films (non-inflammable) and apparatus

(xix) Platinum, iridium, palladium, radium, tantalum, osmium, ruthenimu, rhodium, mercury (quicksilver), other rare metals, and their preparations

(xx) Any other articles referred to in the rules as conveyed at "Owner's risks". (Perishable articles and dangerous goods excluded).

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(*b*) Insurance is optional with the senders. Charges for and conditions of insurance are laid down in rule 49. See also rule 60 under the heading "Horses, Carriages, Dogs, Motors, &c.", for rates of insurance and liability of the railway for such animals and vehicles as are specified in that rule.

42. (*a*) Articles specified in rule 41 will be carged at 50 *per centum* over full parcels rate, unless otherwise provided. Coins other than gold and silver may, however, be carried by the owner in his compartment at his sole risk, if the charges in respect of excess weight in accordance with the terms of rule 33 (*f*) are paid. Freight on all such articles must be prepaid. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*b*) The articles specified in rule 41 will not be accepted for transport as passengers' luggage in the guard's van.

43. *Ammunition.*—Only safety breech-loading cartridges may be despatched by passenger trains, and they will be conveyed at the ordinary parcels rates, carriage prepaid, on condition that they are packed in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material of such strength that it will not become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed.

44. *Combustible and Dangerous Materials.*—(*a*) The Government will not undertake to convey the following articles as parcels, viz. :—

Gunpowder, fireworks, vitriol, aqua fortis, turpentine matches, mineral oils or acids, or any other combustible or dangerous material, except those mentioned below.

Any person contravening this regulation will be liable to prosecution under sections 27 or 28 of the Railway Ordinance.

For conditions under which the above articles are conveyed, see Goods Regulations.

(*b*) Compressed oxygen in cylinders not exceeding 8 feet in length and 10 inches in diameter made of wrought iron or mild steel of the best quality, which must comply in all respects with the specifications for

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[10,113/23-6-1950.]

cylinders contained in rules 51 and 52 of the rules relating to the conveyance of traffic by goods train, will be accepted, without previous notice, for transport by passenger train at ordinary parcels rates.

Cylinders containing oxygen must not be charged to a greater pressure than 1,800 lb. per square inch.

The cylinders must be separately and securely packed in strong wooden boxes or in a covering made of closely plaited one inch (circumference) hemp or coir, when tendered for rail transport, and must be accompanied by a certificate as per form given in the afore-mentioned rules 51 and 52.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

Cylinders containing oxygen must be conveyed in the rear brake van of passenger or mixed trains, subject to a limit of two cylinders per van, provided that no other dangerous goods are loaded therein. The cylinders must be placed as far as possible from other packages in the brake van. They must be carefully handled, and must on no account be placed near a fire or exposed to other source of heat.

(*c*) "Petrol" includes all dangerous petroleum used for propulsion of motor vehicles.

(*d*) Petrol will be accepted for conveyance by passenger train at ordinary prepaid parcels rates, in receptacles not attached to motor vehicles of 2-, 4-, or 5-gallon capacity, provided that not more than 16 gallons shall be conveyed in one train under the following conditions :—

(1) Receptacles of 2-gallon capacity must be substantially constructed of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel strictly in accordance with the sample approved by and deposited with the General Manager of the railway, and they must be packed either singly or in pairs or fours in substantially constructed and sealed wooden cases of such a size as will exactly accommodate either one, two or four receptacles of 2-gallon capacity as above defined. The thickness of the wood must not be less than half an inch, and the general pattern of the cases must be approved by the General Manager of the railway.

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(2) Receptacles of 4-gallon capacity must be constructed of tin plate in accordance with the sample approved by and deposited with the General Manager of the railway; they shall also be packed in cases in the manner and of the description set out in the preceding clause (1), and shall in all respects conform to the requirements of the said clause.

(3) Receptacles of 5-gallon capacity must be constructed of galvanized iron or steel strictly in accordance with the sample approved by and deposited with the General Manager of the railway, and will be conveyed unpacked.

(4) The 2- and 5-gallon receptacles referred to in clauses (1) and (3) above, containing petrol, must be supplied with well-made filling holes secured by well-fitting screw plugs of a pattern similar to those fitted to the sample receptacle deposited with the General Manager of the railway.

The 4-gallon receptacles referred to in clause (2) above, containing petrol, must have the filling holes hermetically closed and further protected by a screw cap, as provided in the sample deposited with the General Manager of the railway. Under no circumstances will these receptacles, when empty, be accepted for transport by train.

(5) All receptacles must have an air space equal to one-tenth of the capacity of the receptacle for expansion of the petrol, and they must be gas-tight, and so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky, or insecure in transit.

(6) Damaged receptacles will not be accepted for transport.

(7) The nature of the contents and also the words "highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the 5-gallon receptacles to be conveyed unpacked, and on the wooden cases in which the 2- and 4-gallon receptacles are transported.

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(*e*) No petrol will be accepted for conveyance by passenger train unless the consignment is accompanied by a declaration from the consignor in the following terms :—

I hereby declare that the petrol herewith consigned by me is in every respect in accordance with the regulations of the railway governing the transport of petrol by passenger train as printed on the back of this declaration.

Date :————. Signature :————.

(*f*) Petrol will not be conveyed by passenger train under any other circumstances, but will be treated as explosives, and sent by goods trains on the days fixed for the conveyance of explosives.

(*g*) Return empty receptacles in which petrol has been conveyed by railway (other than those referred to as prohibited in clause (4) above) will be charged at half parcel rates (which must be prepaid) if conveyed by passenger train. The screw plugs of the empty vessels must be securely fastened.

45. Alcolite shall mean and include spirit of a strength not less than 50 degrees over proof (or such other strength as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner) that is rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of such denaturants as are from time to time approved by the Excise Commissioner. The provisions in rule 44 relating to petrol shall apply to alcolite.

46. *Spotted deers, pigs, calves, sheep, or goats* for conveyance in guards' vans are not received unless they are in crates so constructed as to admit of proper ventilation from sides, ends, and top or nets, so as to prevent injury to luggage. They will not be accepted for conveyance on the railway in sacks or with their legs tied. The charges are : if weighing 112 lb. and under 5½ cents each per mile ; if weighing over 112 lb. at ordinary parcels rates. Minimum charge Re. 1 each.

[10,556/27-7-1953.]
[9,820/23-1-1948.]

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47. *Small Animals.*—Puppies, sucking pigs, cats, mongooses, monkeys, mouse deer, ferrets, and such small animals are only carried in strongly-made square crates or hampers so constructed as to admit of proper ventilation from sides, ends, and top, and they are charged for by weight at full parcels rates. [8441/24-3-1939.]

49.* *Insurance.*—(*a*) The charge for insurance, which must be prepaid, is 1 per cent. on the value (minimum charge Re. 1) to be declared in writing at the time of booking.

(*b*) Application for the insurance of any package valued at Rs. 500 or upwards is to be made to the respective divisional transportation superintendents. Station masters are only authorized to accept insurance rates on packages valued at less than Rs. 500.

(*c*) Before any package for conveyance as luggage or parcel can be insured, the owner or sender must satisfy the officer in charge of the forwarding station or any other officer deputed for the purpose that it is securely packed and sealed with a legible seal in such a manner as to prevent the package being opened without breaking the seals. A declaration of the contents must also be given in writing.

(*d*) The railway reserves the right of inspecting, before effecting any insurance, all packages delivered to them for insurance to ascertain that the contents are in accordance with the declaration and are in good condition and well packed; also of calling upon the consignee to open the package at the station of destination.

(*e*) Government treasure, including stamps, specie, bullion, and currency notes, are not subject to insurance when conveyed under Treasury escort, in compartments reserved for the purpose. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*f*) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in these rules, any articles for insurance and parcels or packages containing them should be tendered on [10,113/23-6-1950.]

* Rule 48 has been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,113 of June 23, 1950.

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railway consignment notes duly perfected by the senders, and every such consignment will be booked on a separate waybill.

Horses, Carriages, Dogs, Motors, &c.

[10,045/18-11-1949.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

50. (*a*) Horses and carriages are conveyed at owner's risk, and the rate for their conveyance are—

	Per mile Rs. c.
One horse	.. 0 90
Two horses	.. 1 0
Three horses	.. 1 10
Four horses (other than on the Kelani Valley Line)	.. 2 0
Four horses on Kelani Valley Line ..	.. 1 35
Five horses	.. 2 10
Six horses	.. 2 20
One carriage	.. 0 90
Two carriages	.. 1 10
Two or more carriages in bogie truck ..	.. 2 20 :

Provided, however, that the amount of the charge for a horse box or carriage truck shall not be less than Rs. 25 when a four-wheeled truck is used and Rs. 50 when a bogie truck is used.

(*b*) The reduced rate for more than one horse applies only when the horses are booked together from one consignor to one consignee and are conveyed in one truck.

(*c*) The reduced rate for more than one carriage applies only when the carriages can be loaded in one truck and are booked from one consignor to one consignee.

(*d*) Horses or carriages must be at the station one hour before the departure of the train by which they are intended to be despatched and to prevent disappointment forty-eight hours' notice must be given to the station master of the station where the horse box or carriage truck is required.

(*e*) If a horse box or carriage truck is not used on the day for which it has been ordered, the following charges shall be made—

(1) in respect of a four-wheeled truck—

[10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*a*) Rs. 25 for empty haulage ; and

[10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*b*) Rs. 6.25 per diem as demurrage ;

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(2) in respect of a bogie (eight-wheeled) truck—

(*a*) Rs. 50 for empty haulage ; and

(*b*) Rs. 10 per diem as demurrage : 10,556/27-7-1953.]

Provided that—

(i) the charges specified in the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall not be levied, if notice of the fact that the truck is not required has been given at least twenty-four hours earlier ;

(ii) the charges for empty haulage specified in the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall not be levied, if the truck is detained by the station master at the request of the consignor beyond the day for which it has been ordered and is used thereafter by the consignor ; and

(iii) the charges specified in sub-paragraph (1) shall be levied in lieu of the charges specified in sub-paragraph (2) in any case where a bogie (eight-wheeled) truck is used on the Kelani Valley Line.

(*f*) Horses and carriages not removed immediately on arrival at destination remain on the railway premises at owner's risk. Unless the horses and carriages are removed within 24 hours of arrival, a charge shall be made in respect of each horse box or carriage truck at the following rates :—

(i) for each four-wheeled truck, Rs. 6.25 per diem ; or 10,556/27-7-1953.]

(ii) for each bogie (eight-wheeled) truck, Rs. 12.50 per diem. 10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*g*) Horses and carriages cannot be booked to and from certain stations on the railway. Particulars relating to this matter can be obtained from any station master.

(*h*) One horse-keeper in charge of each horse will be allowed to travel free in the same vehicle as the animal.

(*i*) For particulars of horses conveyed in cattle wagons, see rule 47 in the Part relating to the conveyance of Goods Traffic under the heading "Livestock Traffic".

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(*j*) Rates for horses and carriages between stations can be ascertained on application from any station master.

(*k*) Luggage, harness, horse food, and stable requisites may be conveyed free in horse boxes as follows :—

56 lb. for each horse. 56 lb. for each horse-keeper.

Any excess over these weights will be charged for at ordinary parcel rates.

Packages in excess of the free allowance may be consigned by goods train when they will be charged for at goods rates.

[7903/29-1-1932.]

51. *Motor Vehicles.*—(*a*) "Motor vehicles" include all vehicles propelled by mechanical means on ordinary road.

[10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*b*) The charges for the conveyance, at owner's risk, of motor vehicles uncharged with electricity, gas, oil or petrol (except as provided for in paragraph (*f*)), shall be at the undermentioned rates :—

	Per mile Rs. c.
One motor car in an ordinary truck	0 82½
One motor car in a bogie truck	1 65
Two motor cars in one ordinary truck	1 25
Two motor cars in one bogie truck	2 50
One motor car and one carriage loaded together in one ordinary truck	1 0
One motor car and one carriage loaded together in one bogie truck	2 0
Each motor cycle	0 22
Each motor tricycle or motor bicycle with forecarriage or side car	0 44
Each autocycle or motor scooter	0 11 :

Provided, however, that the amount of the charges for the conveyance of such vehicles shall not be less than the following :—

	Where a four-wheeled truck is used Rs. c.	Where a bogie (eight-wheeled) truck is used Rs. c.
Two motor cars in one truck ..	25 0	50 0
One motor car and one carriage loaded in one truck ..	25 0	50 0
Each motor bicycle, motor scooter or autocycle	6 25	12 50
Each motor tricycle or motor bicycle with forecarriage or side car ..	12 50	25 0

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(*c*) When motor cars are conveyed in covered carriage trucks, the owner or his representative will be held responsible for placing the car in the truck, securing it therein, and removing it at destination.

(*d*) Motor cycles charged with electricity, gas, oil, or petrol (small electric battery and coil usually affixed to petrol-propelled vehicles excepted) will not be accepted for conveyance by train or for storage in cloakroom. [9142/2-7-1943.]

(*e*) A declaration in the following form must be signed by the owner or responsible agent of the owner of any motor cycle before such cycle can be accepted for conveyance by train or for storage in the station cloakrooms :— [9142/2-7-1943.]

I hereby declare that the motor ——— which I require to be despatched by rail from ——— station (or deposited in the cloakroom or left at ——— station) is not charged with electricity, gas, oil or petrol (small electric battery and coil affixed to petrol-propelled vehicles excepted), and I hereby agree to indemnify the Ceylon Government against all damage, loss, or expense which may arise out of, or be incurred in consequence of, such transport or storage.

Signature :———.

Date :———.

(*f*) (1) No motor cars will be accepted for carriage if charged with electricity, gas, oil or other inflamable liquid or vapour : Provided, however, that a quantity of petrol not exceeding two gallons may be left in the tank. [9142/2-7-1943.]

(2) Where any petrol is left in the tank of any motor car, such car will not be accepted for carriage unless—

(i) the flow of petrol to the carburetter has been cut off ;

(ii) any pressure in the tank has been released therefrom ;

(iii) the tank is in a sound condition and closed by a well fitting cap ; and

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(iv) the engine has been run in any place other than a closed truck by the person in charge of the car until all the petrol in the carburetter has been used up and the engine has stopped automatically.

(3) The provisions of sub-paragraph (2) (iv) shall not apply to cars which are fitted with a petrol pump working from the engine, in which the feed supply is automatically cut off when the engine is stopped, or in which the carburetter is fed directly from the main tank without the aid of any form of gravity or other subsidiary feed tank.

(4) Motor cars with tanks not more than three-fourths full of petrol will, however, be accepted for journeys between the hours of sunrise and sunset subject to the conditions set out in this paragraph.

(5) No person shall light any fire, or carry any naked light, or smoke in or near any truck which contains a motor car.

(6) The consignor of every motor car shall declare on the consignment note that the conditions set out in this paragraph have been complied with.

[10,356/15-2-1952.]

(*g*) Where a carriage truck is not used on the day for which it has been ordered or the motor vehicle is not removed after the arrival of the carriage truck at the destination, charges will be made at the rates specified in, and in accordance with the provisions of, paragraphs (*e*) and (*f*) of rule 50.

52. *Bulls, Cows, Oxen, and Elk* are conveyed at owner's risk in horse-boxes by passenger train under special agreement, and are charged for at horse rates whether loaded with horses or not. Minimum charges are as laid down for horses in rule 50.

[10,556/27-7-1953.]

53. *Donkeys* conveyed in a horse-box will be charged 90 cents per mile for one or two donkeys, Re. 1 per mile for three or four, and Re. 1.10 per mile for five or six. Minimum charge, Rs. 25.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

For rates, &c., for donkeys conveyed in cattle trucks see rule 39 of the Goods Regulations.

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They will not be accepted for conveyance in Guard's van.

54. *Dogs.*—(*a*) Dogs when conveyed in crates or hampers will be charged for by weight at parcels rates. For each dog conveyed in the dog locker the charge will be at the rate of 80 cents for every 25 miles or part of 25 miles. [9142/2-7-1943.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*b*) All dogs brought for conveyance in the dog locker must be muzzled with a leather or wire muzzle in such a way that the dog cannot bite, and must be provided with chain and leather or metal collar in good order. Each dog must have secured to its collar a pasteboard, wooden or other durable label bearing the name of the consignee and destination. No dog will be accepted for conveyance unless so muzzled. Dogs not provided with chain and suitable collar will only be accepted for conveyance, provided a letter of indemnity is furnished. Provided, however, that where a dog is confined in a crate, cage, basket, or hamper so constructed as to admit of proper ventilation from sides, ends, and top, and also to render it impossible for the dog while so confined to bite any person or animal, the railway authorities may in their discretion accept the same for conveyance.

(*c*) Special lockers are provided for dogs. No person is allowed to take any dog into a passenger carriage, except with the consent of the station master at the starting station, and also with the concurrence of the other passengers, and then only on payment of a double rate for each dog, and provided the dog is muzzled in such a way that it cannot bite. Government will not be responsible for the loss of or injury to any dog so conveyed. The acceptance of a dog at the double rate for carriage with the owner is subject to the condition that it shall be removed if subsequently objected to, no refund being given. Under no circumstances may dogs be conveyed in the sleeping or restaurant cars.

(*d*) Dogs carried in horse-boxes are charged the ordinary rate per dog with a minimum charges as for one horse.

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(*e*) Dogs carried in cattle trucks are charged for at cattle truck rate.

(*f*) The Government will not be responsible for the loss of or injury to any dog which may escape from the custody of the railway staff either in consequence of the animal becoming unmanageable or slipping its collar or by the breakage of the chain or collar by which it is secured.

[8415/25-11-1938.]
[10,556/27-7-1953.]

55. *Bicycles.*—Bicycles (not packed) when sent as parcels will be conveyed at owner's risk at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents each per mile, subject to a minimum charge of Re. 1.25 fractions of 10 cents being treated as 10 cents.

56. *Invalid and bath chairs, barrel and piano organs on wheels, ordinary tricycles, and jinrickshas* will be conveyed at owner's risk by passenger train at four times the rates for bicycles. Minimum charge will be Rs. 5 Consignors are requested to remove the wheels of jinrickshas, where possible, before tendering them for conveyance by train.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]
[10,556/27-7-1953.]

[9142/2-7-1943.]

57. *Perambulators, mail carts, portable harmoniums,* and large rocking horses will be conveyed at owner's risk by passenger train at double the rates for bicycles. Minimum charge, Rs. 2.50.

[10,556/27-7-1953.]

[10,556/27-7-1953.]

59.* *Corpses.*—The rate for the conveyance of a corpse is Re. 1.65 per mile and the freight must be prepaid. Minimum charge Rs. 25. A corpse will not be conveyed by train unless secured in an air-tight coffin, and accompanied by a medical certificate that the cause of death was not an infectious disease and some responsible person, who will be required to pay the ordinary fare for the class of carriage occupied, must travel by the same train to take charge of and remove the corpse at its destination.

The conveyance of a corpse by any particular train cannot be guaranteed, unless sufficient notice is given to enable a vehicle to be provided for its reception.

* Rule 58 has been rescinded *Vide* Gazette No. 10,113 of June 23, 1950.

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(Special attention is directed to the by-laws made by the Municipal Councils of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle.)

60. *Liability and Insurance of Animals and Vehicles.*

—(*a*) The Government will not be accountable for any horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, and other animals, unless the same be entered and signed for as received by them, and they will not be responsible for any loss of or injury to any horse, cattle, sheep, pig, dog, or other animal in the receiving, forwarding, or delivering of the same, if such loss or injury be occasioned either by the kicking, plunging, or unruliness of the same, or in the loading or unloading, or from suffocation, or exposure to heat or cold, or from being trampled on, or by any other cause or means whatever, except the neglect or default of the railway or its servants. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*b*) The Government will not be liable for the loss of, or for any injury done to, any of such animals, beyond the sum thereinafter mentioned : that is to say, for any horse, Rs. 500 ; for any bulls, cows, oxen, elk and donkeys, per head, Rs. 100 ; for any sheep, pigs, or dogs, per head, Rs. 20—unless the person sending or delivering the same shall, at the time of such delivery have declared them to be respectively of higher value than as above-mentioned, in which case it shall be lawful to demand and receive, by way of compensation for the increased risk and care thereby occasioned, a reasonable percentage upon the excess of the value so declared above the respective sums so limited as aforesaid, and which shall be paid in addition to the ordinary rate of charge, namely, a percentage of 5 per cent. will be charged in addition to the usual charge for conveyance upon any excess in the declared value of horses and neat cattle and 2 per cent. in the case of other animals over and above the amounts so fixed as aforesaid. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*c*) All declarations of the value of horses or other animals, where such value exceeds the above sums respectively, must be signed by the sender thereof or by his agent before they can be received for transmission by the railway.

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(*d*) The Government will not be responsible for damage or injury of any kind to any horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, and other animals after arriving at the station to which they are conveyed ; but they will be retained at or forwarded from such stations at the risk and expense of the sender. It is recommended that the parties for whom they are intended should send their own agent to the station to receive them.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*e*) The Government will not be liable for loss of or damage to carriages and other vehicles, whether conveyed in a carriage truck, wagon, or other vehicle and whether conveyed by passenger or goods train beyond the amounts stated below, unless at the time of delivery to the railway the value is declared to be higher than the amounts below mentioned, and in addition to the usual charge for conveyance a percentage of 5 per cent is paid upon any excess in the declared value over and above the amounts herein fixed, viz. :—

	Rs.
Motor cars and motor buses ..	250
Ordinary carriages	150
Motor bicycles, scooters, and tricycles ..	100
Ordinary bicycles, jinrickshas, and other vehicles mentioned in rule 55, 56 and 57 of the Railway Coaching Rules.	50

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*f*) Any animal, motor car, or other vehicles conveyed in a horse box, cattle truck or carriage truck, is subject to demurrage charges for any detention caused to such horse box, cattle truck, or carriage truck in terms of rules and rates applicable therefor. Other vehicles such as bicycles, tricycles, perambulators, bath chairs, motor cycles, &c., are allowed the same period of free storage as for parcels in terms of rule 34, after which they are subject to the following cloak room charges per diem or part thereof :—

	Rs. c.
(i) Bicycles, tricycles, perambulators, bath chairs, and other similar vehicles ..	0 15
(ii) Motor bicycles	0 30
(iii) Motor bicycles with side cars or motor tricycles	0 60

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Left Luggage

61. *Left Luggage.*—(*a*) The Government are not responsible for any luggage or articles left by passengers at the station whether in charge of the station staff or not, unless these be duly registered for which a charge of 15 cents per article is made, payable at the time of deposit. An additional charge of 10 cents per day, or part of a day, is made on every article left in the cloakroom for a longer period than two days, the day of deposit and the day of removal each counting as one day. Bicycles, tricycles, perambulators, bath chairs and other similar vehicles which are not mechanically propelled, are charged 35 cents each. and a further charge of 15 cents per day in addition is made on all such articles remaining in the cloakroom longer than two days. [9620/25-10-1946.]

(*b*) The conditions laid down in rule 33, paragraph (*l*), (*m*), (*n*), and (*o*), of these regulations also apply to articles deposited in cloakrooms. Motor cycles charged with electricity or gas or other inflammable liquid or vapour will not be accepted for storage in cloakrooms.

Cloakroom charges for motor bicycles will be 75 cents for the first two days and 30 cents per day afterwards. Owners must sign a declaration to the effect that these cycles are not charged with electricity, gas, oil, or any inflammable liquid or vapour. Motor bicycles with side-cars attached will be charged double these rates.

(*c*) In computing the charges on articles deposited in cloakrooms, Sunday is considered a *dies non,* unless it be the day on which the articles are deposited or taken out, in which case it must be reckoned the same as any other day.

(*d*) Articles of an objectionable nature will not be accepted for storage in the cloakroom, and the official in charge of the cloakroom may require the intending depositor to satisfy him that the package to be deposited does not contain anything of an objectionable nature.

8 D——RR 19479 (12/66)

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(*e*) When a passenger deposits any articles in the cloakroom a ticket is given him in exchange, and the article cannot be given up to him for any purpose whatever unless he first returns the ticket to the cloakroom attendant, or produces to the station master satifactory evidence of his ownership.

(*f*) Parcels for season ticket holders, if sent from shops, and marked with the name and address of the ticket holder, are received at the foregoing charges, and delivered up on the production of the season ticket. Parcels from shops, to which either a printed or a written label bearing a number and name is attached, are received at the foregoing charges, and are delivered up to the person who produces a label bearing a corresponding number and name.

(*g*) Passengers who have deposited their luggage in a cloakroom and required to remove one or more of the articles so left (leaving the remainder until a future day) may do so on their signing the counterfoil of the cloakroom ticket showing what articles have been removed, and any additional charge accruing upon any articles left in the cloakroom for the longer period will be collected when those articles are taken away.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*h*) Left luggage unclaimed or unredeemed will be sold after expiry of three months.

Lost or Unclaimed Property

62. *Lost or Unclaimed Property.*—(*a*) Property (other than perishable) found at a station, or in a carriage at a station, will be immediately removed to the cloakroom at the station and retained there for 24 hours, after which it will be conveyed to and kept at the Lost Property Office in Colombo, and if not claimed within three months it may be sold by Government.

Property found on the line will be conveyed to the nearest station and dealt with at that station in a similar manner.

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(*b*) The following are the charges which must be paid before any property referred to in paragraph (*a*) is delivered up, and before it is so delivered satisfactory evidence of ownership must be produced.

If claimed at the station where found before despatch to Lost Property Office Colombo	Ordinary Left Luggage charges in accordance with rule 61 (*a*).
If despatched to Colombo Lost Property Office and claimed there	Ordinary Left Luggage charges in accordance with rule 61 (*a*) plus full parcels rate; minimum 45 cents. [10,356/15-2-1952.]
If despatched from the station where found to another station for delivery to claimant	Ordinary Left Luggage charges in accordance with rule 61 (*a*) plus full parcels rate; minimum 45 cents [10,356/15-2-1952.]
If despatched to Colombo Lost Property Office and thence sent to any station for delevery to claimant	Ordinary Left Luggage charges in accordance with rule 61 (*a*) plus full parcels rate to Lost Property Office and thence to destination; minimum 45 cents. [10,356/15-2-1952.]

(*c*) Perishables found at a station or in a carriage at a station, if not claimed at once, will be disposed of at the station where found, or at any other station, at the discretion of Government.

(*d*) When a telegram has to be sent inquiring for or giving directions regarding luggage or property which has been left at any of the stations or in the trains, a charge for forwarding the message, and if necessary for obtaining a reply, must be borne by the owner of the property at current postal telegraph rates.

Should the loss of the property be found to be due to the fault of any of the railway staff, the amount paid will be refunded. These telegraphic charges are in addition to sums due as registration or transport fees.

(*e*) Inquiries for lost articles giving a full description of the property lost, and particulars of the time and place where the loss occurred should be addressed to the respective divisional transportation superintendents.

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Telegrams

63. *Private Telegraphic Messages for the Public.*— The following are the conditions and rates at which the traveling public may send or receive private telegrams through the Railway Telegraph Department :—

(*a*) Railway telegraph offices, at places where there is no postal telegraph office within a reasonable distance of the railway station, are subject to certain restrictions, open for the acceptance and delivery of ordinary inland telegrams from the general public. The names of such officers, the hours they are open for telegraph business, and the restrictions are regards the services they undertake are notified in the "Post Office Guide." Telegrams accepted at such offices may be addressed :—

(1) To any postal telegraph office ; and

(2) To any railway telegraph office similarly open to the general public.

(*b*) Messages addressed to a passenger in a train, who can only be reached by railway telegraph, will be accepted at any railway telegraph Office.

(*c*) Messages from a bona fide passenger travelling by train will be accepted for transmission by railway telegraph at any station where there is no postal telegraph office at or adjacent to the station.

(*d*) Every endeavour will be made to ensure quick despatch and correct delivery, but it must be clearly understood that all telegrams passing over the railway wires, whether wholly or in part, are always subject to the necessities of railway traffic, and consequently liable to delay. The Railway Department will not be responsible for delay or non-delivery, nor will they undertake to investigate complaints with regard to such telegrams.

(*e*) The rates to be charged are the ordinary postal rates. No charge wil be made for the delivery of telegrams addressed to hotels and resthouses within a quarter of a mile of a station, nor

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for the delivery of those addressed to the railway restaurant cars, refreshment rooms at stations, and the Restaurant Car Office at Colombo. Upon any other telegram, a delivery charge of 75 cents between the hours of 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. and Re. 1.50 between the hours of 5 p.m. and 5 a.m., if within one mile of a station, will be made, the charges for delivery beyond one mile but not exceeding five miles, will be 30 cents between the hours of 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. and 60 cents between the hours of 5 p.m. and 5 a.m. respectively, for each additional mile or part of a mile. All such charges must be prepaid.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

Telegrams will not be accepted for delivery at any destination more than five miles distant from a station.

(*f*) All messages accepted for transmission by railway telegraph are also subject to the conditions laid down in the Post Office Guide.

64. *Telegrams regarding Parcels, Luggage, &c.*— (*a*) Any person requiring a telegram to be sent relative to parcels, luggage, &c., such as requests for re-addressing, &c., will be charged ordinary postal telegraph rates for such telegrams and for reply if required.

(*b*) Passengers who may have left articles on the station premises or in the carriage in which they have travelled, and who wish inquiries to be made by wire instead of by inquiry note, will be required to pay ordinary postal telegraph rates for telegram of inquiry and for reply. If the articles lost were placed in the van, inquiry will be made by wire without charge.

65. These rules shall come into force as from April 1, 1926, and all existing rules relating to the conveyance of traffic by passenger trains shall thereupon be deemed to have been repealed.

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CONVEYANCE OF GOODS TRAFFIC

1. *Liability and Responsibility of the Government.*—The Government will not be accountable for any articles unless the same be signed for as received by their clerks or agents authorized to receive such articles.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

2. *Excepted Articles.*—(*a*) When any article specified in this rule is contained in any package delivered for carriage by the Railway and the value of such package exceeds three hundred rupees, the Government will not be responsible for the loss, destruction, or deterioration of any such package, unless the person sending or delivering the package to the railway caused its value and contents to be declared or declared them at the time of delivery of the package for carriage by the railway, and unless an insurance rate over and above the railway charges for carriage is paid to, and accepted by, some person duly authorized to receive the same on behalf of the railway :—

(i) Gold and silver, coined or uncoined, manufactured or unmanufactured, and coins other than gold and silver.

(ii) Plated articles.

(iii) Clothes and tissue, thread or lace of which gold or silver forms part.

(iv) Pearls, precious stones, jewellery, jade, jadestone and trinkets.

(v) Watches, clocks, and timepieces of any description.

(vi) Government securities.

(vii) Government stamps.

(viii) Bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank notes, cheques, orders or securities for payment of money, other securities, lease bonds or other agreements.

(ix) Writings and title deeds.

(x) Maps, prints, paintings, engravings, lithographs, pictures, photographs, carvings, sculpture, and other works of art.

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(xi) Art pottery and all articles made of glass, china, porcelain or marble

(xii) Silk in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials

(xiii) Shawls, lace, furs, and feathers

(xiv) Opium and other narcotic preparations such as ganja, charas and bhang, subject to a licence under the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 218)

(xv) Ivory, ebony, coral, agarwood, and sandalwood

(xvi) Amber, musk, sandalwood oil and other essential oils used in the preparation of any perfume

(xvii) Musical instruments, radio (wireless) apparatus, scientific and surgical instruments

(xviii) Cameras, cinematograph films (non-inflammable) and apparatus

(xix) Platinum, iridium, palladium, radium, tantalum, osmium, ruthenium, rhodium, mercury (quicksilver), other rare metals, and their preparations

(xx) Any other articles referred to in these rules or the Alphabetical Classification of Goods, as conveyed at "Owner's Risk". (Perishable goods and dangerous articles excluded).

(*b*) Insurance is optional with the senders. Charges for and conditions of insurance are laid down in rule 27 of the Goods Traffic Rules. All charges including freight must be prepaid.

3. The Government will not be liable or responsible for the loss of, or damage to, any packages insufficiently or improperly packed, marked, directed or described, or containing a variety of articles liable by breakage to damage one another or other articles; nor for leakage arising from defective casks, cases, tins, or drums, or bad cooperage, or from fermentation; nor for the loss of, or damage to, goods put into returned wrappers or boxes or packages described as empties; nor for the loss of, or damage to, any goods

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left until called for, or to order, or warehoused, for the convenience of the parties to whom they belong, or by or to whom they are consigned.

4. The Government will not be liable or responsible for any loss of, or damage to, any goods whatsoever, by reason of accidental or unavoidable delays in transit or otherwise.

5. The Government do not bind themselves to forward goods from any station by any particular train, nor guarantee delivery within any specified time.

[7886/9-10-1931.]
[10,113/23-6-1950.]

6. (*a*) The Government does not hold itself bound by the statement regarding the weight of any article inserted by any consignor on the consignment note, as freight charges are calculated on the weights obtained, when necessary, by weighing on the weighing machines of the Railway Department; nor does it admit any liability or responsibility in respect of the weights thus arrived at, either as a basis of claim for shortage or as regards their absolute correctness as between buyer and seller, the weights taken on the railway weighing machines being merely for the purpose of determining the amount of the freight charges.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*b*) If the consignor or consignee of any consignment of goods doubts the weight on which the freight charges made thereon have been based, and requires such consignment to be re-weighed before it is taken delivery by the consignee at the place of destination, re-weighing will be done on payment of an extra charge of 25 cents per ton or part thereof. If the weight ascertained on re-weighing is found to be less than the original weight by more than 28 lbs. per ton, the original freight charges will be rectified and the charge made for re-weighing will be refunded:

Provided that—

(1) if the weight ascertained on re-weighing is found to be more than the original weight, extra freight charges that may be due on any such excess weight shall be paid by the consignee and there shall be no refund of the extra charge for re-weighing; and

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(2) if the weight ascertained on re-weighing is found to be less than the original weight by not more than 28 lbs. per ton, the original weight shall be considered correct and there shall be no refund of the extra charge for re-weighing.

(c) In the event of the existence of any evidence of pilferage or reasonable cause to suspect any shortage of contents from a package or consignment of goods, any such package or consignment shall be re-weighed without any extra charge being made therefor. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

7. *Goods not accepted for Conveyance.*—Money in cash or bills or promissory notes, securities for money, or jewellery, trinkets, rings, precious stones, bullion, gold and silver manufactured or unmanufactured, gold and silver plate, watches, timepieces, writings or title deeds will not be accepted for conveyance by goods train.

8. The Government do not undertake (except on the special conditions laid down in rules 43 to 53 inclusive) the carriage of dangerous articles, and senders of any such dangerous articles will be held accountable for any damage arising thereto or therefrom. Senders of dangerous articles are liable to the penalties set forth in section 27 of the Railways Ordinance, unless the nature of the contents is distinctly marked on the outside of the package containing the same and notice of the contents is given in writing to the station master or other railway official to whom the same shall be delivered for the purpose of being so carried. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

9. *Payment.*—Cheques in payment of freight charges on goods will not be accepted unless a cash deposit is given as security, full particulars of which may be obtained from the General Manager, Colombo.

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[10.556/27-7-1953.]

10. *Rates.*—(*a*) The following rates shall be charged for haulage only—

	Per ton per mile	
	On the line Rambukkana to Matale and Badulla	On all other lines
	cents	cents
First Class	18¾	.. 12½
Second Class	23¾	.. 17½
Third Class	28¾	.. 21¼
Fourth Class	31 1/20	.. 23
Fifth Class	36 4/5	.. 27 3/5
Sixth Class	44	.. 33
Seventh Class	59 2/5	.. 39 3/5
Eight Class	80	.. 60

[10.113/23-6-1950.]

(*b*) The under-mentioned rates shall be chargeable for goods traffic between the Colombo Port Commission premises and those of the Ceylon Government Railway :—

Between (in both directions)	Rates to be charged
Colombo Port Commission Line and Kelani Valley Line	Port Commission charges, plus rates equal to Maradana (Kelani Valley) Goods Classification rates to destination, plus Colombo transfer charges.
Colombo Port Commission Line and other lines (except Kolonnawa, and Colombo Goods)	Port Commission Charges, plus rates equal to Colombo Goods Classification rates to destination.
Colombo Port Commission Line and Kolonnawa	Port Commission charges, plus Ceylon Government Railway Classification rates from Exchange Sidings to Kolonnawa as for 5 miles.
Colombo Port Commission Line and Colombo Goods	Port Commission charges, plus Ceylon Government Railway Classification rates from Exchange Sidings to Colombo Goods as for 5 miles.
Kolonnawa and Kelani Valley Line	Rates equal to Maradana (Kelani Valley) Goods Classification rates to destination, plus Colombo transfer charges.

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Between (in both directions)	Rates to be charged
Kolonnawa and other lines (except Colombo Goods)	Rates equal to Colombo Goods Classification rates to destination.
Kolonnawa and Colombo Goods	Ceylon Government Railway Classification rates as for 5 miles.

Note.—The Colombo Port Commission haulage charges over their line are as for 2 miles, according to the classification of goods conveyed, based on the Ceylon Government Railway "Main Line below Rambukkana" rates).

(*c*) A list of the principal articles of commerce allocated to their respective classifications is published as an appendix to these rules in alphabetical order.

(*d*) Articles not enumerated in the accompanying classification will be charged according to the class in which they are placed from time to time by the Government.

(*e*) Goods, other than explosives, not included in the Alphabetical Classification of Goods or not specially classified in terms of paragraph (*d*) will be charged at sixth class rates. Explosives and other dangerous goods not so classified will be charged at eigth class rates. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*f*) When mixed consignments, consisting of different classes of goods from one consignor to one consignee are tendered for despatch, the total weight of the several classes may be invoiced at the rate of the highest class if this would give a lower freight charge than if the several classes were invoiced separately. (Exception rule 34 (*c*).) Dangerous articles and articles which are conveyed at owner's risk cannot, however, be classed with ordinary goods of other classes ; but if the sender chooses to include upon an owner's risk consignment note ordinary goods with goods of the same class conveyed at owner's risk, they will be charged together as one consignment at owner's risk.

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(*g*) The above rates for goods include only the charges for actual station to station conveyance. In addition thereto the following charges will be made, viz. :—

[10,113/23-6-1950.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

(i) Re. 1.25 per ton for removal of goods from and to the conveyance by which they are brought to and taken from the station, warehouse, or other place duly authorized for the receipt and delivery thereof, including other incidental charges such as for shunting and placing of wagons for loading and unloading of the goods.

[10,113/23-6-1950.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

(ii) 62½ cents per ton for transferring of goods (excepting bulky and heavy articles referred to in rule 33 for which special charges may be made) between broad and norrow gauge wagons, including other incidental charges connected therewith.

[10,113/23-6-1950.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

(iii) Re. 1.25 per ton or part of a ton per mile or part of a mile for shunting of wagons at the various sidings at Kolonnawa, customs siding at Jaffna, or any other siding, at the discretion of the General Manager.

(iv) In the case of bulky or heavy articles referred to in rule 33 the loading into and unloading from wagons must be performed by, or at the cost of the owner, and special charges will be made for transfer between broad and narrow gauge vehicles.

[10,556/27-7-1953.]

(v) For small consignments weighing 3 cwt. and under a flat charge of 50 cents per consignment will be made in addition to the freight charge. The charge for a consignment exceeding 3 cwt. should not be less than the charge for 3 cwt. inclusive of the flat charge.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*h*) Where the loading to, or unloading from wagons, or transfer between broad and narrow gauge wagons, of any goods is required to be done by the owner, and any such service is performed by him, a sum of 31¼ cents per ton for each such service will be paid to him : Provided that the appropriate charges referred

[10,556/27-7-1953.]

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to in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph (*g*) are included in the rate, and application is made to the Chief Accountant of the Railway within two months of the date of such service or services.

(*i*) In every case where goods (other than livestock) are charged at a rate per wagon per mile, the appropriate additional charges referred to in paragraph (*g*) of this rule will be added. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*j*) The Government reserve discretion to decline to undertake the loading or unloading, or both, of unpacked earthenware, chatties, tiles, bottles, slates, and articles of a similar character.

(*k*) Demurrage, warehouse rent, wharfage, insurance, and other special charges as hereafter specified will be made in addition to the station to station rates.

11. *Minimum and Fractional Charges.*—(*a*) Single and separate packages under 28 lb. in weight will be accepted as goods and charged for as 28 lb. [8320/30-9-1937.]

(*b*) Every fractional part of a quarter of a hundredweight of goods will be reckoned as a quarter of a hundredweight.

(*c*) The minimum charge for a consignment of goods is 50 cents. [10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*d*) When not specially provided, the minimum distance on which a mileage charge will be made is 10 miles.

(*e*) The fractional part of 1 cent will be charged as 1 cent, and the fractional part of a mile will be charged as 1 mile.

(*f*) In calculating the charges on integral parts of a ton, fractions of 10 cents in the rates per ton will be charged as follows :—

Cents 1 to 5 will be dropped, and cents 6 to 9 will be charged as 10 cents.

Example—

Rate per Ton Rs. c.	Figures on which Intergral Parts of a Ton will be calculated Rs. c.
1 5	1 0
1 6	1 10
1 54	1 50
1 57	1 60

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[10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*g*) Wherever "wagon" is mentioned in these rules or the Alphabetical Classification of Goods, it is understood that an ordinary four-wheeled wagon of a loading capacity not exceeding 13 tons is referred to, unless otherwise specified. Any four-wheeled wagon exceeding 13 tons is reckoned at one and half times an ordinary four-wheeled wagon. An eight-wheeled wagon is reckoned as follows :—

(i) Loading capacity up to 25 tons	As two ordinary four-wheeled wagons
(ii) Loading capacity exceeding 25 tons (wherever available for use)	As three ordinary four-wheeled wagons.

12. *Special Trains and Rates.*—Special trains or reserved accommodation for goods will be charged for at special rates. For particulars apply to the General Manager, Colombo.

13. The General Manager may also quote, at his discretion, special rates for any traffic that may be offered in new or exceptional circumstances.

15*. *Lien on Goods.*—All goods from whomsoever received or to whomsoever consigned or belonging are subject to a lien for any sums due by such consignor, consignee, or owner for freight, undercharges, demurrage, wharfage, or warehouse rent ; and if such sums due have not been paid at the expiration of one month from the date on which the goods were detained, they may be sold by auction and the proceeds applied towards the payment of all sums due, including freight, under-charges, demurrage, wharfage, or warehouse rent, for the goods so detained, or the General Manager may recover the sums due by action at law.

16. *Consignment Notes.*—(*a*) Every consignment of goods must be legibly addressed in English or clearly marked as per rule 17, and must be accompanied by a consignment note (in a form approved

* Rule 14 has been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 9,698 of May 9, 1947.

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by Government) written in English and signed by the consignor or his agent in which the description of the goods is clearly set forth.

Distinctive forms are used for—

(1) Ordinary goods.

(2) Goods conveyed at owner's risk.

(3) Dangerous articles.

(*b*) Goods will not be despatched from any station if the marks and description set out in the consignment note and receipt do not agree (see rules 17 and 18).

(*c*) Printed consignment notes may be obtained free of charge at any goods station.

(*d*) Officers and servants of the railway are not permitted to write out consignment notes on behalf of consignors.

17. *Marks.*—Goods will not be accepted for conveyance by train unless each article or package has firmly affixed to it a label legibly addressed in English, or bears such distinctive marks or letters as will enable the railway officials to identify it. Plantains must be marked on the stem of each bunch.

The marks must be set out in detail on the consignment note and receipt (see rules 16 and 18). All old marks or labels must be effaced.

This rule does not apply to truck loads of articles conveyed under rules 34 and 35.

18. *Railway Receipts.*—Receipt forms (which are attached to consignment note forms) must be sent by consignor with the goods with particulars of consignment duly filled in. The railway staff do not fill in the particulars in receipt forms, but only sign them and enter the amount of freight charges if prepaid.

Before goods can be delivered the railway receipt granted to the sender at the despatching station must be duly endorsed by the consignee and given up at the receiving station, and the delivery book or delivery note must also be signed.

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In the case of consignees well known to the officer in charge an exception is made, and, in such cases, goods may be delivered on signature in delivery book countersigned by the officer in charge, but the Government will not be liable or responsible for any errors in delivery, when goods are removed without the production of the receipt granted to the sender.

19. *Indemnity Notes.*—When the railway receipt is lost, the consignee may obtain delivery of the goods or proceeds of sale in the event of the goods being sold under rules 21 and 25, by signing an indemnity note and paying a sum of Rs. 2.50 as deposit.

[10,640/12-2-1954.] If the railway receipt is surrendered within a period of seven days from the date on which the goods are delivered, the deposit will be refunded: Provided, however, that in the case of goods booked through from India *via* Talaimannar Pier, the period within which the railway receipt should be surrendered for the purpose of obtaining a refund of the deposit shall be fourteen days from the date on which the goods are delivered.

Payment of proceeds of sale amounting to Rs. 5 and under, will be made on signing an indemnity note only, waiving the deposit of Rs. 2.50.

[7886/9-19-1931.] **20.** *Notice of Arrival of Goods.*—(*a*) It is to be distinctly understood that the railway is not bound to issue advice of the arrival of goods, but will do so for the convenience of consignees and to ensure quicker delivery. The non-receipt of such notice by consignees does not involve the Government in any liability or responsibility, nor does it in any way relieve consignees of liability for warehouse rent, demurrage, or wharfage.

(*b*) In the event of the person taking delivery of the goods being unable to sign the delivery book, the possession by the railway staff at the destination station of the railway receipt granted to the sender at the forwarding station, or of an order to deliver, signed by the consignee, will be considered as sufficient and conclusive proof of the due delivery of the goods to consignee.

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21. *Undelivered Goods.*—The responsibility of Government for goods terminates when 24 hours have expired after the arrival of the goods at the station to which they are consigned. [9698/9-5-1947.]

Goods other than perishables not taken away within two weeks after their arrival will be sold by public auction to defray charges. For the disposal of undelivered perishable goods see rule 25. [9142/2-7-1943.]

22. *Warehouse Rent.*—(*a*) All goods left in the Railway premises beyond a period of 24 hours after their arrival at the station or goods shed will be subject to a rent charge of 20 cents per cwt. per diem after such period, with a minimum charge as for 1 cwt. and as for 1 day : [10,640/12-2-1954.]

Provided, however, that consignees residing beyond 2 miles of the railway station or goods shed or outside the administrative limits of a municipality will be allowed free storage for 48 hours from the time of arrival of the goods.

(*b*) Any consignment of goods not removed within 24 hours of its arrival will remain at the railway premises at the owner's risk, and the Government will not be liable for the loss of the whole or part of such consignment, notwithstanding that any warehouse rent charges have become due or have been paid in respect of such consignment. [9142/2-7-1943.]

(*c*) In computing warehouse rent, Sunday, Good Friday, Hindu New Year's Day, the full moon day of the Sinhalese month Wesak, Christmas Day and Independence Commemoration Day will be considered as *dies non.* [9698/9-5-1947.] [10,113/23-6-1950.]

23. *Demurrage on Wagons.*—(*a*) The loading of wagons must be completed within six working hours at Colombo Goods, Maradana (Kelani Valley) Goods, Colombo Port, and Kolonnawa and within eight working hours at all other stations, from the time they are supplied. Consignors who, having ordered wagons, fail to load them, or having loaded them, fail to furnish consignment notes within the prescribed time shall be [10,640/12-2-1954.]

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liable to demurrage charges for such delay at Rs. 3 per wagon per working hour or part thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 per wagon in respect of each completed period of six or eight working hours as the case may be.

[10,640/12-2-1954.]

(*b*) All wagons containing articles which the railway does not undertake to unload and which are not discharged within six or eight working hours, as the case may be, after their arrival at the station of delivery will be liable to demurrage charges at the rates specified in paragraph (*a*).

[9142/2-7-1943.]

(*c*) The Government does not undertake either to provide warehouse accommodation for the goods referred to in the List of Articles other than Dangerous Goods for which the railway does not undertake to provide warehouse accomodation, and bulky or heavy articles (referred to in rule 33) or to unload such goods, or to permit them to be unloaded until the consignee has supplied carts or other conveyances into which the goods can forthwith be transferred. If delivery of such goods is not taken within six or eight working hours, as the case may be, after their arrival at the station of delivery, demurrage charges will be levied at the rates specified in paragraph (*a*).

[10,640/12-2-1954.]

(*d*) The Government, however, reserves to themselves the right of unloading wagons containing goods referred to in the preceding paragraph at any time after arrival, and in such cases warehouse rent or wharfage (as the case may be) will be charged in accordance with the conditions of rules 22 or 24.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*e*) The demurrage charges for a four-wheeled wagon of a loading capacity exceeding 13 tons will be one and half times the above charges. The charges for eight-wheeled wagons will be as follows:—

(i) Capacity up to 25 tons	double the above charges
(ii) Capacity over 25 tons (whenever used)	three times the above charges;

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(*f*) In computing demurrage charges, Sundays, Good Friday, Hindu New Year's Day, the full moon day of the Sinhalese month Wesak, Christmas Day and Independence Commemoration Day will be considered as *dies non*. [9698/9-5-1947.] [10,113/23-6-1950.]

24. *Wharfage.*—A charge of 50 cents per ton or portion of a ton for each day or portion of a day will be levied on goods at stations of departure which are not placed in the goods sheds or other covered accommodation provided by the railway, but are left on the railway ground, either for the convenience of, or by the desire or neglect of, consignors, if the goods are not loaded within 48 hours from the time they are so left. Similar wharfage charges will also be made at stations of arrival on goods which have been conveyed by railway, but have not been removed from the railway grounds by consignees within the times and subject to the conditions shown in rule 22. [7886/9-10-1931.] [10,356/15-2-1952.] [10,640/12-2-1954.]

25. *Perishable goods.*—Goods of a perishable nature are conveyed at the owner's risk. If they are refused or not claimed by consignee within twelve hours of unloading at the place of destination, or in the event of accidents or delays in transit from whatever cause, at any intermediate station, they will be sold or otherwise disposed of, according to the circumstances, at the sole risk and expense of the owner. No advice of arrival will be sent to either the consignor or the consignee, but if the freight has not been prepaid, or the amount realised, in case they are sold, is insufficient to cover the full amount of the charges due, the consignor will be liable to pay the balance to make up the deficit : [10,113/23-6-1950.]

Provided that nothing in these rules shall stop the General Manager from selling or otherwise disposing of any such articles, at any time after arrival, if he considers it expedient to do so, in the interests of either the railway or the owners.

26. *Goods consigned to Station Masters.*—Goods will not be accepted consigned to station masters unless intended for their personal use.

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[10,113/23-6-1950.]

27. *Insurance.*—(*a*) The charge for insurance which must be prepaid in addition to the freight charge, is 1 per centum of the value, to be declared in writing, at the time of booking. Minimum charge for insurance is Re. 1.

(*b*) Application for the insurance of any consignment of one or more packages valued at Rs. 500 or upwards must be made to the respective divisional transportation superintendents. Station masters and goods agents are only authorized to accept insurance rates on packages valued at less than Rs. 500.

(*c*) Before any consignment can be insured the consignor must satisfy the officer in charge of the forwarding station or any other officer deputed to effect the insurance that it is sufficiently packed and secured. A declaration of the contents must also be given in writing.

(*d*) The railway reserves the right of inspecting, before effecting any insurance, all consignments delivered to them for insurance, to ascertain that the contents are in accordance with the declaration and are in good condition and well packed; also of calling upon the consignee to open the consignment at the station of destination.

28. *Inspection of Goods.*—The railway reserves the right of inspecting any goods before receiving the same or while the same are in its custody, and for this purpose to call upon the owner to open out any package for inspection at the expense of the owner.

29. *Straw, cadjans, and other articles* specially liable to ignition will not be unloaded into railway warehouses, and if delivery is not taken within the time allowed, demurrage charges will be enforced.

30. *Unhooped Tea Chests.*—Wooden tea chests containing more than 60 lb. of tea, which are not bound or hooped with iron, are accepted and conveyed at owner's risk only.

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31. *Raw Hides.*—Raw hides having an offensive smell will be accepted for transport by railway only in separate wagons, when they will be charged at classification rates subject to a minimum of 2 tons per wagon. [7886/9-10-1931.]

32. *Return Empties.*—(*a*) Bags and other packages in which goods have been conveyed by railway will be returned empty from the original consignee to the original consignor at the reduced rate shown in the classification, provided they do not require special accommodation as specified in rule 35 and are despatched within three months of the date they were originally despatched full. [7886/9-10-1931.] [10,356/15-2-1952.]

(*b*) To obtain this rate the packages must be consigned as "returned empties." and the consignment note must show—

(1) Name of original consignor ;

(2) Station from which received full ;

(3) Date on which received full ;

(4) Name of person to whom consigned when full.

33. *Bulky or Heavy Articles.*—(*a*) When an eight-wheeled wagon or two or more four-wheeled wagons are required for the conveyance of boilers, engines, girders, machinery, shafts, masts, logs, beams, and such articles as from their great length or weight cannot be carried in one ordinary four-wheeled wagon, the minimum charge will be as for 5 tons per wagon for first class goods, 4 tons per wagon for second and third class goods, 3 tons per wagon for fourth and fifth class, and 2 tons per wagon for other class goods ; but should the freight for lower class goods, if calculated on a minimum weight provided for a higher class at the rate applicable to such higher class, be less than the minimum charge for such lower class, the lower charge shall be made. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*b*) All bulky or heavy articles under this rule are conveyed at owner's risk, and the owners must provide the necessary tacle and labour to load and unload

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them, but the use of the railway fixed cranes will be granted free of charge, provided the weight to be lifted does not exceed the capacity of the crane.

[10,113/23-6-1950.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*c*) Where a charge for loading, unloading, or transfer is included in the freight on such goods, a sum of 31¼ cents per ton for each such service will be refunded in terms of paragraph (*h*) of rule 10 to the party who performs such service.

(*d*) All articles measuring more than 14 ft. in length, 7 ft. in breadth, or 7 ft. in height will be charged as " bulky articles."

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*e*) Bulky articles exceeding 31 ft. in length, 10 1/2 ft. in breadth, or 7 ft. in height over the Broad Gauge, and 25 ft. in length, 7 ft. in breadth, and 6 ft. in height over the narrow gauge lines are only accepted, wherever possible by special arrangement, and when so accepted, are subject to the following additional charges :—

[10,556/27-7-1953.]

(i) A charge not exceeding Re. 1.25 per wagon per mile in addition to the freight charges ordinarily levied in terms of paragraph (*a*). The minimum charge will be Rs. 15 ; and

(ii) Travelling expenses of any person travelling with the wagon to ensure its safe conveyance, at the discretion of the General Manager.

[7886/9-10-1931.]

34. *Small or Loose Articles.*—(*a*) The Government do not undertake the counting of small articles, such as nuts, plantains, bones, bottles, shells, chanks, earthenware, bricks, tiles, shingles, staves, &c.

[10,113/23-6-1950.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*b*) If small articles of this description are forwarded loose, they will be liable to a minimum rate of 56 1/4 cents per wagon per mile over the lines below Rambukkana, and 75 cents per wagon per mile above Rambukkana, plus 62 1/2 cents per ton on the weight of the contents, for each of the services of loading, unloading or transferring as the case may be, and if delivery is not taken within the time allowed free after arrival, demurrage will be charged at the rates specified in paragraph (*a*) of rule 23.

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(*c*) When mixed consignments of loose articles are forwarded in one wagon from the same consignor to the same consignee, the charge will be calculated on the total weight at the rate of the highest class of goods so sent, should such charge amount to more than the minimum charge per wagon.

34A. Such commodities as coal, charcoal, cinders, sand, &c., when tendered in less than wagon loads, will not be accepted for conveyance unless packed in bags or freight is paid on the minimum tonnage provided in the Alphabetical Classification for wagon loads. Consignors will also be required to pack in suitable receptacles any other commodity which the General Manager considers should be so packed before it is accepted for transport. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

35. (*a*) Cosignments of plants, cadjans, empties (including all descriptions of empty baskets used for whatever purpose) and packages of a light or frail nature requiring special accommodation, or other goods, any or all of which weigh less than 5 tons and occupy a whole wagon, will be liable to a minimum rate of 56 1/4 cents per wagon per mile over the lines below Rambukkana and 75 cents per wagon per mile above Rambukkana, plus 62 1/2 cents per ton on the weight of contents, for each of the services of loading, unloading, or transferring, as the case may be, and if delivery is not taken within the time allowed free after arrival, demurrage will be charged at the rates specified in paragraph (*a*) of rule 23. Consignments of less than wagon loads, if weighing not more than 3 cwts. or occupying not more than half the space of a wagon will be charged on actual weight, subject to half the minimum rate per wagon per mile, plus 62 1/2 cents per ton on actual weight for each of the services of loading, unloading, or transferring, as the case may be : [10,113/23-6-1950.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

Provided that where the charge for such consignments of less than full or half wagon loads, if calculated at the rates for ordinary parcels shown in the table of rates in rule 34 of the rules for Conveyance of Traffic by Passenger Trains, is lower, such lower charge shall be made. [10,356/15-2-1952.]

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[10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*b*) Wagons required by consignors for their exclusive use will also be charged subject to a minimum rate of 56 1/4 cents per wagon per mile over the lines below Rambukkana and 75 cents per wagon per mile above Rambukkana, plus 62 1/2 cents per ton on the weight of contents, for each of the services of loading, unloading, or transferring, as the case may be.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

36. *Travelling Cranes.*—The charge for sending a travelling crane to deal with heavy goods at stations not provided with cranes is at the sixth class rate between the stations concerned, according to the lifting capacity of the crane used, if it can be sent by an ordinary booked train and no special train is required. Minimum charge is Rs. 15, labour being provided by the person for whom the crane is sent. Half the charge will be made for the return journey of the crane.

37. *Estate Platforms.*—For particulars as to conditions on which estate platforms are granted, and for rates for same, application should be made to the General Manager.

38. *Telegrams sent for Consignors or Consignees of Goods.*—When it is necessary to telegraph relative to a consignment the person at whose instance the telegram is sent will be required to pay ordinary postal telegraph rates for the telegram of inquiry and for reply.

If the mistake in address or instruction is found to be due to the fault of any of the railway staff when booking the goods, the amount paid will be refunded.

Preference will in all cases be given to urgent railway messages.

LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC

[7886/9-10-1931]. [10,113/23-6-1950.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

39. *Rates and Conditions for the Conveyance of Livestock by Goods Train.*—(*a*) Cattle, calves, donkeys, hounds, goats, pigs, and sheep will be

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conveyed in cattle trucks by goods train at 54 cents per truck per mile over the lines below Rambukkana and 72 cents per truck per mile above Rambukkana. The maximum number of animals to be loaded in one truck is as follows :—

8 buffaloes.

8 coast cattle.

10 country cattle of ordinary size or twelve of a smaller size, provided no overcrowding is caused.

12 calves.

10 donkeys.

36 hounds.

60 Indian goats.

75 country goats, provided no overcrowding is caused.

40 pigs.

75 sheep.

Cattle trucks on the Kelani Valley lines are bogies partitioned into two and each portion used will be treated as one cattle truck.

(*b*) Elephants will be charged at Re. 1.38 per elephant per mile and an elephant calf with parent animal in the same wagon at 48 cents extra per mile : Provided that the charge above Rambukkana shall be Re. 1.86 per mile per elephant and 66 cents per mile per elephant calf conveyed in the same wagon, and that the minimum charge per wagon shall be Rs. 15. An elephant calf unaccompanied by the parent animal will be charged at half the rate for an elephant, subject also to the minimum charge of Rs. 15 per wagon. [10,113/23-6-1950.] [10,556/27-7-1953.]

(*c*) Poultry and birds will only be conveyed by goods train in truck loads if tendered in hampers or crates so constructed as to admit of proper ventilation from sides, ends, and top when they will be charged at the minimum rate of 72 cents per wagon per mile over all lines below Rambukkana, and 96 cents per wagon per mile above Rambukkana. [10,556/27-7-1953.] [10,113/23-6-1950.]

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(*d*) The minimum charge for a cattle truck conveying buffaloes, cattle, calves, sheep, goats, and pigs is Rs. 7.50 and for all other livestock Rs. 15.

[9820/23-1-1948.]

(*e*) Livestock must be loaded and unloaded by the owners at their own risk, and will be carried at their risk only.

[8415/25-11-1938.]

(*f*) An attendant must accompany each consignment or truck load of livestock to attend to the livestock whilst in transit by rail, and such attendant will be allowed to travel free either in the truck conveying the livestock or in a third class compartment by the same train that the livestock is conveyed.

[10,045/18-11-1949.]

(*g*) (1) If a cattle truck is not used on the day for which it has been ordered, the following charges shall be made :—

(i) the minimum charges specified in paragraph (*d*) ; and

(ii) demurrage charges at the rate specified in paragraph (*a*) of rule 23 of this Part :

Provided, however, that the minimum charges specified in the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall not be levied, if the cattle truck is detained by the station master at the request of the consignor beyond the day for which it has been ordered and is used thereafter by the consignor.

[10,356/15-2-1952.]

(2) If any consignee does not unload cattle or other livestock conveyed in a cattle truck within six working hours of the arrival at the place of destination, the demurrage charges shall be calculated at the rate specified in paragraph (*a*) of rule 23.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*h*) In the case of cattle trucks with a loading capacity in excess of the maximum number of animals specified in paragraph (*a*), 50 *per centum* extra will be charged if the number of animals loaded exceeds the maximum number prescribed.

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40. *Horses or Ponies conveyed in Cattle Wagons.*—Horses or ponies declared as of less value than Rs. 200 each, from the same consignor to the same consignee, will be conveyed at owner's risk in cattle wagons by goods or passenger trains and charged 54 cents for one or two animals and 18 cents for each additional animal per wagon per mile over all lines below Rambukkana and 72 cents for one or two animals and 24 cents for each additional animal per wagon per mile above Rambukkana. [10,556/27-7-1953.] [10,113/23-6-1950.]

SPECIAL RATES

41. (*a*) Goods traffic between Colombo stations, that is to say—Colombo Goods, Colombo Port and Kolonnawa, and Kelaniya and Hunupitiya (for manure only) and stations on the main line beyond Nanuoya will be conveyed at ordinary classified rates between Colombo and Nanuoya and at half the classified rates above Rambukkana, over the section between Nanuoya and Badulla. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*b*) Livestock imported from England and Australia and entire bulls imported from India introduced for stock purposes will be conveyed by railway at half the ordinary rates on production of a certificate from the Government Veterinary Surgeon that the livestock for which transport by railway at the reduced rate is claimed are bona fide imported animals and that they are being conveyed by railway solely for stock purposes. [7886/9-10-1931.]

42. These rules shall come into force as from April 1, 1926, and all existing rules and rates for the conveyance of goods traffic shall thereupon be deemed to have been repealed.

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EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER DANGEROUS GOODS

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

43. Explosives and dangerous goods will, for the purpose of conveyance by rail, be classified as follows.—

(*a*) *Explosives*

Class A.		Gunpowder group
Class B.		Nitrate mixture
Class C.		Nitro-compound
Class D.		Chlorate mixtures and Fulminates (not accepted for transport subject to the exceptions specified hereunder.)
Class E.		Ammunitions
	E. 1.	Ammunitions which do NOT contain their own means of ignition
	E. 2.	Ammunitions which contain their own means of ignition and others which are not included in Class E. 1.
Class F.		Fireworks.

(*b*) *Dangerous Goods*—

Class G.		Dangerous Inflammable liquids
	G. 1.	Highly inflammable liquids
	G. 2.	Inflammable liquids
Class H.		Dangerous corrosive and poisonous chemisals
	H. 1.	Poisonous chemicals
	H. 2.	Corrosive chemicals
	H. 3.	Dangerous corrosive, poisonous chemicals which should not be loaded with *ACIDS*
Class I.		Compressed or liquefied gases
Class J.		Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods

CLASSES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF EXPLOSIVES

Class A. Gun powder group

"Gun powder" means gun powder ordinarily so called and includes black powder, country powder and blasting powder when made from Salpetre sulphur and charcoal.

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Items

Gun Powder.
Blasting Powder.

Class B. Nitrate Mixture

"Nitrate mixture" means any preparation, other than gun powder which is formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance, and includes any explosive containing a perchlorate and not being a chlorate mixture, fulminate or nitro-compound as defined in this classification.

Items

Bobbinite.
Cardox composition.

Class C. Nitro-Compound

"Nitro-compound" means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid, upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

Items

A. 1. Rounkol "S"
A. 2. Monobel "S"
Alumatol
Amberite No. 2
Ammon gelatine dynamite
Ammon gelignite
Ammonal
Ardeer gelignite
Baelenite
Ballistite
Blasting gelatine
Chilworth smokeless powder No. 2
Cordite
Cordite M. D.

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Cyclotrimethylene-Trinitramine
thoroughly purified)
Di-Nitro-Phenol (commercially pure)
Dynamite gelatine
Dynobel No. 2
E. C. sporting powder
Empire powder
Gelatine dynamite
Gelignite
Geobel
Guncotton
Improved ballistite
L. G. Gelatine
Light load smokeless
Monobel No. 1
N. S. gelatine dynamite
N. S. Gelignite
Nacota powder
Negro powder No. 2
Nobel Cordite
Nobel explosive No. 673
Nobel rim neonite
Picric acid
Picric powder
Polar ammon gelatine dynamite
Polar ammon gelignite
Polar dynobel No. 2 "S"
Quarry monobel
Roburite No. 4
Rockite
Samsonita
Samsonite
Schultze gunpowder
Smokeless diamond
Stonobel
Tonite or cotton powder
Tri-Nitro-Toluol (commercially pure)
Victor powder No. 2

Class D. Chlorate Mixture and Fulminates

(*a*) *Chlorate Mixture.*—"Chlorate mixture" means any explosives containing a chlorate.

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Example : Dashing Crackers.

Dashing crackers will not be accepted for transport by the railway as they contain prohibited mixtures defined under Explosives Ordinance.

Note.—(1) Any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate and a sulphide or sulphur is prohibited. [*See* Regulations under section 7 (now section 5) of the Explosives Ordinance published in Gazette No. 8,295 of June 11, 1937.]

(2) No person shall keep, import from any place out of the Island, convey or sell any dangerous explosives commonly known as "DASHING CRACKERS" or any fire-works containing a mixture of potassium chlorate or any oxygen carrier and any one or more of the following, namely, red phosphorus, yellow phosphorus, antimony sulphide, arsenic sulphide, or aluminium powder, [*See* special orders under section 29 (now section 28) of the Explosives Ordinance published in Gazette No. 8,295 of June 11, 1937.]

(*b*) *Fulminates.*—"Fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whatever, which, from its susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliances for developing detonation or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

N.B.—None authorized under this Group except for the transport of His Majesty's Services.

Item

Fulminate of mercury. (only for Her Majesty's Services).

Fulminate of mercury, NOT EXCEEDING ONE OUNCE, may be carried provided that it is NOT carried in the same train with any other explosive of any other class unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

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Class E. Ammunitions

"Ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance or is otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form—

(*a*) a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon or any other weapon, or

(*b*) a safety or other fuse for blasting or for sheels, or

(*c*) a tube for firing explosives, or

(*d*) a percussion-cap, detonator, fog signal, shell, torpedo, war rocket or any other contrivance other than a firework.

Class E. 1. Includes safety cartridges, safety fuses

Class E. 1. Ammunitions which do NOT contain their own means of ignition.

Class E. 2. Ammunitions which, contain their own means of ignition and are not included in Class E. 1.

Class E. 1. Includes safety cartridges, safety fuzes for blasting, railway fog signals, percussion-caps, cartridges for small arms, cartridges and charges for cannon shells, and torpedoes containing any explosive, tubes for firing explosives, and war-rockets ; provided these explosives do not contain their own means of ignition.

Items

Bombs Filled (not containing their own means of ignition) without detonators.

Cartridges for cannon

Cartridges—safety

Cartridges for small arms other than safety cartridges (not containing their own means of ignition)

Cordeau bickford

Cordtex

Detonating fuse

Electric fuses

Electric primers

Filled shells—not containing their own means of ignition and closed by a substantial metal plug

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Fuses for shells (not containing their own means of ignition)
Fuse instantaneous
Fuse lighters
Fuse safety for blasting
Fuse safety igniters
Grenades—hand filled (without detonators)
Nobel's safety electric fuse
Percussion-caps
Quick match
Quick firing ammunitions plugged with dummy primers
Relays for bombs
Tubes for firing explosive—not containing their own means of ignition.

Class E. 2 includes any ammunition which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in class E 1 such as detonators, fuses for blasting which are not safety fuses, tubes for firing explosives containing their own means of ignition.

(The expression "Ammunition containing its own means of ignition means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to, or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion. The expression "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.)

Items

Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges—containing their own means of ignition.
Detonators
Electric boosters
Electric detonators
Friction tubes
Fuses for shells
Generators lachrymatory
Grenades hand or rifle filled
Military electric tubes
Nobel's electric delay action detonators
Percussion primers
Shells filled and fused

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Smoke candles
Smoke generators
Tubes for firing explosives—containing their own means of ignition.

Note.—No explosive of this division will be carried in the same train with any other explosives of any other class unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

Class F. Fireworks. (Manufactured)

"Manufactured fireworks" means any explosive of class A, B, C and E or any fireworks composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a squib, cracker including a chinese cracker, toy cap or Amorce, serpent, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals. Provided that a substantially constructed hermetically closed metal case containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework".

The fireworks shall not contain any prohibited mixtures referred to in the note under class D. (Explosives Ordinance).

Items

Aluminium torches
Amorces
Cartridges for blasting or other like purposes
Cartridges illuminating
Cartridges signal
Chinese crackers
Crackers (local except dashing crackers)
Composition blue light
Distress signal rockets
Electric and other sparklers
Explosive discs
Flares, landing, wing tip
Flares, reconnaissance
Giant disc amorces

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Lances
Magic pebbles
Magnesium torches
Maroons
Pyrotechnic matches
Rockets
Roman candles
Serpents
Signals—motor smoke, blue, red, yellow
Smoke balls
Socket, distress signals
Socket light signals
Socket sound signals
Squibs
Star shell
Very signal cartridges
Wonder candles

Note.—No explosive of this class will be carried in the same train with any other explosive of any other class unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

CLASSES AND DESCRIPTION OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Class G. Dangerous Inflammable Liquids

(i) Dangerous "Inflammable Liquids" include all liquids, the vapour of which have flashing points below 200 degrees Fahrenheit temperature.

(ii) The Class 'G' is divided as follows :—

Class G. 1. Highly inflammable liquids ; and
Class G. 2. Inflammable liquids.

(iii) *G 1 highly inflammable liquids* include all liquids, the vapour of which have flashing points below 73 degrees Fahrenheit.

The outermost package containing the liquids of this class G. 1 must be distinctly marked by the sender with the words "HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE".

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Items

Absolute alcohol
Acetone
Alcolite (denatured alcohol)
Aviation Spirit
Benzene
Benzine (Petrol)
Benzol
Benzole
Benzoline
Bisulphide of Carbon (Carbon disulphide)
Cellulose Acetate Dope
Collodion
C. P. Methanol
Dangerous Petroleum
Denatured Alcohol
Denatured Spirit
Enamels—Nitro Cellulose
Ether Butyric (Ethylbutyrate)
Ether
Ether Formic (Ethyl Formate)
Ether Petroleum
Ether (Sulphuric)
Ethyl Acetate (Acetic Ether)
Ethyl Aviation Spirit
Ethyl Chloride
French Polish
Fusel Oil
Gasolene
Hydraulic Brake Fluid
Industrial Alcohol (Denatured)
Insecticides (fluid)
Insecticides (fluid) inflammable (flashing point under 73 degs. F.)
Isopropyl alcohol
Lacquers nitro-cellulose
Methyl acetone
Methyl alcohol
Methylated spirit
Motor car spirit
Motor spirit
Naphtha mineral
Necol household cement
Necolustre

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Nitro-cellulose dope
Paint and varnish removers (inflammable)
Paint thinners having a flashing point below 73 degs. F.
Paints nitro-cellulose
Petrol (benzine)
Petroleum and its products having a flashing point below 73 degs. F.
Polishes nitro-cellulose
Power alcohol
Power alcohol mixtures
Powerine
Pyridine bases
Pyroxyline (for photograph and similar purposes)
Rawlplug—Durofix
Rectified spirits (50 degs. over-proof and above)
Rubber solution containing rubber and wood naphtha having a flashing point below 73 degs. F.
Solvent naphtha
Spirits of wine
Spirit varnish
Stains—nitro-cellulose
Toluol
Varnishes—nitro-cellulose
Wood naphtha or wood spirit
Xylol
Any cement compositions, liquids, paints, polishes and other articles partly composed of naphtha or other highly inflammable liquids—having flashing points below 73 degs. F.

(iv) G. 2. *"Inflammable Liquids" include all liquids*, the vapour of which have flashing points between 73 degrees and 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

The outermost package containing the liquids of this class G. 2. must be distinctly marked by the sender with the words "INFLAMMABLE".

Items

Amyl acetate
Amyl alcohol
Batching oil
Bitumenous solutions (paints)

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Butyl acetate

Butyl alcohol
Colza (mineral oil)
Crude oil
Diesoline
Diesel oil
} having a flashing point below 200 degs. F. but above 73 degs. F.

Enamels and enamel paints (flashing point below 200 degs. F. but above 73 degs. F.

Insecticides (fluid) flashing point below 200 degs. F. but above 73 degs. F.)

Iso amyl acetate

Kerosene oil

Liquid fuel—flashing point below 200 degs. F. but above 37 degs. F.

Oil or spirits of turpentine

Paraffin

Petroleum and other hydrocarbon oils having flashing points below 200 degs. F. but above 73 degs. F.

Pine oil

Rosin oil (flashing point below 200 degs. F. but above 73 degs. F.

Rosin spirit

Rubber solutions composed of rubber and naphtha (flashing points below 200 degs. F. but above 73 degs. F.)

Sodium xanthate

Terebene or sundryers

Turpene

Turpentine substitutes (white spirit)

Varnish N. O. C.

Any cement cleansing fluid, dressings liquids, paints, paint thinners, polishers, varnish, varnish paints, partly composed of naphtha or other inflammable liquids having flashing points below 200 degs. F., but above 73 degs. F.

Class H. Dangerous, Corrosive and Poisonous Chemicals

(*a*) Each package containing dangerous corrosive and poisonous chemicals must be labelled by the consignors with the special label as prescribed under each division.

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(*b*) The class "H" dangerous, corrosive and poisonous chemicals are divided as follows :—

(i) *H. 1 Poisonous Chemicals—*

(*a*) The chemicals of this division, and empties which have contained it must not *in any circumstances* be loaded in the same wagon or van with the *foodstuffs or foodstuff empties, explosives* or inflammable liquids, as this division includes poisons. Each package shall have a label pasted or properly secured to the package (size 4 inches square) similar to the specimen given below.

Label for H. 1 Traffic
POISON
Not to be loaded with Foodstuffs, Foodstuff empties

Red background with white letters

(*b*) The chemicals marked with asterisk (*) must have an *additional label* prescribed under class H. 3 and such chemicals *MUST NOT* be loaded in the same wagon or van with the acids of class H. 2.

(*c*) It is undesirable that this traffic and the empties which have contained it, should be loaded in the same wagon with textile fabrics, paper goods, fibreboard cases or other goods which are liable to be damaged, in the event of leakage. If no other wagon or van is available it may however be loaded with such articles provided it is stored apart from them.

Items

Aceto arsenite of copper

Acidol

Aniline oil

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Aniline salts

Antimony fluoride mordant (antimony salts)

Arsenates

Arsenate of lead

Arsenic

Arsenic oxides of

Arsenic white

Arsenious acid

Barium carbonate

*Barium chlorate

Barium chloride

Barium hydrate (barium hydroxide)

*Barium nitrate

*Barium peroxide

Bronzing solution (arsenical)

Calcium arsenate, solid

*Cyanides of copper, solid

*Cyanides of copper and zinc (brass salts)

*Cyanides of lime

*Cyanides of potassium

*Cyanides of sodium

*Cyanides of zinc

*Cynogas

Lead oxide

*Lead nitrate

*Nitrobenzol (nitrobenzene)

Oxalic acid

Oxalate of potash

Perchloride of mercury or bi-chloride of Mercury (corrosive supplimate)

Tarter emetic

Weed killer—liquid arsenical

Weed killer powder—arsenical

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(ii) *Class H. 2. Acids and Corrosives*—

(*a*) The chemicals of this class and the empties which have contained it, *must not* be loaded with explosives or inflammable liquids. Each package shall have a label pasted or properly secured to the package (size 4 inches square) similar to the specimen below.

Label for H. 2 Traffic	Blue background and white letters
ACIDS AND CORROSIVES	
Keep apart from Foodstuffs, Foodstuff Empties, Textiles, Fabrics, etc.	

(*b*) The outer package containing the chemicals marked with the asterisk (*) must have an additional label pasted or properly secured as prescribed under class H. 3. and such chemicals *MUST NOT* be loaded in the same wagon or van with the acids of this class.

(*c*) It is undesirable that this traffic and the empties which have contained it, should be loaded in the same wagon or van with foodstuffs, foodstuff empties, textile fabrics, paper goods, fibre-board cases or other goods likely to be damaged, in the event of leakage. If no other wagon or van is available, they may however be loaded with such articles and be stored far apart from them.

Items

Acetyl chloride
Acids, that is to say
Acid acetic (including glacical acetic acid)
Acid carbolic
Acid cresylic
Acid formic
Acid glycerophosphoric
Acid hydrobromic
Acid pydrochloric

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Acid muriatic
Acid hydrofluoric or fluoric
Acid nitric or acqua fortis
Acid phosphoric
Acid sulphuric
Acid sulphurous (solution)
*Ammonia in solution
*Ammonium biflouride—liquid or solid
*Ammonium sulohocyanide
Amorphous phosphorous
Bisulphite of lime
*Bromine
Caoutchoucine bases
Caustic potash (liquor)
Caustic soda (liquor)
Charges and refills for chemical fire extinguishers
Chloride of sulphur
Chloride or muriate of zinc
Cleansing and washing fluids (acid or alkaline)
Composition for preventing incrustation in boilers (liquid not containing arsenic)
Electro chlorine
Electolyte liquid (potash and lithia solution)
Hydrogen peroxide solution exceeding 40 volumes strength
Hydrosulphite of soda
Muriate of tin
Nitronaphthalene
Paints and varnish removers corrosive but not inflammable
* Perchloric acid
Perchloride of iron (liquid or solid)
* Peroxide of sodium
Phenylene di-mine—para crystals
* Phosphorus
* Phosphorus pentachloride
* Phosphorus sulphide
* Phosphorus trichloride
* Potassium
* Sodium
Soldering fluid

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Stannic chloride
Titanium potassium oxalate
Titanium tetrachloride
Vitriol oil or powder
Weed killer—liquid—non-arsenical
Weed killer—powder—non-arsenical
Weed killer—liquid—non-poisonous

(iii) *H. 3. Dangerous-Corrosive, Poisonous-chemicals which should not be loaded with acids—*

(*a*) The chemicals of this division must not be loaded in the same wagon or van with acids of class H. 2., and they must not be loaded with inflammable explosives. Each package shall have a label pasted or securely affixed on the package (size 5½ inches) similar to the specimen given below.

Label for H. 3 Traffic NOT TO BE LOADED WITH ACIDS

Items

Chlorates of—Potassium
Sodium

Nirates of—Iron potassium (salt petre crude or refined)
Strontium

Perchlorates of ammonia

(*b*) In addition to the above, this class will also include the chemicals marked with asterisk under Class H. 1. and H. 2. and be subject to the rules for labelling and loading.

Class I—Compressed or Liquefied Gases—

(*a*) *Identification Colours—*

(1) Every person filling any cylinder with compressed or liquefied gas shall, before it is stored or despatched, paint or cause it to be painted with the appropriate identification colours specified in Tables I and II.

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(2) No person shall in any way interfere with or change the colour painted on a gas cylinder :

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to prohibit the repainting of a cylinder with the identification colour painted on it when it is required for the purpose of maintaining the cylinder in good condition.

(b) *Marking and Labelling of Cylinders*—

(1) Every cylinder shall be legibly marked or labelled with the name of the gas and the name and address of the person by whom the cylinder was filled with gas.

(2) A warning in the following terms shall be attached to every cylinder containing gas :—

"Warning"

1. Do not change the colour of this cylinder.

2. This cylinder may not be filled with any gas other than the one it now contains.

3. This cylinder should be kept cool. It should not be placed near a stove or other source of heat, nor be exposed to the sun.

4. No inflammable material should be stored in the immediate vicinity of the cylinder or in the same room in which it is kept.

5. No oil or similar lubricant should be used on the valves or other fittings of this cylinder.

(3) No person shall possess or transport any cylinder which does not comply with the above requirements.

(c) *General Precautions*—

(1) Cylinders together with their valves and other fittings and the indentification colours prescribed under "identification colours" must always be maintained in good condition.

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(2) Every cylinder containing compressed or liquefied gas must have its valve securely closed so as to prevent leakage.

(*d*) *Protection of valves during Transport*—

(1) Every cylinder containing compressed or liquefied gas must, if it is being transported, have its valve protected against damage in the manner provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), unless it is securely packed in a box or crate.

(2) Where the design of a cylinder does not provide for the valve lying wholly below the level of the body of the cylinder, a stout metal cap or metal cover securely attached to the cylinder body must be provided, the design being such that the cap or cover is nowhere in close proximity to any part of the valve or valve body.

(3) Every valve cap or cover on a cylinder which does not contain hydrocyanic acid must be provided with a vent of such size as to prevent any gas pressure inside cap or cover.

(4) Nothing in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) applies to cylinders containing oxygen for medical purposes or nitrous oxide, and having a water capacity not exceeding ten pounds (10 lbs.).

(*e*) *Ground Colour*—

Gas cylinders must be entirely covered with a coat of paint of the colour specified in tables I and II.

(*f*) *Distinguishing Colour Band*—

(i) A distinguishing colour band shall be applied to the gas cylinders in accordance with tables I and II and figure I. Unless otherwise specified this distinguishing colour band must be painted round the neck of each cylinder adjacent

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to the valve fitting and must be wide enough to occupy half the portion of the cylinder between the junction of the hemispherical and cylindrical portions and the neck.

(ii) When the valve of a cylinder is wholly protected by an extension of the cylinder body, the identification colour band adjacent to the valve must be painted on the extension both internally and externally and when two identifying bands are required, in such cases, the second band must be painted immediately below the first band on the external surface of the cylinder. (See figure 1.)

(iii) For cylinders for medical purposes, the name or chemical symbol of the gas must be stamped, stencilled or painted on or near the shoulder of the cylinder. In the case of coir covered cylinders the name or chemical symbol of the gas must also be stamped on a metal tag attached to the covering.

(iv) Any other distinguishing bands or marks, painted on the cylinder by the gas manufacturer or filler for his own purpose, must be placed on the body of the cylinder. The neck of the cylinder may have a painted aluminium panel to show up the marking.

(v) For gases other than those provided for in tables I and II the cylinders must be specially labelled indicating the nature of the contents.

(g) *Standard Colours—*

The colours used both for the ground colour and the distinguishing colour band must be in

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accordance with the British Standard schedule of colours for ready mixed paints No. 381, and which are as follows :—

Colours from British Standard Schedule of Colours for Ready mixed Paints
(No. 381)

British Standard Colour No.	Colour
3	Peacock blue
11	Medium brown
25	Light brunswick green
30	French grey
32	Dark battleship grey
37	Signal red
41	Maroon
56	Golden yellow

TABLE I

British Standard Identification Colours for Gas Cylinders, excluding Cylinders for Medical purposes

(See Figure 1)

Gas		Ground Colour of Cylinder		Colour of bands	
Name	Symbol	Nominal	British Standard Colour No.	Nominal	British Standard Colour No.
Acetylene	C^2H^2	Maoon	41	None	—
Air	—	Grey	30	None	—
Ammonia	NH_3	Black	—	*Red and yellow	37&56
Argon	A	Blue	3	None	—
Carbon Dioxide, for temperature use or Carbonic acid gas	CO^2	Black	—	None	—
Carbon dioxide, for tropical and marine use	CO^2	Black	—	White or aluminium paint	—
Carbon monoxide	CO	Red	37	Yellow	56
Chlorine	Cl	Yellow	56	None	—
Chlorine Cylinders fitted with internal dippipes	—	Yellow	56	Black	—
Coal gas	—	Red	37	None	—
Ethyl chloride, inflammable	C^2H^5Cl	Grey	30	Red	37
Ethyl chloride, non-inflammable	—	Grey	30	None	—
Ethylene	C^2H^4	Mauve	—	Red	—
Dichlor-diflour-methane	CCl^2F^2	Parti-coloured; bottom end (grey) grey neck end mauve	30	—	—
Hydrogen	H	Red	37	None	—
Methane or natural gas (Compressed)	CH^4	Red	37	None	—
Methyl chorid inflammable	CH^3Cl	Green	25	Red	37
Methyl chloride, non-inflammable	—	Green	25	None	—
Neon	Ne	Medium brown	11	Black	—
Nitrogen (Compressed)	N	Dark Grey	32	Black	—
Carbon monoxide	CP	Red	37	Yellow	56
Oxygen gas (Compressed)	O	Black	—	None	—
Oxygen liquid or liqiud Air	O	Black	—	None	—
Sulphur Dioxide	SO^2	Green	25	Yellow	56

* The red or blue band shall be placed adjacent to the value fitting and the yellow band between that and the ground colour of the cylinder.

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TABLE II

British Standard Identification Colours for Gas Cylinders for Medical Purposes

(See Figure 1)

Gas		Ground Colour of Cylinder		Colour of Bands	
Name	Symbol	Nominal	British Standard Colour No.	Nominal	British Standard Colour No.
Nitrous oxide ..	N^2O ..	Black ..	— ..	— ..	—
Carbon dioxide (for inhalation) ..	CO^2 ..	Green with black bottom	25 ..	— ..	—
Carbon dioxide with internal tube (for snow making) ..	CO^2 ..	Green ..	25 ..	— ..	—
Oxygen ..	O ..	Black ..	— ..	White ..	—
Oxygen and CO^2 mixture ..	O & CO^2	Black ..	— ..	Green with white neck ..	—

Note.—The figure referred to herein will be indicated in this space in a subsequent publication which is in course of print.

CARBON MONOXIDE | AMMONIA (Table I) | AMMONIA (Table I) | CARBON DIOXIDE for inhalation (See Table II)

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Class J. Miscellaneous Dangerous Articles

Bleaching powder (chloride of lime)
Calcium carbide
Calcium phosphide
Calcium silicide
Capsules lachrymatory
Carbon black
Cinematograph films (*a*) inflammable (nitro-cellulose base)
Cinematograph films (*b*) non-inflammable or slow-burning (acetyl cellulose base)
Cold starters
Electric cells of all types containing acids or alkaline liquid or jelly
Ferro-silicon
Lamp black
Magnesium powder
Matches, safety
Matches, non-safety
Metafuel
Oily, bagging, canvas, paper, rags, waste N. O. C.
Resin
Spent oxide of iron from gas purifiers
Vegetable black
Zinc dust or tutty powder

Note.—The above miscellaneous goods must not be loaded with the following dangerous goods :—

Explosives
Inflammable liquids
Acid, hydrochloric or muriatic or spirit of salts
Acid, nitric or aqua fortis
Muriate or chloride of zinc
Soldering fluid
Acid, acetic
Acid, carbolic
Acid cresylic
Amorphous phosphorus
Bromine
Chloride of sulphur
Perchloride of iron, liquid
Phosphorus

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Phosphorus pentachloride
Phosphorus sulphide (sesquisulphide)
Phosphorus trichloride
Acid, glycerophosphoric
Acid, phosphoric
Acid, sulphurous (solution) ; and
Acid, sulphuric or oil of vitriol or vitriol.

Matches, non-safety, must not be loaded with other miscellaneous dangerous goods. When loaded with other commodities which are permitted to be loaded with them, miscellaneous dangerous goods must be kept as far away as possible from the other packages in the wagon.

Zinc dust or aluminium powder in addition to the above prohibition should not be loaded with packages containing caustic soda, caustic potash and alkaline salts. If no other wagon or van is available, it may however be loaded with these articles, and be stored apart from them.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

44. *Explosive Goods under Classes A to F, such as Gunpowder, Fireworks, etc., and other dangerous goods.*—(*a*) Subject to the provisions set out hereunder in this rule, no person shall send to the railway premises any consignment of the above goods unless he has given to the station master of the station of despatch 48 hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, and quantity of the said goods proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation in writing from the said station master that he is prepared to receive such consignment. Consignments of the said goods shall be sent to the forwarding station, and shall be received by the railway officials, only at such time during the hours of daylight—that is to say, between sunrise and sunset—as the General Manager may appoint ; and every consignment and package containing any such goods proposed to be conveyed on the

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railway shall, immediately on the arrival thereof at the station, be delivered to, and be received by the railway officials authorized to receive dangerous goods, and by no other person whatsoever.

(b) *When forwarding explosives for transport by rail, the name of the article and the class to which it belongs, must be distinctly stated on the special consignment note for "Explosives and other Dangerous Articles", accompanying the goods.*

(c) Explosives and dangerous goods in quantities not exceeding one ton will be accepted without previous notice at the Colombo goods station between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., on the authorised days for conveyance, freight prepaid, at the classified rates and minimum charges. The General Manager may refuse to receive such goods if the special transport accommodation will not permit of the articles brought being at once despatched.

(d) *No explosives or dangerous goods will be received or conveyed unless securely packed up in strong packages, and the packages are in good condition, plainly and fully addressed to the consignee, nor unless upon the outermost package containing the goods is marked in conspicuous characters by means of either branding; stamping, embossing, painting or by affixing a securely attached label with—*

(1) the word "Explosive" or "Dangerous goods", as may be applicable,

(2) the class and division to which it belongs, and

(3) the names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

(e) Explosives of classes A, B, C, E. 1 and F *may be carried together. No explosives of class E. 2* may be carried in the same train with explosives of any other class unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive, being communicated to another.

(f) Explosives will NOT be conveyed in the same vehicle with any *dangerous goods,* matches, appliances for producing fire, light or ignition or any other article liable to cause fire or explosion.

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(*g*) The Government will not incur any risk or responsibility in respect of the loading, stowage, or unloading of explosives and dangerous goods ; nor in respect of any loss or damage arising in or by reason of the loading, stowage, or unloading thereof ; nor for the condition of any such goods ; nor for overcarriage of the goods ; nor for detention or delay in or in relation to the conveyance or delivery thereof.

(*h*) The special form of consignment not referred to in paragraph (*b*) will be required for explosive and dangerous goods. Copies of this note are obtainable free of charge on application at any goods station.

(*i*) Consignment notes for explosives and dangerous goods to be conveyed by the railway, which are not in conformity with these rules will not be accepted.

(*j*) To facilitate the delivery of explosive and dangerous goods, a telegram will be despatched from the forwarding station to each station for which consignments have been received on the day preceding the despatch of the special explosives van, and on receipt of this telegram the receiving station will advise the consignee of the expected arrival of the van, so that he can arrange for some one to be present to take delivery on its arrival.

(*k*) Consignees must be present to meet the train conveying the explosive and dangerous goods and senders should advise them in time to permit of their doing so.

(*l*) Explosive and dangerous articles cannot be unloaded *en route*, except for the purpose of direct delivery to consignees, and any consignee failing to be present to take delivery will be charged Rs. 5 for overcarriage and extra services entailed thereupon.

(*m*) If the consignment be overcarried owing to the failure of the consignee to meet the train a charge of Rs. 5 per consignment will be made for its return, and this charge in addition to the original freight charge must be paid on delivery. If the consignee again fails to meet the train by which the consignment is returned, it will be conveyed back to the original forwarding station and delivered to senders on payment

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of all charges due. If the sender fails or refuses to remove the consignment, it will be sold, and proceedings for the recovery of any balance of charges due in excess of the amount realized by the sale of the goods will, if necessary, be taken under the provisions of section 21 of the Railways Ordinance.

(*n*) If any explosive or dangerous goods are not accepted in due course by the consignee they will be forthwith sold or returned to the station of despatch; and the sender will, if they be returned, be bound to receive them at once, and pay all the charges incurred for carriage and back carriage in terms of paragraph (*m*).

(*o*) Explosive and dangerous goods requiring a whole wagon for their conveyance will be charged at the eighth class rate on a minimum of 1 ton per wagon, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 15.

(*p*) No explosive or dangerous goods will be loaded or unloaded on the Railway premises except between sunrise and sunset. Packages containing any such goods must be removed by the consignee from the station or depot of the railway to which they have been conveyed as soon as practicable and with all due deligence and within the period specified in rule 23 (*b*), failing which demurrage will be charged at the rates specified in rule 23 (*a*), and if the goods be not removed within 24 hours after arrival, the packages and contents may be forthwith sold or otherwise disposed of.

45. *Petroleum in Packages (Class G)* (*a*) In the case of consignors for whom tank wagons are provided for the conveyance of petroleum in bulk, the wagon load rate shown in the classification will only be allowed subject to satisfactory loading being guaranteed for such tank wagons. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

(*b*) Petroleum in tins unprotected by cases tendered in wagon loads from one consignor to one consignee will only be conveyed in iron or steel covered wagons, under the following conditions:—

(i) A layer of wet loose coconut fibre must be placed on the floor of the vehicle and between each tier of tins. When such consignments are

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transferred from one wagon to another, the fibre originally used shall be utilized in repacking the tins.

(ii) Tins must be so loaded that the lower tins cover the whole of the floor space in order to prevent tins on the top tier falling and being damaged in transit.

(iii) Small consignments of petroleum in tins unprotected by cases will be conveyed in explosives van goods wagons, subject to the conditions specified in rule 44.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

46. *Conveyance of Petrol in Packages (Class G).*—(*a*) Dangerous petroleum includes petrol and other petroleum products having a flashing point below 73 degs. Fahr.

(*b*) Petrol will be accepted for conveyance by goods or mixed trains subject to the regulations governing the transport of explosives specified in rule 44 and the provisions of the Petroleum Ordinance (Chapter 184) in receptacles, not attached to motor vehicles, of two, four, or five gallon capacity, under the following conditions:—

(i) Receptacles of two-gallon capacity must be substantially constructed of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, strictly in accordance with the sample approved by and deposited with the General Manager of the railway.

(ii) Receptacles of four-gallon capacity must be constructed of tinned plate in accordance with the sample approved by and deposited with the General Manager of the railway. They must be packed either singly or in pairs of fours in substantially constructed and sealed wooden cases of such a size as will exactly accommodate either, one, two, or four receptacles of four-gallon capacity as defined above. The thickness of the wood must not be less than half an inch, and the general pattern of the cases must be approved by the General Manager of the railway.

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(iii) Receptacles of five gallon capacity must be constructed of galvanized iron or steel, strictly in accordance with the sample approved by and deposited with the General Manager of the railway, and will be conveyed unpacked.

(iv) The two-gallon and five-gallon receptacles referred to in sub-paragraphs (i) and (iii) above containing petrol must be supplied with well-made filling holes secured by well-fitting screw plugs of a pattern similar to those fitted to the sample receptacle deposited with the General Manager of the railway. The four-gallon receptacles referred to in subparagraph (ii) containing petrol must have the filling holes ermetically closed and further protected by a screw cap, as provided in the sample deposited with the General Manager of the railway.

(v) All receptacles must have an air space equal to one-tenth of the capacity of the receptacle for expansion of the petrol, and they must be gas-tight, and so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

(vi) Damaged receptacles will not be accepted for transport.

(vii) The nature of the contents and also the words "highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the two gallon and five gallon receptacles to be conveyed unpacked, and on the wooden cases in which the four-gallon receptacles are transported.

(c) In addition to the receptacles specified in paragraph (*b*), receptacles of capacity in excess of 5 gallons and not exceeding 65 gallons will be accepted for conveyance by goods or mixed trains unpacked, if they are in accordance with the samples approved by and deposited with the General Manager of the railway.

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(*d*) Petrol in approved receptacles as specified in this rule will be accepted in 6-ton lots for conveyance on any week day in steel wagons, if the consignment is for one destination station and that 24 hours' notice is given by the consignor. The railway reserves the right of declining such consignments, if steel wagons are not available.

(*e*) In the case of naptha, benzene, benzole, and benzoline, they must be conveyed in receptacles laid down for petrol in this rule.

(*f*) No petrol will be accepted, for conveyance by good or mixed trains unless the consignment is accompanied by a declaration from the consignor in the following terms :

I hereby declare that the petrol herewith consigned by me is in every respect in accordance with the rules of the railway governing the transport of petrol by goods or mixed trains as printed on the back of this declaration.

————,
Signature.

Date :————.

(*g*) The screw plugs of return empty vessels in which petrol has been conveyed must be securely fastened, and have the label with the words " Highly inflammable ".

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

47. *Conveyance of Petrol (Dangerous Petroleum) in Tank Wagons (Class G).*—(*a*) Petrol in tank wagons of a design approved by the General Manager of the railway will be conveyed at goods rates by goods or mixed trains on specified days.

(*b*) The tank wagons must be in good condition and free from leakage when used for conveyance and must have a label attached on each side printed in conspicuous characters bearing the words " Highly Inflammable ", and stating the precise nature and name of the contents, and the names and addresses of sender and consignee.

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(*c*) In filling any tank wagon an air space must be left of not less than 5 per cent. of the total capacity of the tank. Tank wagons must in no case be loaded beyond the capacity indicated on the wagon.

(*d*) The lid and all inlets and outlets of the tank (whether loaded or empty) must be properly secured and closed gas-tight.

(*e*) Every consignment of petrol in tank wagons must be accompanied by the special consignment note for "Explosives and other Dangerous Articles" perfected by the consignor.

(*f*) Emptying of tank wagons must be performed expeditiously and in daylight. The station master must be advised before pumping commences, and red flags must be placed upon the tank wagons in a conspicuous position until the operation is completed and the tank wagon is sealed up again. Watchers must be provided by the installation agency to prevent unauthorized persons from coming within the danger zone during the process of discharging the petrol from the railway tank wagon to the storage cylinder. Under no circumstances must any work be carried out on the railway tank wagons while discharging operations are in progress other than that necessary for proper and prompt discharging of the contents.

(*g*) Returned empty tank wagons in which petrol has been conveyed will be charged in terms of the classification for returned empty kerosene oil tank wagons.

(*h*) Every returned empty tank wagon must have a special "Highly Inflammable" label attached on each side and a consignment note must be tendered by the consignor.

48. *Denatured Spirit* (*Alcolite*) means and includes spirit of a strength not less than 50 degrees over proof (or such other strength as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner), that is rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of such denaturants as are from time to time approved by the Excise Commissioner, and will be conveyed subject to provisions in rule 46 relating to petrol. [10,113/23-6-1950.]

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[10,113/23-6-1950.]

49. *Dangerous Inflammable Goods (Classes G1 and G2.)*—(*a*) Packages containing Dangerous inflammable liquids must be distinctly marked "*Highly Inflammable*" or "*Inflammable*" according to the division to which it belongs.

(*b*) *Dangerous inflammable liquids must not be loaded with explosives, matches or other class of dangerous goods.*

(*c*) In ascertaining the flashing points of the inflammable liquids, tests should be carried out in accordance with the methods laid down in the Petroleum Ordinance.

(*d*) Petroleum and its products having flashing points at or above 200 degrees Fahr. temperature shall not be deemed to be dangerous goods for the purpose of this rule.

(*e*) Only one kind of dangerous inflammable goods and no other kind of goods shall be put into one case except the different articles of "Inflammable" liquids of G 2 Class which may be packed together.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

50. *Corrosive and Poisonous Chemicals (Class H).*—The rules relating to the labelling and transport of dangerous goods shall apply to the transport of corrosive and poisonous chemicals.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

51. *Compressed Gases (Class I).*—Compressed ammonia gas or liquefied anhydrous ammonia, compressed atmosphere air, compressed or liquefied carbonic acid gas (carbon dioxide), compressed coal gas, compressed hydrogen, compressed or liquefied nitrous oxide, compressed oxygen, compressed or liquefied sulphurous acid gas (sulphur dioxide), and any other gas included in class I will be accepted for conveyance at owner's risk by goods or mixed trains in iron covered wagons, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) These gases must be packed in cylinders made of wrought iron or mild steel of the best quality, which must comply in all aspects with the specifications given below. The cylinders must not exceed 8 feet in length and 10 inches in diameter.

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(*b*) Cylinders must be separately and securely packed in strong wooden boxes or in a covering made of closely plaited 1 inch (circumference) hemp or coir: except that—

(i) several small cylinders not exceeding 24 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter may be packed in one box, if each cylinder is contained in a separate compartment or separately encased in closely plaited 1 inch (circumference) hemp or coir and each box does not contain more than 25 small cylinders, and the gross weight of each box and contents do not exceed 1 cwt., 2 qrs., and

(ii) small cylinders not exceeding 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter containing nitrous oxide may be packed in wickerwork baskets containing two such cylinders in separate compartments.

(*c*) Cylinders containing compressed atmospheric air, coal gas, hydrogen, or oxygen must not be charged to a greater pressure than 1,800 lb. per square inch.

(*d*) No cylinder must contain, per pound of water capacity, more than $\frac{2}{3}$ lb. of carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas), $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of anhydrous ammonia, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of nitrous oxide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sulphur dioxide (sulphrous acid gas), respectively.

(*e*) In the case of cylinders for anhydrous ammonia, the greatest pressure of gas must be assumed at 1,000 lb. per square inch, and at that pressure the stress in the metal must not exceed 6 tons per square inch for wrought iron or 7 tons per square inch for steel.

(*f*) Cylinders containing compressed gases must be carefully handled, and must not be placed near a fire, or exposed to any other source of heat.

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(*g*) Compressed gases of class I in cylinders may be accepted up to a maximum of two for conveyance in the rear brake van of goods train on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, on sections, of the railway where purely goods trains are scheduled to run, and conveyed in the rear brake vans of such trains, subject to a limit of two cylinders per van, provided that no other dangerous goods are loaded therein. The cylinders must be placed as far away as possible from other packages in the brake van.

(*h*) In addition to the above requirements, other conditions for labelling, marking and transport of compressed or liquefied gases shall also apply.

(*i*) Returned empty cylinders will be conveyed in accordance with the conditions stated in rule 32 of the Goods Traffic Rules.

(*j*) No consignment of compressed gas in cylinders will be accepted for carriage by rail *unless the consignor has signed a certificate in the form specified below,* which must accompany the consignment, and each package is clearly marked with the name of the contents thereof with the labelling and marking specified for goods of class I.

I hereby certify—

(1) that the cylinders containing ———— delivered by me, as per consignment note No. ———— of this date, to the station master at ————, for despatch to ———— station, have been packed and tested in accordance with the Rules for the Conveyance of Goods Traffic relating to the carriage by rail of cylinders, and

(2) that the weight in each cylinder does not exceed ———— for each pound of the water capacity of that cylinder.

————,
Signature of consignor.

Date ————, 19—.

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[10,113/23-6-1950.]

52. *Cylinders for Conveyance of Compressed Gas* —(*a*) *Lap-welded Wrought Iron.*—Greatest working pressure 120 atmospheres, or 1,800 lb. per square inch.

Stress due to working pressure not to exceed 6½ tons per square inch.

Proof pressure in hydraulic test, after annealing, 224 atmospheres, or 3,360 lb. per square inch.

Permanent stretch in hydraulic test not to exceed 10 per cent. of the elastic stretch.

One cylinder in 50 to be subjected to a statical bending test, and to stand crushing nearly flat between two rounded knife edges without cracking.

(*b*) *Lap-welded or Seamless Steel.*—Greatest working pressure 120 atmospheres, or 1,800 lb. per square inch.

Stress due to working pressure not to exceed 7½ tons per square inch in lap-welded, or 8 tons per square inch in seamless cylinders.

Carbon in steel not to exceed 0.25 per cent. or iron to be less than 99 per cent.

Tenacity of steel to be not less than 26 or more than 33 tons per square inch. Ultimate elongation to be not less than 1.2 inches in 8 inches. Test bar to be cut from finished annealed cylinders.

Proof pressure in hydraulic test, after annealing, 224 atmospheres or 3,360 lb. per square each.

Permanent stretch shown by water jacket not to exceed 10 per cent. of elastic stretch.

One cylinder in 50 to be subjected to a statical bending test, and to stand crushing nearly flat between rounded knife edges without cracking.

(*c*) *Lap-welded Wrought Iron Cylinders and Lap-welded or Seamless Steel Cylinders.*—Cylinders must be marked with a rotation number, a manufacture's or owner's mark, an annealing mark with date, and a test mark with date. The marks must be permanent and easily visible.

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Testing must be repeated at least every two years, and annealing at least every four years.

A record must be kept of all tests.

Cylinders which fail in testing must be destroyed or rendered useless.

Hydrogen and coal gas cylinders must have left-handed threads for attaching connections, and must be painted red.

The compressing apparatus must have two pressure gauges and an automatic arrangement for preventing overcharging. The compressing apparatus for oxygen must be wholly distinct and unconnected with the compressing apparatus for hydrogen and coal gas.

Cylinders must not be refilled till they have been emptied.

The valve fittings must be protected by a steel cap.

A minimum weight to be fixed for each size of cylinders in accordance with its required thickness. Cylinders of less weight will be rejected.

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

53. *The carriage of miscellaneous dangerous articles (Class J).*—(*a*) Bleaching powder (chloride of lime) must be packed in hermetically closed metal drums sufficiently strong to remain in that condition through ordinary wear and tear of transport, so that the contents cannot be affected by air or moisture. While in the possession of the railway for transport, the drums should be stored in a cool and dry place.

(*b*) *Calcium silicide or silicide of calcium* must be packed in casks or drums, protected by water-proof sheeting and labelled. " Silicide of Calcium, dangerous, if not kept dry. " and with the following caution : " The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a spontaneously inflammable gas. "

(*c*) *Calcium Carbide* (*Calcium phosphide*) must be contained in hermetically closed vessels each containing not more than 112 lb., and sufficiently strong to remain in that condition through wear and tear of

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transport, so that the carbide of calcium cannot be effected by air or moisture. There must be no copper in the composition of any vessel containing carbide of calcium. The vessels must be so constructed and closed as to exclude water and atmospheric moisture. The label on each hermetically closed vessel containing carbide of calcium must bear in conspicuous characters in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil the words "Carbide of Calcium. Dangerous, if not kept dry", and with the following caution: "The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas."

The name and address of the sender as well as the consignee should also be labelled on each package.

(*d*) Capsules Lachrymatory—must be sealed bulbs placed in hermetically sealed lever lid metal cylinders, packed in wooden boxes secured with screws.

(*e*) Aluminium powder, carbon black, lamp black, vegetable black, resin, magnesium powder, zinc dust or tutty powder must be packed in air-tight and damp proof casks or cases.

(*f*) *Cinematograph films,* Inflammable (Nitrocellulose base)—must be packed in wood-lined galvanized iron boxes. The boxes must be painted in distinctive colour on the lid with the words "CINEMA FILMS" and "KEEP IN A COOL PLACE" in block letters.

(*g*) *Cinematograph films* (non-inflammable or slow burning) (Acetyl cellulose base)—must be in a box having a label with the words "NON-INFLAMMABLE FILMS ONLY".

(*h*) *Cold starters* may be carried in tins packed in wooden cases.

(*i*) *Electric cells containing acid or alkaline liquid or jelly* must be contained in packages securely closed except for small vents so constructed as to prevent free escape of the corrosive liquid. These packages must be labelled in bold letters as follows: "This electric battery contains a corrosive liquid. Must be kept this side up". If these are loaded with food-stuffs, food stuff empties, explosives, inflammable

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liquids or other goods likely to be damaged in the event of leakage, they must be kept quite apart therefrom.

(*j*) *Matches, (safety and non-safety)* must be packed in strong dust-proof wooden cases, and in the case of matches, non-safety, the wooden cases must have a metal lining in addition, all loose edges being soldered ; matches safety may be carried in an air-tight tin or zinc or metal box properly soldered or in fibre-board cases or in water-proof double ocean paper, each package not containing more than 10 gross boxes of matches. The contents must be so packed that they cannot become ignited by friction.

(*k*) *Metafuel* must be contained in card board packets and packed in metal-lined strong cases made of wood. The metal lining should be hermetically sealed. The package must be labelled " Metafuel ".

(*l*) *Oily ; bagging, canvas,* &c. must be packed in metal drums. They may also be carried in bags in covered iron vehicles in full wagon loads.

(*m*) *Spent oxide of iron from gas purifiers* must be accompanied by a written declaration from the senders that the spent oxide of iron has been thoroughly oxidized by exposure to the air before being tendered for conveyance.

[10,113/23.6.1950.]

54. (*a*) Explosives and dangerous goods are divided into the following groups for the purpose of acceptance for dispatch at the Colombo goods shed :—

Class		Description
A ..	Gunpowder group	GROUP I
B ..	Nitrate mixture ..	
C ..	Nitro-compound ..	
E1 ..	Ammunitions which do not contain their own means of ignition ..	
F ..	Fireworks ..	
E2 ..	Ammunitions which contain their own means of ignition ..	GROUP II
G1 ..	Highly inflammable liquids	GROUP III
G2 ..	Inflammable liquids ..	
H1 ..	Poisonous chemicals ..	GROUP IV
H3 ..	Dangerous corrosive and poisonous chemicls, which should not be loaded with Acids ..	
H2 ..	Corrosive chemicals	GROUP V
I ..	Compressed or liquefied gases ..	GROUP VI
J ..	Miscellaneous dangerous goods ..	GROUP VII

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(*b*) Goods of each group specified in paragraph (*a*) must be loaded only in separate wagons :

Provided, however, that small consignments of goods belonging to groups I and II or groups IV, V, VI and VII, as the case may be, may be loaded in the same wagon, if separate compartments are used for goods in each group and the packages are arranged in one layer on the floor of the wagon so that no package is placed on top of another.

(*c*) Goods in the respective groups specified hereunder will be accepted for despatch to stations in the sections of the respective lines on the following days :—

Line	Group	Days
Puttalam Line ..	Groups I & II ..	On Mondays and Thursdays
	Group III ..	On Mondays and Thursdays
	Groups IV–VII ..	On Tuesdays
Matale Line .. (Rambukkana to Matale)	Groups I & II ..	On Mondays and Thursdays
	Group III ..	On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
	Groups IV–VII ..	On Tuesdays and Fridays
Badulla Line .. (Gampola to Badulla)	Groups I & II ..	On Mondays and Thursdays
	Group III ..	On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays
	Groups IV–VII ..	On Tuesdays and Fridays
Talaimannar Line .. (Ragama to Talaimannar)	Groups I & II ..	On Mondays
	Group III ..	On Mondays and Thursdays
	Groups IV–VII ..	On Fridays
Northern Line .. (Vavuniya to Kankesanturai)	Groups I & II ..	On Mondays
	Group III ..	On Mondays and Thursdays
	Groups IV–VII ..	On Fridays
Batticaloa Line .. (Hingurakgoda to Batticaloa)	Groups I & II ..	On Mondays
	Group III ..	On Mondays and Thursdays
Trincomalee Line .. (Moragollagama to Trincomalee)	Group III ..	On Mondays
	Groups I & II ..	On Mondays and Thursdays
	Groups IV–VII ..	On Fridays
	Groups IV–VII ..	On Fridays
Coast Line .. (Moratuwa to Kalutara South)	Groups I & II ..	On Mondays
	Group III ..	On Tuesday and Thursdays
	Groups IV–VII	On Fridays

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Line	Group	Days
(Paiyagala South to Matara)	Groups I & II	.. On Mondays
	Group III	.. On Tuesdays and Thursdays
	Groups IV–VII	.. On Fridays
K. V. Line ..	Groups I & II	.. 1st Monday and 2nd Tuesday
	Group III	.. Mondays and Thursdays
	Groups IV–VII	.. On 1st and 3rd Tuesday

(*d*) Goods belonging to Group III, which are accepted in wagon loads to one destination station, may be loaded and despatched on any working day direct to destination. Single compartment explosive wagons or steel covered goods wagons may be used for the loading of such goods, the packages being properly and securely stacked so as to avoid any of them falling from the stack and coming into violent contact with the others in the course of the movements or shunting operations of such wagons.

(*e*) In addition to the above arrangements, every endeavour will be made to meet special and urgent requirements when consignors give 48 hours' notice, and are prepared to pay for special accommodation as laid down in rule 44.

(*f*) For the day and hour of arrival of wagons containing explosive and dangerous goods at outstations see working arrangements of gunpowder vans as shown in the working time table.

(*g*) Special advice notes, of which a specimen form is shown below, will be despatched to consignees by the quickest means :—

Specimen Form

Sir, I beg to inform you that the explosives herein referred to will arrive at ——— (time) on ——— (day and date), and you are requested to have some one present to take delivery.

Explosives cannot be unloaded to await delivery so that unless you arrange to meet the train, your consignment will be retained in the "explosive" wagon until its return to this station at ——— on ——— (when your Agent should be present to remove it), and you will be liable to a charge of Rs. 5 for the over-carriage and extra services performed.

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(*h*) Consignees are advised to ascertain from the station masters, the dates on which the explosive vans are worked back to Colombo and arrange for any empty return receptacles to be tendered in time for despatch by the return explosive vans.

Note.—Accommodation at stations and alphabetical classification of goods not reproduced.

SECTION 22 (7)

No Notices.

SECTION 39

Orders not reproduced.

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CHAPTER 201

TRAMWAYS

THE TRAMWAYS ORDINANCE

SECTION 22

No Regulations.

SECTION 23

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CHAPTER 202

VEHICLES

THE VEHICLES ORDINANCE

SECTION 5

Notifications not reproduced.

SECTIONS 5 AND 16

BY-LAW

The stamp to be affixed to the counterfoil of a licence issued in respect of a hand-cart in any district or province of this Island, shall not exceed five rupees in value. [8143/6-9-1935.] [9496/21-12-1945.]

SECTION 8 (1)

NOTIFICATION

By virtue of the powers vested in the Governor by section 8 (1) of the Vehicles Ordinance (Chapter 155) ; and delegated to the Executive Committee of Local Administration by order published in Gazette No. 7,867 of July 6, 1931, that Executive Committee has— [9274/26-5-1944.]

(1) approved of the use, on and after January 1, 1945, of plates for carts of the form, and with the distinguishing letters and figures, set out in the Schedule hereto ; and

(2) rescinded, with effect from January 1, 1945, the notification relating to plates for carts, published in Gazette No. 8,827 of December 12, 1941, as amended by the notification published in Gazette No. 9,150 of July 23, 1943.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
Minister for Local Administration.

The Ministry of Local Administration,
Colombo, May 22, 1944.

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SCHEDULE

1. The plates for carts issued, under section 8 (1) of the Vehicles Ordinance, by the proper authority within any District or of any town where a Municipal Council, Urban Council, or Sanitary Board has been established shall have (*a*) distinguishing letters denoting that District or that Council or Board and the District within which that town is situated, and (*b*) figures denoting the year for which the plate is issued.

2. Every such plate shall be of tin or other metal with stove enamelled or embossed letters and figures ; the figures denoting the year shall be 1.3/16 in. in height and the licensing numbers and distinguishing letters shall be 1.15/16 in. in height.

Town Council :—

	Kochchikade Town Council	AT
	Minuwangoda Town Council	AU
	Veyangoda Town Council	AV
	Aluthgama Town Council	BA
	Wadduwa Town Council	BW
	Kayts Town Council	HK
	Point Pedro Town Council	HP
	Valvettitkrai Town Council	HV
	Mullaittivu Town Council	IM
	Vavuniya Town Council	IV
	Mannar Town Council	JM
[10,473/28-11-1952.]	Hikkaduwa Town Council	KH
	Dodanduwa Town Council	KD
[10,524/8-5-1953.]	Watugedera Town Council	KW
	Dondra Town Council	LD
	Beliatta Town Council	MB
	Eravur Town Council ..	OE
	Kalmunai Town Council	OK
	Kattankudy Town Council ..	OL
	Sammanturai Town Council	OS
	Polgahawela Town Council	QP
	Madampe Town Council	RM
	Passara Town Council	UP
	Welimada Town Council	UW
	Rakwana Town Council	VS
	Rambukkana Town Council	WR
[9932/23-12-1948.]	Piliyandala Town Council	AP
	Matugama Town Council	BM
	Rattota Town Council	ER
	Chavakachcheri Town Council	HC
[10,019/23-9-1949.]	Kalpitiya Town Council	RK
	Kankesanturai Town Council	HL
	Manipay Town Council	HM
	Pussellawa Town Council	DP
	Teldeniya Town Council	DT
[10,115/30-6-1950.]	Alutgamwidiya Town Council	BC
	Balapitiya Town Council	KB
[10,277/3-8-1951.]	*Kekirawa Town Council	TK

* The notification relating to the Maskeliya Town Council published in Gazette No. 10,443 of September 5, 1952, has been cancelled. Vide Gazette No. 10,464 of October 24, 1952.

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[9642/20-12-1946.]

The distinguishing letters set out in the second column hereunder shall be used to denote the District, Municipal Council, Urban Council, or Town Council specified in the corresponding entry in the first column.

Districts and Municipal Councils	Distinguishing Letter
Colombo District	A
Kalutara District	B
Colombo Municipal Council	C
Kandy District	D
Matale District	E
Nuwara Eliya District	F
Kandy Municipal Council	G
Jaffna District	H
Vavuniya District	I
Mannar District	J
Galle District	K
Matara District	L
Hambantota District	M
Galle Municipal Council	N
Batticaloa District	O
Trincomalee District	P
Kurunegala District	Q
Puttalam District	R
Chilaw District	S
Anuradhapura District	T
Badulla District	U
Ratnapura District	V
Kegalla District	W
Urban Councils :—	
Avissawella Urban Council	AA
Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia Urban Council ..	AD
Gampaha Urban Council	AG
Ja-ela Urban Council	AJ
Kolonnawa Urban Council	AK
Kotte Urban Council	AL
Moratuwa Urban Council	AM
Negombo Urban Council	AN
Wattala-Mabole-Peliyagoda Urban Council ..	AW
Beruwala Urban Council	BB
Horana Urban Council	BH
Kalutara Urban Council	BK
Panadure Urban Council	BP
Gampola Urban Council	DG
Hatton-Dickoya Urban Council	DH
Kadugannawa Urban Council	DK
Nawalapitiya Urban Council	DN
Wattegama Urban Council	DW

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Urban Councils	Distinguishing Letters
Matale Urban Council	EM
Nuwara Eliya Urban Council	FN
Jaffna Urban Council	HJ
Ambalangoda Urban Council	KA
Matara Urban Council	LM
Weligama Urban Council	LW
Hambantota Urban Council	MH
Tangalla Urban Council	MT
Batticaloa Urban Council	OB
Trincomalee Urban Council	PT
Kurunegala Urban Council	QK
Kuliyapitiya Urban Council	QL
Puttalam Urban Council	RP
Chilaw Urban Council	SC
Anuradhapura Urban Council	TA
Badulla Urban Council	UB
Bandarawela Urban Council	UC
Haputale Urban Council	UH
Balangoda Urban Council	VB
Ratnapura Urban Council	VR
Kegalla Urban Council	WK
[9811/23-12-1947.] Talawakele-Lindula Urban Council ..	FT

SECTION 16

Note.—The Regulations which are not of general application are not reproduced.

REGULATIONS FOR ALL VEHICLES IN CEYLON (OTHER THAN THOSE MECHANICALLY PROPELLED) WHETHER PLYING FOR HIRE OR NOT

[6893/17-8-1917.] [7767/14-3-1930.]

1. *Limitation of Loads.*—No double-bullock cart or other wheeled vehicles shall be laden with a greater load than 1½ tons, and the combined weight of any such vehicle and its load shall in no case exceed 2 tons 5 cwt. :

Provided that single-bullock carts shall not be laden with a greater load than ½ ton.

For the purpose of this by-law a double-bullock cart load of 1½ tons shall be taken to be the equivalent of the following :—

Rice : 20 bags, each bag containing 2½ bushels.

Tea : 28 chests, each chest weighing 120 lb.

Tea : 42 chests, each chest weighing 80 lb.

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Tea : 51 chests, each chest weighing 65 lb.

Rubber : 15 chests, each chest weighing 225 lb.

Rubber : 18 chests, each chest weighing 185 lb.

Rubber : 20 chests, each chest weighing 155 lb.

Firewood : 4½ cubic yards, or a quantity piled 4 ft. above the platform of a double-bullock cart of standard dimensions.

Cement : 7 barrels.

Plumbago : 4 barrels.

Salt : 30 bags.

Sand : A quantity piled 1 ft. 2 in. above the platform of the cart.

Gravel : A quantity piled 1 ft. 2 in above the platform of the cart.

Metal (Broken 1½ in.) : A quantity piled 1 ft. 1 in. above the platform of the cart.

Cabook : A quantity piled 1 ft. 4 in. above the platform of the cart.

Bricks : A quantity piled 1 ft. 4 in. above the platform of the cart (600 bricks).

Coconuts in husks : 550.

Coconuts husked : 2,000.

Copra : 6 candies.

Desiccated coconuts : 21 chests each of 5 cu. ft.

Mattress fibre, cadjans, and straw : Quantity piled 8 ft. above the platform of the cart.

For the purpose of this regulation a single-bullock cart load of ½ ton shall be taken to be the equivalent of the following :—

Rice : 7 bags, each containing 2½ bushels.

Tea : 9 chests, each chest weighing 120 lb.

Tea : 14 chests each chest weighing 80 lb.

Tea : 17 chests, each chest weighing 65 lb.

Rubber : 5 chests, each chest weighing 225 lb.

Rubber : 6 chests, each chest weighing 185 lb.

Rubber : 7 chests, each chest weighing 155 lb.

Cement : 2 barrels.

Plumbago : 1 barrel.

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Salt : 10 bags.

Sand : A quantity piled 9 in above the platform of the cart.

Gravel : A quantity piled 11 in. above the platform of the cart.

Metal (Broken 1½). : A quantity piled 8 in. above the platform of the cart.

Cabook : A quantity piled 10 in. above the platform of the cart.

Bricks : A quantity piled 10 in. above the platform of the cart (200 bricks).

Firewood : 1½ cubic yards, or a quantity piled 2 ft. 6 in. above the platform of a single-bullock cart of standard dimensions.

Coconuts in husks : 180.

Coconuts husked : 660.

Copra : 2 candies.

Desiccated coconuts : 7 chests each of 5 cu. ft.

Mattress fibre, cadjans, and straw : Quantity piled 4 ft. 6 in. above the platform of the cart.

2. *Limiting Gross Weight of Vehicles permitted on Roads.*—No vehicle the gross load of which exceeds 3 tons, or the greatest axle load of which exceeds 2 tons 5 cwt., shall be permitted to travel on any roads of the Island other than those roads which have been declared by notification in the *Gazette* to be open for motor lorries, on which roads vehicles of greater gross weight than 3 tons may travel, but not vehicles of greater gross weight than the weights to which motor lorries are restricted.

(*a*) Provided that it shall be competent for the Provincial Engineer in the case of main roads, and the Chairman of the District Road Committee in the case of minor roads, to restrict further the weight permissible over any road, section of road, or bridge, and to restrict the speed of vehicles over the same, such special restrictions being shown on a notice

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board at the roadside, and failure to conform with such special restrictions shall constitute an offence under these regulations.

(*b*) Provided further that on application being made in writing to the Provincial Engineer in the case of main roads, and to the Chairman of the District Road Committee in the case of minor roads, stating the description and weight of the vehicle and the date on which it is proposed to undertake the journey, it shall be competent for the above-mentioned officers to grant special permission in writing for the use of vehicles of a weight greater than that specified above, and whenever in such cases the granting of such permission involves the temporary strengthening of bridges or the special preparation of any portion of the road, it shall be competent for the Provincial Engineer or the Chairman of the District Road Committee to demand a deposit to cover the probable cost of such temporary works, and to withhold the issue of the permit until such deposit has been received.

3. *Width of Tyres.*—(*a*) The tyres of the wheels of a single bullock cart shall be not less than 2½ inches in width.

(*b*) The tyres of the wheels of a double bullock cart shall be not less than 3½ inches in width.

Similarly, the tyres of the wheels of any other two wheeled vehicle having a gross weight of more than 1 ton 5 cwt., but not more than 2 tons 5 cwt., shall be at least 3½ inches in width.

(*c*) The tyres of the wheels of any vehicle having four or more wheels and the gross weight of which exceeds 2 tons 5 cwts., but does not exceed 3 tons, shall be at least 3½ inches in width.

(*d*) The tyres of the wheels of any vehicle having four or more wheels and the gross weight of which exceeds 3 tons, but does not exceed 4 tons, shall be at least 4 inches in width.

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(*e*) The tyres of the wheels of any vehicle having four or more wheels and the gross weight of which exceeds 4 tons, but does not exceed 5 tons, shall be at least 5 inches in width.

(*f*) The tyres of the wheels of any vehicle having four or more wheels and the gross weight of which exceeds 5 tons, but does not exceed 6 tons, shall be at least 6 inches in width.

Provided that this regulation shall not come into force until two years after a date which shall be proclaimed hereafter.

4. *Width of Vehicles limited to 6 ft. 6 in.*—The over-all width of any carriage, cart, or other vehicle driven along any road or street shall not exceed 6 feet 6 inches. The yoke or cross pole of a double bullock cart shall not exceed 6 feet in width.

5. *Brakes.*—(*a*) Every carriage drawn by one or more horses and every double bullock cart shall be provided with a brake.

(*b*) The brake pole on a cart shall not be tied, fixed or suspended in such a way as to protrude at any time more than 3 inches each side beyond the extreme width of the wheels.

(*c*) The driver of a vehicle must use the brake when required. He shall not drive on the side of the road so as to sink the outer wheel in the soft part of the road surface.

6. *Objects not to be hung on the Tent of Cart.*—No objects shall be hung on the tent of a cart in such a way as to cause danger to passing traffic, or to obstruct the light of the side lamps.

7. *Board showing Name of Owner to be fixed to the Cart.*—(*a*) It shall be the duty of the owner of every cart and of the driver thereof to see that a board bearing the name of the owner (or, in the case of joint-ownership, of one of the owners) legibly painted in white letters on a black ground is affixed to the right-hand side of the tent or the frame.

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(*b*) It is the duty of the owner to ensure that his name, whether painted in English, Sinhalese, or Tamil characters, shall be repainted when necessary. He shall not allow it to become illegible at any time.

(*c*) When a cart is sold, the name of the purchaser shall be painted on the board within fourteen days of the date of purchase.

8. *Horns not to be used except on mechanically propelled Vehicles.*—Horns shall not be used to warn the public of the approach of a vehicle which is not a mechanically propelled vehicle.

9. *Prohibitions.*—It shall not be lawful for any person to do any of the following acts :—

(*a*) To load a cart with timber or other substance of more than 20 feet in length, without having one end thereof secured to another or sling cart.

(*b*) To remove iron bars in any cart without duly fastening each end of the said bars so as to prevent noise.

(*c*) To load firewood, casks, or any other articles other than arrack vats in any cart to any height exceeding 6 feet above the platform of such cart. [6909/16-11-1917.]

(*d*) To load on any cart or carriage any timber, firewood, straw, or other goods of any description whatsoever so as to project laterally beyond the wheels of the said cart or carriage, or without properly securing the same therein, so as to prevent any part of the load from falling into the street or road.

(*e*) To leave on the public road any stone or other substance which has been used as a brake.

10. *Carts improperly loaded may be detained.*—It shall be lawful for any police officer not below the rank of korala, vidane arachchi or sergeant to detain any cart in which any timber or other article [6909/16-11-1917.]

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above said has been loaded or is being conveyed contrary to the provisions of the preceding regulation, until such timber or other article has been so loaded or arranged that it can be conveyed in a manner not prohibited by the said regulation.

11. *Vehicle to keep to the left of the Road.*—Any person driving, drawing, pushing, riding, or having the charge of any vehicle, or driving or riding any horse or other animal in a public road shall keep to the left or near side of the road, except when such person is overtaking another vehicle or animal, in which case such person shall pass on the right or off side of the said vehicle or animal, and shall at once return to the left or near side of the road.

Provided that led horses and other led animals shall be taken on the right-hand side of the road and at the edge thereof.

12. When a driver desires to stop his vehicle, he shall draw it up on the extreme left-hand side of the road along which he is proceeding; and shall not allow his vehicle to halt on the middle of the road for any purpose, when it is possible to halt on the side.

13. *Carts not to be halted at right angles to the Road.*—No person shall halt a cart at right angles to the road, or in such a manner as to obstruct the passage of other vehicles along the road.

14. *Not to hinder Traffic.*—The person in charge of a vehicle shall not negligently or wilfully prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any person, cart, carriage, horse or cattle on any public thoroughfare, street, or road, and shall keep the vehicle on the left or near side of the road for the purpose of allowing such passage. The driver of a vehicle shall not attempt to pass a vehicle proceeding in the same direction if by so doing he will in any way obstruct the free passage of a third vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

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15. *Vehicles not to use Pavements.*—No person shall push, draw or drive any vehicle on any footpath or pavement intended for the use of foot passengers by the side or sides of any street.

16. *Cattle not to be driven on footpath.*—It shall not be lawful for any person to ride any animal, or to drive any cattle, or to ride any bicycle, tricycle, or any other similar vehicle on any footpath or pavement or path set apart for the exclusive use of foot passengers.

17. *Rickshaws.*—A rickshaw shall not be pulled abrest of another rickshaw at a time when a third vehicle is approaching.

N. B.—This by-law shall not be enforced except within the limits of Municipal towns.

18. *Carts not to be driven in single file in groups of more than three.*—Not more than three carts at a time shall be driven along a road closely following one another. After each group of three carts a sufficient space shall be left in which another vehicle can turn or pass. If a string of more than three carts proceeds along a road without the interval of space referred to above between the third and the fourth cart, the driver of the fourth cart shall be guilty of an offence.

19. *Vehicle entering main thoroughfare from side road to proceed slowly.*—When a vehicle is coming out of a side road or from any private road or place on to a main thorouhfare, the driver of such vehicle shall approach the main thoroughfare slowly, and shall give way to vehicles travelling on the main thoroughfare, if necessary pulling up to enable a vehicle on the main thoroughfare to pass.

20. *Signals to prevent Accidents.*—The person in charge of a horse or vehicle on a road shall give notice by signal to approaching vehicles of his intention to stop or turn. The signal to be given shall be as follows :— [7112/25-6-1920.]

(*a*) *To stop or turn to the right.*—Arm or whip held out to the right.

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(*b*) *To turn to the left.*—Arm or whip held out to the left.

In addition to signalling to other vehicles the person in charge of a horse or vehicle will assist the Police on duty at a junction of roads by signalling in which direction he desires to proceed—

(*a*) *Vehicle going straight on.*—Arm or whip held straight ahead.

(*b*) *Vehicle turning to the right.*—Arm or whip held out to the right.

(*c*) *Vehicle turning to the left.*—Arm or whip held out to the left.

N.B.—This by-law shall not be in force except within the limits of all Municipalities and Local Board and Sanitary Board towns.

[7913/16-6-1932.]

20A. The driver or person in charge of any vehicle on a road shall obey all directions, given verbally or by signal by a Police Officer in the execution of his duty, to stop such vehicle or to make it slow down or to turn back or to pass on any indicated side of the Police Officer or to keep to any indicated line of traffic, and obey also all traffic signs and notices for regulating the movements of traffic or indicating the route to be followed.

21. *Driver must not be asleep.*—No person shall go to sleep while driving any vehicle along a public road.

22. *Property found in a Vehicle.*—In the case of any property being left in any vehicle by any person who may have hired or used the same, the owner or driver of such vehicle shall (unless he has a reasonable excuse for not so doing) within 6 hours after such property shall have been found in such vehicle take the same, or cause it to be taken, in the state in which it was found, to the headman or the nearest police station, and there deliver the same to the headman or the person in charge of such police station ; and the owner or driver delivering such property shall be entitled to a reward of one-fifth of its monetary value, which shall, if necessary, be assessed by the proper authority

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and recovered from the owner of such property, before the same shall be allowed to be removed. If the property so found in any such vehicle shall not be claimed and removed by the true owner thereof within one month, the property shall be sold by public auction, after due notice of such sale, and the proceeds realized thereby, after deducting the expenses incurred in and about the publication of such sale and the remuneration awarded to the finder, shall be credited to general revenue.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS FOR SUCH VEHICLES IN CEYLON (OTHER THAN THOSE MECHANICALLY PROPELLED) AS PLY FOR HIRE

23. *Proper Authority may require production of a Vehicle before Licence issues.*—On receipt of an application for a licence to use a vehicle for the purpose of conveying or transporting goods or passengers for hire, the proper authority may require the owner of the said vehicle to produce it for inspection at a stated time and place ; and may refuse to consider any such application until or unless the vehicle in respect of which the application was made is produced when required.

24. *Maximum Number of Passengers to be fixed by Proper Authority.*—(*a*) The maximum number of passengers which may be carried in a vehicle licensed to carry passengers shall be determined by the proper authority, whose decision shall be final. Such number shall be endorsed upon the licence, and both the owner and the driver shall be guilty of an offence, if more than the licensed number of passengers are carried. For the purpose of this rule an infant in arms shall not be counted as a passenger, and two children under 12 years old shall be reckoned as one passenger.

(*b*) On every vehicle licensed to carry passengers the number of passengers which the said vehicle is licensed to carry shall be painted on the frame of the vehicle or shown on a plate or board fixed in a conspicuous position in such a way as to be at all times clearly visible and legible.

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25. *Duty of Owner to keep Vehicle in good order and condition so long as it plies for Hire.*—(*a*) It shall be the duty of the owner of every vehicle which plies for hire, so long as it plies for hire, to keep the same in good order and condition, both as regards the vehicle itself and the animals and the harness, if any, required for drawing it.

(*b*) Any person who drives or pulls a vehicle licensed to ply for hire when it is not in good order and condition as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence under these by-laws.

26. *Where the Number Plate is to be fixed.*—It shall be the duty of every owner and of every driver of a cart or carriage (other than a jinricksha) which plies for hire to see that the plate issued by the proper authority to denote the number of the licence issued for the cart or carriage is at all times clearly visible, and that it is affixed as hereinafter provided.

(*a*) In the case of carts, the plate shall be screwed as far forward as possible on the right-hand side of the frame. If the frame is too narrow for the plate to be screwed on to it, the plate shall be screwed to a board, which shall be fixed in the same position on the frame.

(*b*) In the case of hackeries, the plate shall be screwed on to the right-hand side of the seat above the axle.

(*c*) In the case of carriages or coaches, the plate shall be screwed on to the right-hand side of the body of the coach or carriage.

27. *Number not to be defaced or concealed.*—The number plate on any cart or carriage shall not be defaced or covered or concealed from view in any way whatever, and the driver or person in charge of any such cart or carriage the number of which is covered or concealed from view shall be guilty of an offence.

28. No vehicle shall ply for hire after December 31 of the year for which it is licensed, unless the owner obtains a fresh licence or certificate in the form annexed in terms of section 13 (2).

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FORM A

FORM OF CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 13 (2) OF THE VEHICLES ORDINANCE

No.————.

I, ————, Proper Authority under the Vehicles Ordinance, do hereby certify that [a] ———— of ————, in ———— of ———— District, has this day been authorized to ply for hire up to the 31st day of March, 19—, his [b] ———— bearing licence and plate No. ———— issued for the year 19—.

Issued this ———— day of ————, 19—.

————,
Property.

[a] "Sole owner" or "joint owner with".

[b] "Cart," "carriage," or "coach".

SECTION 16

(and paragraph 3 of Schedule)

REGULATIONS

In respect of every bicycle, not being a vehicle enumerated in schedule III (1), (2), (3), and (4) of Ordinance No. 4 of 1916*, the rate shall be ten rupees. [7036/11-7-1919.] [9523/22-2-1946.]

(*Now paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Schedule to the Ordinance.)

The stamp to be affixed on the counterfoil of a licence issued in respect of a bicycle used for hire or reward shall not exceed the value of five rupees. [9141/25-6-1943.]

SECTION 16

REGULATIONS

1. Two or more adult persons shall not be carried at any one time in any jinricksha. [9041/27-11-1942.]

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2. Where any adult persons are carried in any jinricksha in contravention of the provisions of regulation 1, the person pulling or drawing the jinricksha at the time of such contravention, and every adult person carried therein at that time shall severally be liable for such contravention.

3. In these regulations, "adult person" means a person who is over eighteen years of age.

[10,215/23-2-1951.]

No person shall, between quarter of an hour after sunset and quarter of an hour before sunrise, ride or lead any bicycle or tricycle along any public road, street or thoroughfare, unless—

(*a*) in the case of a bicycle, a red reflector is attached on the rear mudguard; or

(*b*) in the case of a tricycle, a red reflector is attached on each rear mudguard.

For the purposes of this regulation "red reflector" means a device, made of any luminous substance or of glass circular in shape, not less than 1½ inches nor more than 2 inches in diameter, and capable of reflecting light in a bright red colour.

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CHAPTER 203

MOTOR TRAFFIC

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC ACT

SECTION 6 (*b*)

No Regulations.

SECTIONS 19 AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (CONSTRUCTION OF VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1951

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Construction of Vehicles) Regulations, 1951. [10,360/27-2-1952.]

GENERAL

2. The dimensions of any motor vehicle must not exceed the dimensions specified hereunder for motor vehicles of the class or description to which the motor vehicle belongs :—

	ft.	ins.
Overall width of a motor vehicle ..	7	6
Height of a motor vehicle (other than a motor coach)	12	0
Height of a single-decked motor coach ..	10	6
Height of a double-decked motor coach ..	15	0
Overall length of a trailer with two or more axles	17	0
Overall length of a motor vehicle with two axles	27	0
Overall length of a motor vehicle with more than two axles	30	0
Overall length of an articulated vehicle ..	33	0

3. (1) The overhang of any motor vehicle other than an articulated vehicle must not exceed 50 *per centum* of the distance between the plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle which

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passes through the centre or centres of the front wheel or wheels and the foremost vertical plane from which the overhang is to be measured as defined in regulation 59 :

Provided that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply to—

(*a*) a motor vehicle designed for use and used by or on behalf of a local authority solely in connection with the clearing of streets, the collection or disposal of refuse or the collection or disposal of the contents of gullies or cesspools ; or

(*b*) a vehicle designed so that it can dispose of its load by tipping to the rear, if the overhang does not exceed 45 inches.

(2) The overhang of an articulated vehicle must not exceed that specified for any motor vehicle in paragraph (1) of this regulation or 6 feet whichever is less.

4. (1) The wheels of every motor vehicle other than a motor coach must be equipped with pneumatic tyres or tyres of soft or elastic material. The wheels of every motor coach must be equipped with pneumatic tyres :

Provided that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply to a land vehicle if—

(*a*) the tyre of every steering wheel is smooth-soled and where the tyre touches the surface of the road, it is not less than 2½ inches in width ; and

(*b*) the tyre of every driving wheel, in the case of vehicles exceeding 3 tons in weight unladen is not less than 6 inches in width, and in the case of vehicles not exceeding 3 tons in weight unladen is not less than 3 inches in width and is either—

(i) smooth-soled ;

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(ii) shod with diagonal cross bars of not less than 3 inches in width and not more than 1 inch in thickness, extending the full breadth of the tyre and so arranged that the space between cross bars is not more than 3 inches ; or

(iii) shod with diagonal cross bars of soft or elastic material of not less than 2½ inches in width, extending the full breadth of the tyre and so arranged that the space between adjacent cross bars is not more than 3 inches.

(2) Where any motor vehicle is registered as being equipped with dual rear wheels, all the rear wheels of the motor vehicle and the tyres used thereon must be of the same dimension and must be so fitted that they are all actually in use when the motor vehicle is in motion.

5. (1) Every motor vehicle must be constructed so as to be steered from the right or offside thereof :

Provided, however, that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply to any motor vehicle in respect of which a special permit under the hand of the Commissioner is in force authorizing the use of that motor vehicle notwithstanding that its steering is on the left or near side.

(2) The Commissioner shall not issue a special permit under this regulation in respect of any motor coach, lorry, motor ambulance or motor hearse.

(3) No special permit shall be issued by the Commissioner unless he is satisfied that the motor vehicle in respect of which the permit is issued is fitted—

(*a*) on the right or offside with a mechanical or illuminated device capable of giving distinct and intelligible signals required by section 153 of the Act, and of clearly indicating any intention to stop the motor vehicle, and

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(*b*) on the rear of the vehicle, with a plate on which are inscribed in red block letters not less than one inch high the words " Caution—left hand drive ', in Sinhalese, Tamil and English on a white background.

(4) Every such special permit shall be subject to the prior approval of the Minister, except in the case a motor vehicle imported into Ceylon for the purpose of being used by the owner of that vehicle during a visit to Ceylon.

6. (1) Every invalid carriage must be equipped with an efficient braking system, the brakes of which act on at least two wheels of the vehicle, so designed and constructed that the application of the brakes will bring the vehicle to rest within a reasonable distance.

(2) Every motor cycle must be equipped with an efficient braking system or efficient braking systems in each case having two means of operation so designed and constructed that notwithstanding the failure of any part (other than a fixed member or a brake shoe anchor pin) through or by means of which the force necessary to apply the brake is transmitted, there will still be available for application by the driver to at least one wheel of the vehicle brakes sufficient under the most adverse conditions to bring the vehicle to rest within a reasonable distance. The application of one means of operation must not affect or operate the pedal or hand lever of the other means of operation.

(3) Every trailer exceeding two hundredweight in tare must have an efficient braking system, the brakes of which are capable of being applied, when it is being drawn, to at least two wheels and so constructed that the brakes can be applied either by the driver of the vehicle drawing the trailer or by some other person on such vehicle or trailer.

(4) In the case of every motor vehicle other than an invalid carriage, motor cycle or a trailer—

(*a*) such vehicle must be equipped with an efficient braking system or efficient braking systems, in each case having two means of operation so

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designed and constructed that notwithstanding the failure of any part (other than a fixed member or a brake shoe anchor pin) through or by means of which the force necessary to apply the brakes is transmitted, there shall still be available for application by the driver to not less than half the number of wheels of the vehicle, brakes sufficient under the most adverse conditions to bring the vehicle to rest within a reasonable distance :

Provided that—

(i) in the event of such failure in the case of a vehicle with less than four wheels, it shall not be necessary for brakes to be available for application by the driver to more than one wheel ;

(ii) in the case of a land vehicle not propelled by steam, the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply if the vehicle is equipped with one braking system with one means of operation ;

(iii) in the case of a motor vehicle propelled by steam, the engine shall be deemed to be an efficient braking system with one means of operation if the engine is capable of being reversed and is incapable of being disconnected from any of the driving wheels of the vehicle except by the sustained effort of the driver.

(5) In the case of motor vehicle specified in paragraph (4)—

(*a*) the application of one means of operation must not affect or operate the pedal or hand lever of the other means of operation ;

(*b*) all the brakes which are operated by one of the means of operation must be capable of being applied by direct mechanical action without the intervention of any hydraulic, electrical or pneumatic device ; and

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(c) except in the case of a land vehicle, one at least of the means of operation must be capable of causing brakes to be applied directly and not through the transmission gear to not less than half the number of wheels of the vehicle.

7. Every motor vehicle, other than a trailer, the tare of which exceeds 8 hundredweight, must be capable of being so worked that it may travel either forwards or backwards under its own power.

8. Every motor vehicle, other than a trailer, must be fitted with an instrument capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of its approach or position :

Provided that no such instrument shall consist of a gong, bell or siren except in the case of a motor vehicle used solely for fire brigade, ambulance or police purposes.

9. Every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle or a trailer must be equipped either internally or externally with a mirror so constructed and fitted to the motor vehicle as to enable the driver to see therein the reflection of any motor vehicle behind his vehicle or overtaking it. In the case of a motor coach or lorry, the mirror must be fixed externally.

10. (1) Every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle, whether in motion or stationary, must carry at night at least two uncoloured lamps, one fixed on each side of the motor vehicle not more than 12 inches from the outer edge of the mudgard showing to the front a white light visible from a reasonable distance, and in addition, unless a trailer is attached thereto, one lamp fixed on the back of the vehicle and showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance from behind the vehicle.

(2) Every motor cycle, whether in motion or stationary, must carry at night at least one uncoloured lamp showing to the front a white light visible from a reasonable distance and also one lamp fixed at the back of the cycle showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance from the rear of the cycle.

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(3) A side-car attached to motor cycle, whether in motion or stationary, must carry at night at least one uncoloured lamp fixed on that side of the side-car which is farthest from the motor cycle showing to the front a white light visible from a reasonable distance.

(4) A trailer attached to a motor vehicle must carry at night one lamp fixed at the back of the trailer and showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance from the rear.

11. Every vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine must be fitted with a silencer, expansion chamber or other device suitable and sufficient for reducing as far as may be reasonable, the noise caused by the escape of the exhaust gases from the engine.

12. Every motor vehicle must be so constructed and maintained in such condition as to prevent the emission of smoke, grease, oil, ashes, water, steam or visible vapour from the motor vehicle in such quantity as to be a nuisance or to cause damage to any highway or annoyance or damage to any person.

13. The glass of the windscreen and windows on the front of any motor vehicle except the glass fitted to the upper deck of a double-decked motor coach shall be of safety glass.

14. An efficient automatic windscreen wiper must be fitted to every vehicle which is so constructed that the driver cannot, by opening the windscreen or otherwise, obtain an adequate view to the front of the vehicle without looking through the windscreen.

15. A speedometer shall be fitted in such a position in every motor coach or lorry to indicate readily at all times to the driver the speed at which he is driving the motor coach or lorry. Such instrument shall be sufficiently accurate to within 10 *per centum* of the correct speed at which the vehicle is travelling.

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16. (1) For the purposes of giving the signals required by section 153 of the Act, any mechanical or illuminated device may be fitted to a motor vehicle. Such device must, when in operation, be in the form of—

(*a*) an illuminated sign in amber or red of a minimum illuminated length of 6 inches and of a maximum illuminated breadth not exceeding one-fourth of such length, so that the illuminated surface is visible from both the front and the rear of the vehicle ; or

(*b*) a non-illuminated sign in amber or red of a minimum coloured length of 6 inches and of a maximum coloured breadth not exceeding one-fourth of such length so that the coloured surface is visible from both the front and rear of the vehicle.

(2) Every such device intended to intimate a right hand turn must be fitted only to the right or off-side and one intended to intimate a left-hand turn must be fitted only to the left or near side of the vehicle, and every such device shall be so fitted that—

(*a*) it is not more than 4 feet behind the base of the windscreen ;

(*b*) it is not placed behind the widest part of the body ; and

(*c*) the driver of the vehicle when in his driving seat may be readily aware that it is operating correctly.

17. Every stop light fitted to a motor vehicle must be placed at the rear of the vehicle and not to the left of the centre thereof and when in operation must show a red or amber light. A duplicate stop light may also be fitted to the left or near side so that it comes into operation at the same time as the other stop light.

18. (1) In the case of any motor vehicle, other than motor coach, which does not comply with the requirements of any one or more of the preceding regulations relating to construction, weight, dimensions and equipment (hereinafter referred to as the "basic requirements"), the Commissioner may issue a special permit

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to the person entitled to the possession of such vehicle. Every vehicle in respect of which a special permit has been issued shall be deemed for all purposes connected with the registration of such vehicle, to comply with the basic requirements.

(2) Every special permit referred to in paragraph (1) shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*) the " basic requirements " from which variations have been allowed ;

(*b*) the highway or highways on which the motor vehicle may be used ;

(*c*) the period of the validity of such permit ; and

(*d*) the conditions subject to which the permit is granted.

(3) The Commissioner shall not issue a special permit under this regulation unless he is satisfied after consultation with the Director of Public Works and the Inspector-General of Police—

(*a*) that the use of the motor vehicle is in the public interest ; and

(*b*) that the use of the motor vehicle on the highway specified in the permit will not cause or be likely to cause danger to any person in that motor vehicle or on such highways or to any property on or adjoining such highways.

(4) The Registrar shall enter or cause to be entered on the special permit the identification number allocated to the vehicle in respect of which the permit is issued and other particulars to establish its identity. The particulars so entered shall be authenticated by the signature of the Registrar on the permit.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO MOTOR COACHES

19. (1) The distance between the wheel tracks of the front or of the rear wheels of a motor coach from centre to centre taken in line with the axles must not be less than 56 inches.

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(2) The stability of a double-decked motor coach must be such that, when loaded with weights of 112 lbs. per person placed in the correct relative positions to represent the driver and conductor and a full complement of passengers on the upper deck only, if the surface on which the motor coach stands were tilted to either side to an angle of 28 degrees from the horizontal, the point at which overturning occurs would not be passed.

(3) The stability of a single-decked motor coach shall be such that, under any conditions of load, if the surface on which the motor coach stands were tiled to either side to an angle of 35 degrees from the horizontal the point at which overturning occurs would not be passed.

(4) For the purpose of conducting tests of stability of a motor coach, the height of any stop used to prevent a wheel of the omnibus from slipping sideways shall not be greater than two-thirds of the distance between the surface upon which the motor coach stands before it is tilted and that part of the rim of that wheel which is then nearest to such surface when the motor coach is loaded in accordance with the requirements of this regulation.

20. (1) The chassis of every motor coach constructed for the purpose of carrying 35 or more persons shall be a chassis which has been designed and built by a manufacturer approved by the Commissioner for the purpose of being used as a " passenger chassis ", and not as goods chassis.

(2) If transverse springs are fitted to the rear of a motor coach, they must be fitted only as springs supplemental to the longitudinal springs, and in every such case the system of springing must be so designed that there is no excessive body sway.

21. Every motor coach shall be so constructed as to be capable of turning in either direction in a circle not exceeding in diameter 60 feet. For the purposes of this regulation, such diameter shall be determined by reference to the extreme outer edge of the wheel track at ground level.

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22. When standing on level ground, no part of a fully laden motor coach shall, in front of or within the limits hereinafter specified, be nearer the ground than 10 inches in the case of a motor coach having seating capacity for more than 12 persons of 7 inches in the case of any other motor coach. The limits shall extend—

(i) in length rearwards from the foremost part of the motor coach excluding the starting handle and the body work, for a distance—

(*a*) in the case of a four-wheeled motor coach of 14 feet 6 inches, or, if the rear axel is less than 14 feet 6 inches behind such foremost part, up to but not including such axel, and

(*b*) in the case of a motor coach having more than four wheels, of 13 feet, or, if the foremost driving axle is less than 13 feet behind such foremost part, up to but not including such driving axel ; and

(ii) in width for a distance, on either side of the centre line of the motor coach, of not less than one-third of the distance between the centre lines of the tracks of the front wheels.

23. If any two wheels on either side of a motor coach have a clear space of more than 2 feet between the nearest points, a guard rail, running board or other similar device, which shall extend to within 9 inches of the front wheel and 6 inches of the rear wheel, must be fixed to guard such space effectively to within at least 10 inches of the ground when the motor coach is not carrying persons and is standing on level ground. Such guard rail must be so constructed and fitted that, when necessary, by raising the rail or otherwise, access can easily be obtained to any part of the space underneath the motor coach.

24. No part of a motor coach, other than a direction indicator, when in operation, or a driving mirror must project laterally more than 6 inches beyond the outer face of the outer tyre on the rearmost wheel on the same side of the motor coach.

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25. In every motor coach—

(i) the steering mechanism must be so constructed or arranged that no overlock is possible and that the wheels do not in any circumstances foul any part of the motor coach ;

(ii) the steering arms must be polished but must not be painted or plated ;

(iii) the ball and socket joints of steering connections when they are used, must not be pendant ; and

(iv) dust-excluding covers fitted to any joint or connection of the steering mechanism must be capable of being easily removed to facilitate inspection.

26. Where the brake and steering connections of a motor coach are secured with bolts or pins, the bolts or pins shall be threaded and effectively locked. All connections made with bolts or pins shall be such that, when the bolts or pins are in any position other than horizontal the heads of the bolts or pins are uppermost.

27. (1) No fuel tank shall be placed under any part of any gangway which is within 2 feet of any entrance or exit of a single-decked motor coach or the lower deck of a double-decked motor coach.

(2) Every fuel tank of a motor coach shall be so placed that no overflow therefrom falls upon any woodwork or accumulates where it can be readily ignited. The filling point of every fuel tank shall be outside the body of the motor coach and the filler cap shall be so designed and constructed that it can be securely fixed in position. The vent-hole, if any, shall be protected from danger of penetration by fire and shall be so designed as to prevent fuel being splashed over.

(3) Every carburettor of a motor coach and the apparatus associated therewith shall be so placed or shielded that no fuel leaking therefrom falls upon any part or fitting which is capable of igniting it, or into any receptacle where it might accumulate.

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28. The exhaust pipe of a motor coach shall be so fitted or shielded that no inflammable material can be thrown upon it from any other part of the motor coach and that it is not likely to cause a fire through proximity to any inflammable material on the motor coach ; the outlet thereof shall be placed on the off side and far enough to the rear to prevent, so far as practicable, fumes from entering the motor coach.

29. All electric loads of a motor coach shall be adequately insulated.

30. All moving parts of a motor coach and all parts subject to severe vibration connected by bolts or studs and nuts shall be fastened by lock nuts, or by nuts and efficient spring or lock nut washers, or by castellated nuts and split pins, or by some other efficient device, so as to prevent their working or coming loose.

31. The body of a motor coach shall be securely affixed to the chasis. Every trap door in the floor of the motor coach shall be strong and so fitted or fastened that it cannot become dislodged by vibration. Any lifting device provided shall be properly sunk.

32. (1) In the case of a double-decked motor coach which has an uncovered top deck, the top of the side rails shall be at least 3 feet above the roof battens at the sides and 18 inches above the highest part of any seat. The top of the front and back rails shall be at least 3 feet 3 inches above the roof battens and shall follow the camber of the roof. For the purposes of this paragraph, the seat back shall not be deemed to be a part of the seat.

(2) In the case of a single-decked motor coach which is not fitted with a permanent top, the height of the body sides from the floor shall not be less than 2 feet 4 inches.

33. (1) All side window openings of a motor coach shall be fitted with drop type or sliding type windows. The window sill shall not be less than 18 inches above the highest part of any seat, and a horizontal rail shall be fixed so that the top of such rail is 3 inches above

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the window sill except in the case of a drop type window where the top of the window when dropped is not less than 3 inches above the window sill.

(2) There shall be left immediately below the head of the window opening and above the top of every window when closed a clear space not less than 2 inches open to the outside of the motor coach, and every motor coach shall be fitted on the outside with a continuous metal louvre sufficiently deep to prevent the ingress of water through such clear spaces at the top of the windows during wet weather.

(3) Glass windows or panels facing any transverse seat of a motor coach which are likely to be broken by passengers being thrown against them shall, unless they are of safety glass, be adequately guarded.

34. The top of the tread of the lowest step for any entrance or exit to a motor coach other than an emergency exit, shall not be more than 17 inches or less than 10 inches above the ground when the motor coach is empty. All steps shall be fitted with non-slip treads. Fixed steps shall not be less than 9 inches wide and shall in no case project laterally beyond the body of the motor coach unless they are so protected by the front wings (or otherwise) that they are not likely to injure pedestrians.

35. In the case of a double-decked motor coach—

(i) the risers of all steps leading from the lower to the upper deck shall be closed ;

(ii) no unguarded aperture shall be left at the top landing board ;

(iii) all steps leading from the lower to the upper deck shall be fitted with non-slip treads ;

(iv) the horizontal distance from the nearest point of the riser of the top step to the vertical line passing through the nearest point of the seat opposite to the top tread of the staircase, excluding any grab rail which does not project more than 3 inches from the back of the seat, shall not be less than 26 inches and

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(v) the outer stringer of an outside staircase shall be so constructed, or a band shall be so placed. as to act as a screen to persons ascending or descending, and the height of the outer guard rail shall not be less than 3 feet 3 inches above the front of the tread of each step.

36. (1) A single-decked motor coach which is fitted with a permanent top, and the lower deck of a double-decked motor coach, shall be provided with not less than two exists (one of which may be emergency exit) which shall not both be situated on the same side of the motor coach.

(2) (*a*) Every omnibus and trolley bus shall be provided with an emergency exit and every such exit, which shall be in the form of a push-out window, shall conform to the following requirements :— [10,889/3-2-1956.]

(i) it shall be not less than three feet in width and two feet in height ;

(ii) the hinge shall be attached at the lower edge ;

(iii) it shall be clear of obstruction both inside and outside ;

(iv) it shall be capable of being opened from both inside and outside ;

(v) it shall——

(1) in the case of a double-decked omnibus or a double-decked trolley bus, be fitted at the rear of the vehicle, and

(2) in the case of a single-decked omnibus, being an omnibus with a permanent top, or a single-decked trolley bus, be fitted immediately behind the rearmost seat :

Provided, however, that, in the case of an omnibus or a trolley bus which has a seating capacity for not more than fourteen persons, it shall be sufficient if it is fitted behind the rear wheels.

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(*b*) The provisions of sub-paragraph (*a*) of this paragraph shall not apply in the case of any omnibus or trolley bus which—

(i) was registered prior to the date on which this regulation comes into force, or

(ii) is registered for the first time within a period of three months from the date on which this regulation comes into force.

[10,889/3-2-1956.] (3) Where access is obtained by means of an enclosed staircase to the upper deck of a double-decked motor coach and that deck is provided with a permanent top, an emergency exit, which need not be provided with a staircase and shall not be on the near side of the motor coach, shall be provided on the upper deck.

[10,889/3-2-1956.] (4) Every entrance of a motor coach (other than a single-decked motor coach not fitted with a permanent top or a motor coach with seating capacity for not more than 14 persons and provided with a means of exit and entrance behind the rear wheels) shall be on the near side except when a rear platform is provided to which there is an entrance both from the near side and from the rear of the motor coach.

37. Every entrance and exit of a motor coach shall be at least 18 inches in width :

Provided that—

(i) where, in accordance with proviso (i) to paragraph (1) of regulation 36, one exit only is provided, the width of such exit measured along the rear of the motor coach need not exceed 18 inches if the width of the exit to the side of the motor coach complies with the preceding provisions of this regulation ;

(ii) the size of an emergency exit from the upper deck of a double-decked motor coach shall not be less than 5 feet by 18 inches ;

(iii) where the same entrance is used for both the upper and the lower deck of a double-decked motor coach, no part of the entrance (exclusive of any stanchion) measured along the near side of the motor coach shall be less than 36 inches in width.

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38. In every motor coach—

(i) every entrance and exit door shall be capable of being opened by one operation of the locking mechanism :

Provided that, for the purpose of securing the motor coach when unattended, it shall be permissible to fit to any entrance or exit door a supplementary lock with or without a detachable actuating mechanism if such lock is so designed and constructed that the door can at all times be opened by a person inside the motor coach by one operation of the ordinary locking mechanism ;

(ii) the door handles or levers to door catches shall be so designed and fitted that they are not liable to be dislodged or to be operated accidentally ;

(iii) where any entrances are provided with doors which are intended to remain open when the motor coach is in motion, suitable fastenings shall be provided to hold such doors securely open ;

(iv) a grab handle shall be fitted to each entrance or exit other than an emergency exit, to assist persons in boarding or alighting from the motor coach ;

(v) all doors (including those of emergency exits) shall be so designed as to be readily opened in case of need from both the inside and the outside of the motor coach ; and

(vi) all doors shall open so as not to obstruct clear access to any entrance or exit either from inside or from outside the motor coach.

39. (1) The means of operation of all emergency doors of a motor coach shall be clearly indicated.

(2) All emergency exits of a motor coach shall—

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(i) (*a*) be clearly marked as such ;

(*b*) fitted with doors which open outwards ;

(*c*) be easily accessible to the persons carried in the coach and between every such exit and the gangway there shall be a passage which shall not be of less dimensions than those prescribed in paragraph (1) of regulation 41 for a gangway, and the motor coach shall be so designed that a vertical line projected upwards from the centre line of the passage at floor level shall, to a height of 2 feet 6 inches from the floor level be laterally not less than 6 inches from any part of the motor coach :

Provided that, where the motor coach is double-decked, a seat on the upper deck placed below or in front of an emergency exit may be deemed to form part of such passage ; and

(ii) in the case of a single-decked motor coach and the lower deck of a double-decked motor coach be so situated that persons can step directly from the passage to the outside of the motor coach.

(3) The actuating mechanism of every emergency exit of a motor coach, other than that fitted to an upper deck, shall be easily accessible to a person of normal height standing on ground level outside the motor coach.

40. (1) From every seat of a motor coach there shall be unobstructed accessibility to at least two exits or to one exit where one exit only is required by these regulations :

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to—

(i) seats alongside the driver, if there is access to such seats by an entrance other than the driver's entrance ; and

(ii) seats on any deck of the motor coach, if that deck is not provided with a permanent top and if there is unobstructed accessibility from every seat on that deck to some exit.

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(2) Direct access shall be provided to the driver's seat of a motor coach either from the off side of the motor coach or by means of a passage which shall not be of less dimensions than those prescribed in paragraph (1) of regulation 41 of these regulations for a gangway.

(3) No seat of a motor coach shall be fitted to any door so that, when in position for use, it obstructs any passage to an exit or gangway required by these regulations.

41. (1) The width of every gangway of a motor coach shall be not less than 1 foot up to a height of 2 feet 6 inches from the floor level and above that height not less than 1 foot 2 inches.

(2) Every motor coach shall be so designed that a vertical line projected upwards from the centre line of any gangway at floor level shall, to the height prescribed in regulation 42 as the height of that gangway, be laterally not less than 6 inches from any part of the motor coach other than the roof over the gangway.

(3) No part of any gangway which serves as a joint means of access from any entrance to both the upper and the lower deck of a double-decked motor coach shall be less than 36 inches in width.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, when any space in front of a seat is required for the accommodation of persons who are seated the space within 9 inches of the seat shall not be taken into account in measuring the width of a gangway.

42. (1) The clear height at the centre line of any gangway extending from the front edge of the foremost passenger seat to the front edge of the rearmost passenger seat served by that gangway shall be as follows :

(i) in the case of a single-decked motor coach which is fitted with a permanent top and is not a motor coach referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of this paragraph, and in the case of the lower deck of a double-decked motor coach, not less than 5 feet 8 inches if the seating capacity of the motor coach exceeds 16, and not less than 5 feet in any other case ;

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(ii) in the case of the top deck of a double-decked motor coach which is fitted with a permanent top, not less than 5 feet 8 inches ;

(iii) in the case of a single-decked motor coach the seating capacity of which exceeds 16 and which has been constructed and is used solely for the purpose of conveying school-children and any necessary attendants to and from school, not less than 5 feet 6 inches :

and the height provided at the centre line of any part of any gangway shall not be more than 4 inches lower than the height prescribed by this paragraph in respect of the centre line of any gangway extending from the front edge of the foremost passenger seat to the front edge of the rearmost passenger seat served by that gangway.

(2) In the case of a single-decked motor coach which is not fitted with a permanent top, the hood, when extended or raised, shall in no place be less than 5 feet in height from the floor along the centre line of of the motor coach except over the driver's seat.

43. The supports of all seats of a motor coach shall be firmly fixed in position and at least 15 inches measured in a straight line along the front of each seat shall be allowed for each passenger.

44. In every motor coach—

(i) every seat shall have a back rest so closed or otherwise constructed as to leave no aperture of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width ;

(ii) no part of the back rest of any seat placed lengthwise shall be less than 54 inches from the corresponding part of the back rest of the seat facing it ;

(iii) a transverse seat shall be so fitted that—

(*a*) there is a clear space of at least 26 inches in front of the whole length of the top of the back rest of every seat, any handles or grips which do not project more than 4 inches from the back rest being disregarded when measuring the clear space herein referred to ; and

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(b) there is a clear space of at least 19 inches between any part of the front edge of a seat and any part of any other seat which faces it ;

(iv) seats over a wheel arch shall not be placed in such a position as to cause discomfort to persons carried in the coach ; and

(v) where any transverse seat is so placed that a person seated upon it is liable to be thrown forward through an entrance or down a stairway an effective screen or guard shall be placed so as to provide protection for any person occupying the seat.

45. Every seat of a motor coach shall be fitted with cushions.

46. The shortest distance between the edge of any step well of a motor coach and a vertical plane passing through the front edge of a seat shall not be less than 9 inches.

47. (1) Electrical lighting shall be provided for the illumination of every deck of a motor coach which is fitted with a permanent top, and each deck shall be provided with at least two lamps of not less than six watts each, so however that the total number of watts of all such lamps is not less than 36 watts, such lamps being so distributed as to illuminate all parts of the deck.

(2) At least one lamp shall be provided as near as is practicable to the top of every stircase leading to the upper deck of a double-decked motor coach which is not fitted with a permanent top.

48. There shall be adequate ventilation for the persons carried in a motor coach without opening any main window or windscreen.

49. Every motor coach shall be so designed that the driver has adequate room and can easily reach and quickly operate the controls. The accommodation for the driver shall be so arranged as to afford adequate

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protection during inclement weather, and means shall be provided, where necessary to prevent light from the interior of the motor coach from incommoding the driver.

50. In every motor coach—

(i) the steering pillar shall be on the right or off side of the motor coach and the driver s seat shall be so placed as to permit him to give by hand the usual traffic signals on the off side of the motor coach ;

(ii) there shall not be any seat on the right-hand side of the driver's seat ; and

(iii) where persons are carried on the left-hand side of the driver, a space of at least 18 inches from the centre of the steering column to the left thereof shall be reserved for the driver and be divided off from such persons by means of a solid partition of at least 9 inches high from seat level and extending for the whole depth of the seat.

51. The windscreen of every motor coach shall be capable of being opened, if necessary, so as to give the driver a clear view of the road ahead for a distance of not less than 60 feet.

52. Efficient means shall be provided to enable persons on any deck of a motor coach to signal to the driver.

53. (1) There shall be carried in or upon every motor coach a suitable receptacle containing the following first aid dressings and appliances :—

One tourniquet.
One tourniquet-stick, 6 inches long ½ inch diameter.
Four splints of various sizes.
One large sterilized dressing suitable for burns and wounds (not less than 3 inches by 3 inches) in hermetically sealed container.
Three medium sterilized wound dressings (gauze and wool or lint and wool not less than 2 inches by 2 inches) in hermetically sealed container.

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One roll cotton wool (not less than ½ oz.).
Three roller bandages 3 inches by 6 yards).
Three triangular bandages.
One roll of surgical strapping (not less than 1 inch by 3 yards or ½ inch by 5 yards).
One pair of rustless scissors.
One bottle smelling Salts or Salvolatile.
One dozen strong safety pins.

(2) All materials for the dressings and bandages (including cotton wool) specified in paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be those designated in, and of a grade or quality not lower than the standards prescribed by, the current British Pharmaceutical Codex; and all instruments and appliances specified in that paragraph shall be of reliable quality and of suitable design and construction.

(3) All dressings and appliances carried in a motor coach in compliance with the preceding provisions of this regulation shall at all times be maintained in good condition.

54. There shall be carried in or upon every motor coach apparatus capable of raising any wheel fitted to the motor coach not less than 6 inches clear of the ground.

55. (1) In the case of any motor coach which does not comply with any one or more requirements of the preceding regulations relating to the special provisions for motor coaches, the Commissioner may issue a special permit to the person entitled to the possession of such motor coach. Every motor coach in respect of which a special permit has been issued shall be deemed for the purpose of the registration of such motor coach, to comply with the requirements of the provisions of these regulations.

(2) Every special permit issued under paragraph (1) shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*) the provisions from which variations have been allowed;

(*b*) the route or routes on which the motor coach may be used;

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(c) the period of validity of the permit ; and

(d) the conditions subject to which it is granted.

(3) The Commissioner shall not issue a special permit unless he is satisfied—

(a) that the circumstances necessitating the grant of such permit are exceptional ;

(b) that the use of the motor coach is in the public interest ; and

(c) that the use of the motor coach on the route or routes specified in the permit will not cause or be likely to cause danger or inconvenience to any person in that motor coach.

(4) The Registrar shall enter or cause to be entered on every special permit the indentification number allocated to the motor coach and such other particulars as may be necessary to establish its identity. Such number and particulars shall be authenticated on the permit by his signature.

56. The number of persons authorized to be carried in each motor coach shall be clearly marked with letters not less than one inch in height inside the vehicle which shall, in the case of a double-decked motor coach, be inside the lower deck.

57. Where the maximum number of persons or passengers to be carried in a motor coach is in excess of the number determined on the basis of fifteen inches of seating space per person or passenger, there shall be provided a continuous grab rail running parallel to and above the gangways and securely fixed to the underside of the permanent roof.

58. Every motor coach, including all body work, upholstery, and fittings, shall be soundly and properly constructed of suitable material well finished and in good and serviceable condition and of such design that it is capable of withstanding the loads and stresses likely to be met with in operation.

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INTERPRETATION

59. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Act" means the Motor Traffic Act;

"back rest" includes any part of a motor coach which is available for seated persons to lean against;

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic;

"emergency exit" means an exit which is intended to be used only in case of emergency;

"entrance" means any aperture or space by which persons are intended to board a motor coach;

"exit" means any aperture or space by which persons are intended to leave a motor coach;

"gangway" means the space provided for obtaining access from any entrance to the passengers' seats or from any such seat to an exit other than an emergency exit, but does not include a stair-case or any space in front of a transverse seat which is required only for the use of persons occupying that seat;

"overall length" means the length of a motor vehicle measured between parallel planes passing through the extreme projecting points of the vehicle exclusive of—

(*a*) any starting handle;

(*b*) any hood when down;

(*c*) any ladder forming part of a turn-table fire-escape fixed to a vehicle or any ladder which does not project more than 6 inches beyond the body of the vehicle;

(d) any telescope fog lamp when extended; or

(*e*) any post office letter-box, the length of which measured parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle does not exceed 12 inches;

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"overall width" means the width measured between parallel planes passing through the extreme projecting points of a motor vehicle exclusive of the driving mirror, and of any direction indicator when in operation, and of so much of the distortion of any tyre as is caused by the weight of the vehicle ;

"overhang" means the distance measured horizontally and parallel to the longitudinal axis of a motor vehicle between two vertical planes at right angles to such axis,

(1) the first being a plane passing through the the rearmost point of the vehicle exclusive of—

(*a*) any hood when down ;

(*b*) any post office letter box, the length of which measured parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle does not exceed 12 inches ;

(c) any ladder forming part of a turntable fire escape fixed to 'a motor vehicle or any ladder which does not project more than 6 inches beyond the body of the vehicle ; or

(*d*) any luggage carrier fitted to the vehicle, and

(2) the second being—

(i) in the case of a motor vehicle having only two axles, one of which is not a steering axle, through the centre point of that axle, and

(ii) in the case of a motor vehicle having only three axles where the front axle is the only steering axle, through a point 4 inches in rear of the centre of a straight line joining the centre points of the rear and middle axles, and

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(iii) in any other case through a point situated on the longitudinal axis of the motor vehicle and such that a line drawn from it at right angles to that axis will pass through the centre of the minimum turning circle of the vehicle ;

"permanent top" means any covering of a motor coach other than a hood of canvas or other flexible material which is capable of being readily folded back so that no portion of such hood or any fixed structure of the roof remains vertically above any part of any seat of the motor coach, or, in the case of a double-decked motor coach, of any seat of the upper deck of the motor coach ;

"Registrar" has the same meaning as in the Act ;

"safety glass" means glass so constructed or treated that if fractured it does not fly into fragments capable of causing severe cuts ;

"wheel" means in the case of a motor vehicle a wheel, the tyre of which when the vehicle is in motion on a road is in contact with the ground ; and

"wheel base" in the case of a motor vehicle other than a six-wheeled motor vehicle means the distance between the centre of the front axle and the centre of the rear axle and in the case of a six-wheeled motor vehicle means the distance between the centre of the front axle and the centre of the rearmost axle.

SECTION 20

No Regulations.

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SECTIONS 31 AND 227

NOTIFICATION

[10,471/21-11-1952.]

By virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 31 and 227 of the Motor Traffic Act it is hereby notified—

(1) that no licence fee shall be payable on a revenue licence for a motor vehicle belonging to the government of any of the foreign states specified in Schedule A hereto ; and

(2) that no fee shall be payable in respect of the registration of any motor vehicle belonging to any of the foreign states specified in Schedule B hereto.

J. L. KOTELAWALA,
Minister of Transport and Works.

Colombo, November 14, 1952.

SCHEDULE A

United States of America.
Union of Burma.
Republic of France.
Republic of India.
Republic of Indonesia.
Republic of Italy.
Japan.
Netherlands.
Norway.
Sweden.

SCHEDULE B

Union of Burma.
Republic of France.
Republic of India.
Republic of Indonesia.
Republic of Italy.
Japan.
Netherlands.
Norway.
Sweden.

SECTION 55

No Regulations.

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SECTIONS 64 AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (STAGE CARRIAGE) REGULATIONS, 1951

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Stage Carriage) Regulations, 1951.

2. (1) The Commissioner shall publish in the Gazette notice of every application for a stage carriage permit for a regular service. Such notice shall specify—

(*a*) the particulars relating to such application ; and

(*b*) the date before which objections, if any, shall be made against the grant of such application.

(2) The date to be specified under paragraph (1) (*b*) shall not be less than fourteen days from the date of the publication of the notice in Gazette, unless the Commissioner for special reasons determines otherwise.

3. Any person may, on the payment of Re. 1, inspect any application specified in the notice referred to in regulation 2 at the office of the Commissioner during the period of fourteen days after the publication of the notice.

4. Every objection against the grant of any application for a stage carriage permit for a regular service shall be made by a written statement on suitable paper and shall be signed by the person making the objection. Where the objection is made by any body corporate or a firm, it shall be signed by a person duly authorized in that behalf by such body or a partner of the firm as the case may be, giving the designation of the person signing it.

5. Every statement of objections shall be in duplicate and the original shall, except where the objection is made by or on behalf of the General Manager of the Railways bear stamps to the value of Rs. 2.50.

6. (1) Every statement of objections shall indicate by reference to the serial number given in the notice referred to in regulation 2 and the name of the applicant for the stage carriage permit, the application in

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respect of which the objection is made and shall set out the specific grounds on which the objection is based.

(2) No statement of objections shall relate to more than one application.

7. Every statement of objections shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope and addressed to the Commissioner of Motor Traffic (Branch B) and delivered at the office of the Commissioner or sent by registered post so as to reach the Commissioner not later than the date specified in the notice referred to in regulation 2. If the statement of objections is delivered at such office, a signed receipt must be obtained.

8. The Commissioner may refuse to consider any objection which is received by him after the date specified in the notice referred to in regulation 2.

9. The Commissioner shall send the duplicate copy of every statement of objections received under these regulations to the applicant for the stage carriage permit in respect of which the objection is made.

10. In any case where the Commissioner proposes to revoke or suspend a stage carriage permit for a regular service, he shall serve written notice on the holder of the permit. Such notice shall specify the reasons for the proposed revocation or suspension.

11. Any person interested in the revocation or the suspension of a stage carriage permit for a regular service may make representations to the Commissioner in respect of the revocation or suspension of such permit in the manner hereinafter provided.

12. (1) Whenever the Commissioner proposes to revoke or suspend any stage cariage permit for a regular service, he shall publish a notice in the Gazette.

Such notice shall specify :—

(*a*) the particulars relating to the stage carriage permit the Commissioner proposes to revoke or suspend ; and

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(*b*) the date before which—

(i) the holder of the permit may request that a public inquiry be held ; and

(ii) any other person may make representations in relation to the proposed revocation or suspension.

(2) The date to be specified under paragraph (1) (*b*) shall not be less than fourteen days from the publication of the notice in the Gazette unless the Commissioner determines otherwise.

13. Every representation shall be made by a written statement on suitable paper and shall be signed by the person making the representation. Where the representation is made by any body corporate or a firm, it shall be signed by a person duly authorized in that behalf by such body or a partner of the firm, as the case may be, giving the designation of the person signing it.

14. Every statement of representations shall—

(*a*) be in duplicate,

(*b*) indicate the permit in respect of which it is made by reference to the serial number specified in the notice referred to in regulation 12 and to the name of the holder of the permit ; and

(*c*) set out the specific grounds on which the representation is based.

15. Every statement of representations shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope and addressed to the Commissioner of Motor Traffic (Branch B) and delivered at the office of the Commissioner or sent by registered post so as to reach him not later than the date specified in the notice referred in regulation 12. If the representation is delivered at the office, a signed receipt must be obtained.

16. The Commissioner shall send the duplicate copy of every representation received by him to the holder of the stage carriage permit in respect of which the representation has been made.

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17. Where the Commissioner proposes to hold a public inquiry under section 53 of the Act or where, in respect of the proposed revocation or suspension of a stage carriage permit, the holder of the permit has requested that a public inquiriy be held, the Commissioner shall fix a date for a public inquiry and shall give written notice of the date, time and place at which the inquiry will be held—

(*a*) in the case of an application for a permit, to the applicant and to every person who has duly made objections to the grant of a permit ; and

(*b*) in the case of the revocation or suspension of a permit, to the holder of the permit and to every person who has made representations.

18. (1) The Commissioner shall, after fixing a date for a public inquiry, publish a notice in the Gazette. Such notice shall specify—

(*a*) the particulars relating to the application for a permit or the proposed revocation or suspension of a permit ; and

(*b*) the date, time and place at which the inquiry will be held.

(2) The date to be specified under paragraph (1) (*b*) shall not be less than fourteen days from the date of the publication of the notice in the Gazette.

19. (1) At a public inquiry, no person other than any of the following persons shall be entitled to be heard :—

(*a*) Where the inquiry relates to an application for a stage carriage permit for a regular service, the applicant and every person who has duly made objections to the grant of the permit.

(*b*) Where the inquiry relates to the revocation or suspension of a stage carriage permit, the holder of the permit and every person who has duly made representations relating to revocation or suspension.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), the Commissioner may, in his discretion, permit any person other than a person entitled under that paragraph to be heard at a public inquiry.

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(3) The Commissioner may, in his discretion, refuse to hear at a public inquiry any person if he is satisfied that the views of that person have already been stated adequately by some other person at that inquiry.

20. Where the Commissioner of his own motion proposes to modify or rescind any condition attached to a stage carriage permit under section 57 of the Act or to attach any new condition thereto, the Commissioner shall give the holder of such permit written notice of his intention stating his reasons therefor and shall fix the date and time at which the holder of the permit will be granted an opportunity of being heard. Such date shall not be less than fourteen days after the service of the notice on the holder of the permit.

21. The holder of a stage carriage permit shall keep the permit in his custody at the address furnished in his application for the permit. If, while the permit is in force, the holder of the permit changes his address, he shall within seven days from the date of such change, notify his new address in writing to the Commissioner and shall simultaneously transmit the permit to the Commissioner, who shall endorse the new address upon the permit and forthwith return the permit to the holder.

22. The holder of a stage carriage permit shall, whenever required to do so by any police officer not below the rank of sergeant or any certifying officer or any divisional road transport officer or any person authorized in writing by the Commissioner to inspect such permit, produce the permit for inspection by such police officer, certifying officer, divisional road transport officer or such authorized person at the principal place of business of such holder.

23. (1) Where an order of revocation or suspension of a stage carriage permit is served on the holder of a permit, he shall within fourteen days from the date of service of such order, transmit the permit to the Commissioner unless, in the meantime, an appeal to the tribunal has been preferred under section 62 of the Act, in which case, he shall within five days from the date

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of service of the decision of the tribunal, transmit the permit to the Commissioner, if the order of revocation or suspension is upheld.

(2) Upon receipt of a stage carriage permit transmitted to the Commissioner under paragraph (1) of this regulation, the Commissioner shall—

(*a*) where he has determined that a permit shall be revoked, cancel the permit forthwith and dispose of it thereafter in such manner as he may deem fit ; or

(*b*) where he has determined that a permit shall be suspended retain the permit in his custody until the termination of the period of suspension and shall return the permit forthwith thereafter to the holder thereof, or if the permit expires within the period of suspension, dispose of the permit in such manner as he may deem fit.

24. If a stage carriage permit ceases to be in force by the lapse of time, the holder thereof shall return the permit to the Commissioner not later than seven days after the date of expiry of the permit. If, however, before the expiration of a stage carriage permit for a regular service, the holder applies for another permit for substantially the same purposes as those contained in the existing permit, the existing permit shall be retained until the application for a fresh permit has been finally disposed of and the existing permit returned to the Commissioner within seven days after the receipt of the notice of such disposal.

25. Every holder of a stage carriage permit shall cause his name to be painted in letters easily legible and not less than one inch in height in a conspicuous position on both sides of every omnibus used under his permit.

26. Every holder of a stage carriage permit for a regular service shall cause to be exhibited on the front and rear of every omnibus used under his permit, a destination indicator showing the destination of the omnibus in black block letters not less than four inches in height on a white background and the number of his permit in white figures not less than four inches in height on a black background.

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27. Every holder of a stage carriage permit for an occasional service shall cause to be exhibited on the front and rear of every omnibus used under his permit, a destination indicator bearing the word "SPECIAL" in black block letters not less than four inches in height on a white background and the number of the permit in white figures not less than four inches in height on a black background.

28. (1) In the case of a stage carriage permit for a regular service, subject to the provisions of regulation 26, and in the case of a stage carriage permit for an occasional service, subject to the provisions of regulation 27, the holder of the permit shall not cause or permit any lettering or writing in black and white to be placed on the front of any omnibus used under his permit except for the purpose of indicating the route.

(2) The holder of a stage carriage permit shall not cause or permit any lettering or writing in any colour other than black or white to be so placed on the front of any omnibus used under his permit as to interfere with the easy and instantaneous legibility of any destination indicator.

29. A person to whom more than one stage carriage permit has been issued shall cause the external surface of every omnibus used under his permit to be painted in the same colour scheme and design. Such colour scheme and design shall not be used without the prior approval of the Commissioner.

30. Every holder of a stage carriage permit shall keep a record of the work performed by every driver and conductor employed by him in omnibuses used under his permit. Such record shall be in respect of periods of twenty-four consecutive hours.

31. For the purpose of obtaining information for the record kept by the holder of a stage carriage permit, he shall issue to every driver and conductor of an omnibus, a card substantially in the form specified in the Schedule hereto, or in such other form so however that it contains all such particulars as may be required for the purposes of the record.

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32. Every driver and conductor of an omnibus shall carry the card referred to in regulation 31 while performing the duties of a driver or conductor, as the case may be.

33. The holder of a stage carriage permit shall cause the card referred to in regulation 31 to be filled with the particulars specified therein and the driver or conductor of an omnibus, as the case may be, shall sign the card on the completion of his work for the period to which the card relates.

34. (1) Every driver or conductor of an omnibus shall deliver the card referred to in regulation 31 to the holder of the stage carriage permit or a person authorized by him in that behalf within seven days of the expiration of the period to which it relates.

(2) The holder of a stage carriage permit shall, on the receipt of a card, file such card in the record kept by him for the purpose.

35. Every holder of a stage carriage permit shall preserve every record kept under regulation 30 for a period of six months commencing on the date on which the record is made and for such further period not exceeding six months as may be required by the Commissioner or a police officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

36. During the period or periods referred to in regulation 35, the holder of a stage carriage permit shall, whenever required to do so at any time by the Commissioner or by any person authorized by him in that behalf by the Commissioner or by any police officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police or an officer authorized by him, produce the record for the inspection.

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37. The Commissioner shall serve or cause to be served by registered post notice of every determination, decision or order, as the case may be, made by him under any of the sections of the Act specified in column I hereunder to the person or persons described in the corresponding entries in column II hereunder.

I	II
Section 54 (3)	The applicant for a certificate of eligibility.
Section 56 (1)	The applicant for a permit and every person who made objections to the grant of the application.
Section 58	The holder of the permit.
Section 59 (1)	The holder of the permit.
Section 60 (1) and (3)	The holder of the permit and every person who made written representations in respect of the proposed revocation or suspension.

38. In these regulations—

" Act " means the Motor Traffic Act ;

" certifying officer " has the same meaning as in the Act ;

" Commissioner " means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic ;

" divisional road transport officer " has the same meaning as in the Act ; and

" tribunal " has the same meaning as in the Act.

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SCHEDULE

REGULATION 31

Date	Name of Driver/Conductor	Time of commencing work		Intervals of rest				Date and time work ceased			Signature of Driver/Conductor
				From		To					
		Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	Date	Hrs.	Mts.	

19.

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SECTION 69 (5)

No Regulations.

SECTION 72 (6)

No Regulations.

SECTION 73 (3)

No Regulations.

SECTION 75 (2)

No Regulations.

SECTIONS 78 AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (PRIVATE COACH) REGULATIONS, 1951

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Private Coach) Regulations, 1951. [10,360/27-2-1952.]

2. Every application for a private coach permit shall contain the following particulars :—

(1) The name of the applicant.

(2) If the applicant is—

(*a*) a person for the time being in charge of a school, the number of children in the school register ; or

(*b*) an airways undertaking, the number of persons employed by that undertaking ; or

(*c*) an employer, the number of persons employed by him ; or

(*d*) an institution referred to in regulation 3, the number of members on its register.

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(3) The nature of the occasions in connection with which the private coach is to be used and the number of such occasions likely to occur during the year.

(4) The purpose for which the private coach is required and the places between which the coach is intended to be used.

(5) The reasons why the regular passenger transport services cannot be used for the purpose.

(6) Whether the service is otherwise than for fee or reward. If the service is for fee or reward, the nature of the payment to be received and how the payment is to be collected.

(7) In the case of an application made by any institution referred to in regulation 3, particulars relating to—

(*a*) the bona fides of the institution ;

(*b*) the aims and objects of the institution ; and

(*c*) the membership and fee, if any, for membership of the institution.

3. (1) The following classes of persons are hereby prescribed for the purposes of section 77 (*d*) of the Act, namely bona fide religious, recreational or welfare institutions each of whom has not less than one hundred members.

(2) No private coach permit shall be issued to any such institution unless the Commissioner is satisfied that the permit is essential for the furtherance of the aims and objects of such institution.

4. Every private coach permit shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The holder of the permit shall not use any private coach except along the route or routes or within the area specified in the permit.

(2) The holder of the permit shall not carry persons other than the persons specified in the permit.

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(3) The holder of the permit shall not use any private coach except in the circumstances or for the purposes specified in the permit.

(4) The holder of the permit shall not use any private coach of a type other than the type specified in the permit.

(5) The holder of the permit shall keep every private coach at all times in a fit and serviceable condition.

(6) The holder of the permit shall not use any private coach unless a certificate of fitness in respect thereof is in force for the time being.

(7) The holder of the permit shall not permit any private coach to be driven at speeds in excess of the speed limits prescribed by any written law and applicable to private coaches.

5. The Commissioner may vary, modify or rescind any condition inserted in any private coach permit or add any new condition thereto.

6. A private coach permit shall be in force for such period not less than one year and not exceeding four years as may be determined by the Commissioner in his discretion. The period so determined shall be specified in the permit.

7. The holder of a private coach permit shall cause his name and address to be painted in letters easily legible and not less than one inch in height in a conspicuous position on both sides of every private coach used under his permit.

8. The holder of a private coach premit shall cause a destination indicator bearing the word "PRIVATE" in black block letters not less than four inches in height on a white background and the number of the private coach permit in white figures not less than four inches in height on a black background to be exhibited on the front and rear of every private coach used under his permit.

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9. The Commissioner may revoke or suspend a private coach permit for any specified period on the ground that any of the conditions attached to the permit have not been complied with, if he is satisfied that such revocation or suspension is necessary by reason of the frequency of the breach of the conditions or of any breach having been committed wilfully to the danger of the public.

10. The Commissioner shall, before revoking or suspending a private coach permit, give the holder of such permit written notice of his intention stating his reasons therefor and shall fix the time and date (such date being not less than fourteen days after the issue of such written notice) on which the holder of the permit will be granted an opportunity of being heard.

11. For the purposes of section 75 (1) of the Act, the following payments are hereby declared to be exempted payments :—

(1) Any payment made to the holder of a private coach permit issued to such holder in terms of section 77 (*a*) of the Act by a pupil of the school in respect of which the permit was issued or by a person who is the parent or guardian of the pupil accompanying such pupil or by a person employed on the staff of that school for the carriage of such pupil or person in a private coach used by the holder of the permit to and from the school to the residence of such pupil or person for any purpose in connection with the educational, recreational or welfare activities of the school.

(2) Any payment made to the holder of a private coach permit issued to such holder in terms of section 77 (*b*) of the Act by an aircraft passenger of the airways undertaking in respect of which the permit was issued for the carriage of such passenger in a private coach used by the holder of the permit to and from

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an airways booking office or head office to an airport or any point on route or by an employee of that airways undertaking—

(*a*) for his carriage to and from his residence to the place of work or elsewhere in connection with his work ; or

(*b*) for his carriage and that of his family in connection with any recreational or welfare activities of such employee.

(3) Any payment made to the holder of a private coach permit issued to such holder in terms of section 77 (*c*) of the Act by an employee of the employer to whom the permit was issued for the carriage of the employee in a private coach used by the holder of the permit to and from his residence to the place of work or elsewhere in connection with his work or for his carriage and that of his family in connection with any recreational or welfare activities of such employee.

(4) Any payment made by a member on the register of an institution referred to in regulation 3 and to which a private coach permit has been issued to the holder of that permit for the carriage of such member and his family in a private coach used by the holder of the permit in connection with any activity for the furtherance of the aims and objects of that institution.

12. In these regulations—

" Act " means the Motor Traffic Act ; and

" Commissioner " means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

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SECTIONS 98 AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (GOODS CARRIAGE) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Goods Carriage) Regulations, 1951.

2. (1) The Commissioner shall publish in the Gazette notice of every application for the grant of a public carrier's permit, not being a short-term permit, or for the variation of any such permit or for the modification or rescission of a condition in any such permit or the addition thereto of any new condition. Such notice shall specify—

(*a*) the particulars relating to such application ; and

(*b*) the date before which objections, if any, shall be made against the grant of such application.

(2) The date referred to in paragraph (1) (*b*) shall not be less than fourteen days from the date of the publication of the notice in the Gazette, unless the Commissioner for special reasons determines otherwise.

3. Any person interested in any application referred to in regulation 2 may, on the payment of Re. 1, inspect such application at the office of the Commissioner during the period of fourteen days after the publication of the notice referred to in that regulation.

4. Every objection against the grant of any application referred to in regulation 2 shall be made by a written statement on suitable paper and shall be signed by the person making the objection. Where the objection is made by any body corporate or a firm, it shall be signed by a person duly authorized in that behalf by such body or a partner of the firm, as the case may be, giving the designation of the person signing it.

5. Every statement of objections shall be made in duplicate and the original shall, except where the objection is made by or on behalf of the General Manager of the Railways, bear stamps of the value of Rs. 2.50.

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6. Every statement of objections shall indicate by reference to the serial number given in the notice referred to in regulation 2 and to the name of the applicant, the application in respect of which the objection is made and shall set out the specific grounds on which the objection is based.

7. No statement of objections shall relate to more than one application.

8. Every statement of objections shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope and addressed to the Commissioner of Motor Traffic (Branch L) and delivered at the office of the Commissioner or sent by registered post so as to reach the Commissioner not later than the date specified in the notice. If the statement of objections is delivered at such office, a signed receipt must be obtained.

9. The Commissioner may refuse to consider any objection which is received by him after the date specified in the notice referred to in regulation 2.

10. The Commissioner shall send the duplicate copy of every statement of objections received under these regulations to the person in respect of whose application the objection is made.

11. (1) In any case where the Commissioner proposes to revoke or suspend a carrier's permit, he shall serve written notice on the holder of the permit. Such notice shall specify the reasons for the proposed revocation or suspension.

(2) Any person interested in the revocation or suspension of a carrier's permit, not being a short-term permit, may make representations relating to such revocation or suspension in the manner hereinafter provided.

12D——RR 19479 (12/66)

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12. (1) Whenever the Commissioner proposes, except under section 94 (2) (*b*) of the Act, to revoke or suspend any carrier's permit, not being a short-term permit, he shall publish a notice in the Gazette. Such notice shall specify—

(*a*) the particulars relating to the permit the Commissioner proposes to revoke or suspend ; and

(*b*) the date before which—

(i) the holder of the permit may request that a public inquiry be held ; and

(ii) any other person who desires to do so may make representations in relation to the proposed revocation or suspension.

(2) The date to be specified under paragraph (1) (*b*) shall not be less than fourteen days from the date of the publication of the notice in the Gazette unless the Commissioner determines otherwise.

13. Every representation shall be made by a written statement on suitable paper and shall be signed by the person making the representation. Where the representation is made by any body corporate or a firm, it shall be signed by a person duly authorized in that behalf by such body or a partner of the firm, as the case may be, giving the designation of the person signing it.

14. Every statement of representations shall—

(*a*) be in duplicate ;

(*b*) indicate the permit in respect of which it is made by reference to the serial number specified in the notice referred to in regulation 12 and to the name of the holder of the permit ; and

(*c*) set out the specific grounds on which the representation is based.

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15. Every statement of representations shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope and addressed to the Commissioner of Motor Traffic (Branch L) and delivered at the office of the Commissioner or sent by registered post so as to reach him not later than the date specified in the notice referred to in regulation 12. If the representation is delivered at the office, a signed receipt must be obtained.

16. The Commissioner shall send the duplicate copy of every statement of representations received under these regulations to the holder of the permit in respect of which the representation has been made.

17. Where the Commissioner holds a public inquiry under section 87 (4) of the Act or where, in respect of the proposed revocation or suspension of a carrier's permit, the holder of the permit has requested that a public inquiry be held, the Commissioner shall fix a date for a public inquiry and shall give written notice of the date, time and place at which the inquiry will be held—

(*a*) in the case of an application referred to in regulation 2, to the applicant and to every person who has made objections to the grant of such application ;

(*b*) in the case of the revocation or suspension of a permit, to the holder of the permit and to every person who has made representations.

18. (1) The Commissioner shall, after fixing a date for a public inquiry, publish a notice in the Gazette. Such notice shall specify—

(*a*) the particulars relating to the application for a permit or the proposed revocation or suspension of a permit ; and

(*b*) the date, time and place at which the inquiry will be held.

(2) The date to be specified under paragraph (1) (*b*) shall not be less than fourteen days from the date of publication of the notice in the Gazette.

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19. (1) At a public inquiry, no person other than any of the following persons shall be entitled to be heard :—

(*a*) Where the inquiry relates to an application referred to in regulation 2, the applicant and every person who has duly made objections to the grant of that application.

(*b*) Where the inquiry relates to the revocation or suspension of a carrier's permit, the holder of the permit and every person who has duly made representations relating to the revocation or suspension.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), the Commissioner may, in his discretion, permit any person other than a person entitled under that paragraph, to be heard at a public inquiry.

(3) The Commissioner may, in his discretion, refuse to hear at a public inquiry any person if he is satisfied that the views of that person have already been stated adequately by some other person at that inquiry.

20. Where the Commissioner of his own motion deems it necessary to modify or rescind any condition attached to a public carrier's permit under section 91 (2) of the Act, or to attach any new condition thereto, or vary a permit under section 93 (3) of the Act, the Commissioner shall give the holder of such permit written notice of his intention stating his reasons therefor and shall fix the date and time at which the holder of the permit will be granted an opportunity of being heard. Such date shall not be less than fourteen days after the service of the notice on the holder of the permit.

21. The holder of a carrier's permit shall keep the permit in his custody at the address furnished in his application for the permit. If, while the permit is in force, the holder of the permit changes his address, he shall within seven days from the date of such change, notify his new address in writing to the Commissioner

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and shall simultaneously transmit the permit to the Commissioner, who shall endorse the new address upon the permit and forthwith return the permit to the holder.

22. The holder of a carrier's permit shall, whenever required to do so by any police officer not below the rank of sergeant or any certifying officer or any Divisional road transport officer or any person authorized in writing by the Commissioner to inspect such permit, produce the permit for inspection by such officer, certifying officer, divisional road transport officer or such authorized person at the principal place of business of such holder.

23. (1) Where an order of revocation or suspension of a carrier's permit is served on the holder of the permit, he shall within five days from the date of service of such order, transmit the permit to the Commissioner unless in the meantime, an appeal to the tribunal has been preferred under section 96 of the Act, in which case he shall within five days from the date of service of the decision of the tribunal, transmit the permit to the Commissioner, if the order of revocation of suspension is upheld.

(2) Upon receipt of a carrier's permit transmitted to the Commissioner under paragraph (1) of this regulation, the Commissioner shall—

(i) where he has determined that a permit shall be revoked, cancel the permit forthwith and dispose of it thereafter in such manner as he may deem fit ; or

(ii) where he has determined that a permit shall be suspended retain the permit in his custody until the termination of the period of suspension and shall return the permit forthwith thereafter to the holder thereof, or if the permit expires within the period of suspension, dispose of the permit in such manner as he may deem fit.

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24. If a carrier's permit ceases to be in force by the lapse of time, the holder thereof shall return the permit to the Commissioner not later than seven days after the date of expiry of the permit. If, however, before the expiration of the permit other than a short-term permit, the holder applies for another permit for substantially the same purposes as those contained in the existing permit, the existing permit shall be retained until the application for a fresh permit has been finally disposed of and the existing permit shall be returned within seven days after the receipt of the notice of the disposal of the application.

25. (1) Every holder of a carrier's permit shall cause his name and address to be painted in a conspicuous position on both sides of every lorry specified in his permit (hereafter referred to as an "authorized lorry") in letters easily legible and not less than three inches in height.

(2) In the case of an authorized lorry owned by the Government, the holder of the permit shall cause the name of the Department to be painted in a conspicuous position on both sides of the lorry in letters easily legible and not less than three inches in height.

(3) The preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply to any lorry having a pay-load of less than fifteen hundredweight.

26. Every holder of a carrier's permit shall cause the external surface of the bonnet and the front mud-guards and front of every authorized lorry, other than an authorized lorry owned by the Government, which is usually kept within any province specified in column I hereunder to be painted with the distinctive colour specified in the corresponding entries in column II hereunder.

I	*II*
Northern Province	.. Blue
Southern Province	.. Blue
Western Province	.. Black
Eastern Province	.. Black
Central Province	.. Brown
Sabaragamuwa Province ..	.. Grey
North-Central Province ..	.. Ivory
North-Western Province ..	.. Red
Uva Province	.. Yellow

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27. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 26, where the place at which an authorized lorry, other than a lorry owned by the Government, is usually kept is situated within a distance of seven miles from the office of the licensing authority of the area specified in column I hereunder, the front mudguards of the lorry shall be painted in the distinctive colour specified in the corresponding entries in column II hereunder.

I	*II*
Colombo	.. Green
Kandy	.. Yellow
Jaffna	.. Black
Badulla	.. Red
Matara	.. Black

28. In the case of authorized lorries owned by the Government, the holder of the carrier's permit shall cause the external surface of the bonnet and front mudguards of every such lorry to be painted green.

29. Nothing in regulations 26, 27 and 28 shall apply to any lorry having a pay-load of fifteen hundredweight or less or to any lorry used for the carriage of any description specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*f*) and (*g*) of section 89 (5) of the Act.

30. (1) Every holder of a carrier's permit shall cause the driver of every authorized lorry used on every journey which involves a distance of more than thirty miles from the place where it is usually kept to carry a card substantially in the form specified in the First Schedule hereto.

(2) The driver of an authorized lorry shall carry the card referred to in paragraph (1) on every journey referred to in that paragraph and cause the particulars relating to each item mentioned in the card to be inserted therein as soon as such particulars are ascertained.

31. Upon the completion of any journey referred to in regulation 30 and on the return to the place at which an authorized lorry is usually kept, the driver shall sign the card referred to in that regulation and deliver it to the holder of the carrier's permit or a person authorized by him. The holder of the permit shall file the card in the record kept by him for the purpose.

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32. Every holder of a carrier's permit shall keep a record of the work performed by every driver employed by him to drive authorized lorries. Such record shall be in respect of periods of twenty-four consecutive hours.

33. For the purpose of obtaining information for the record kept by the holder of a carrier's permit, he shall issue to every driver employed by him, a card substantially in the form specified in the Second Schedule hereto, or in such other form so however that it contains all such particulars as may be required for the purposes of the record.

34. Every driver shall carry the card referred to in regulation 33 while he is driving or is in charge of an authorized lorry.

35. The holder of a carrier's permit shall cause the card referred to in regulation 33 to be filled with the particulars specified therein whenever the occasion arises and the driver shall sign the card on the completion of his work for the period to which the card relates.

36. Every driver of an authorized lorry shall deliver the card referred to in regulation 33 to the holder of the carrier's permit or a person authorized by him in that behalf within seven days of the expiration of the period to which it relates. The holder of the permit shall cause every card so delivered to be filed in the record referred to in regulation 32.

37. Every holder of a carrier's permit shall preserve a record of every card delivered to him under regulation 31 and every record kept under regulation 32 for a period of six months commencing on the date on which the record is made and for such further period not exceeding six months as may be required by the Commissioner or a police officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

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38. During the period or periods referred to in regulation 37, the holder of the carrier's permit shall, whenever required to do so at any time by the Commissioner or by any person authorized in that behalf by the Commissioner or by a police officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police or an officer authorized by him, produce the records for inspection.

39. The provisions of regulations 30 to 38 shall not apply to any of the following lorries :—

(1) Lorries owned by the Government.

(2) Lorries having a pay-load of fifteen hundredweight or less.

(3) Lorries owned by local authorities.

(4) Lorries owned by public authorities.

(5) Any lorries for the time being used on any highway for the carriage of goods or produce from any part of an estate to any other part of that estate.

40. (1) The Commissioner may, on the application of any owner of a lorry other than a lorry mentioned in regulation 39, grant lorries used under the permit issued to him exemption from the application of any of the provisions of regulations 30 to 38.

(2) Every application under this regulation shall be in writing and shall specify the exemption required, stating the reasons why it is not reasonably practicable having regard to the nature of the business of the holder of the permit to observe the requirements from which exemption is sought.

41. Every holder of a carrier's permit shall transmit to the Commissioner in respect of every year, a return specifying the total tonnage of goods and the type of goods carried by him and the area of operation in which he carried such goods.

42. The Commissioner shall serve or cause to be served by registered post notice of every determination, decision or order, as the case may be, made by

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him under any of the sections of the Act specified in column I hereunder to the person or persons described in the corresponding entries in column II hereunder.

I		II
Section 90	..	The applicant for a permit and every person who made objections to the grant of the application
Section 92	..	The holder of the permit.
Section 93 (3)	..	The holder of the permit.
Section 94 (1)	..	The holder of the permit and every person who has made written representations in respect of the proposed revocation or suspension.
Section 94 (2) (*b*)	..	The holder of the permit.
Section 94 (3)	..	The holder of the permit.

43. Every holder of a carrier's permit shall within fourteen days of the occurrence of any of the events or of the lapse of any of the periods specified below, as the case may be, notify in writing to the Commissioner the distinctive number of any lorry specified in his permit—

(*a*) for which a revenue licence has not been issued within a period of six months from the date of its specification in the permit ; or

(*b*) for which a revenue licence has not been issued for any continuous period of three months during the currency of the permit ; or

(*c*) which has become unserviceable or unfit ; or

(*d*) which has been transferred to any other person ; or

(*e*) for which there is no valid certificate of fitness ; or

(*f*) which has been specified in any other permit other than a short-term permit.

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44. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Motor Traffic Act;

"carrier's permit" means a public carrier's permit or a private carrier's permit;

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic; and

"tribunal" has the same meaning as in the Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 30)

PARTICULARS OF JOURNEY AND GOODS

Registration No. of Lorry : ————. Place at which lorry is usually kept : ————.

Departure—Place : ————.

Time : ————.

Date : ————.

Arrival at destination—Place : ————.

Time : ————.

Date : ————.

Description of Goods Carried	Weight	
	Tons	Cwt.

————,

Date : ————. Signature of Driver.

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SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 33)

Date	Name of Driver	Time commenced work		Intervals of rest				Date and time ceased work			Signature of Driver
				From		To					
		Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs	Mts.	Date	Hrs.	Mts.	

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SECTIONS 121 AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (THIRD-PARTY RISKS) REGULATIONS, 1951

PART I

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Third-party Risks) Regulations, 1951. [10,360/27-2-1952.]

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Act" means the Motor Traffic Act;

"guarantor" means any person or body or persons authorized under section 101 of the Act to give securities;

"insurer" means a person or body of persons carrying on in Ceylon or in any part of the British Commonwealth the business of motor vehicle insurance, that is to say, the business of effecting contracts of insurance against loss of or damage to, or arising out of or in connection with the use of motor vehicles, including third-party risks;

"Minister" means the Minister of Commerce and Trade;

"Permanent Secretary" means the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Trade;

"policy" means a policy of insurance issued in respect of third-party risks arising out of the use of motor vehicles, which complies with the requirements of Part VI of the Act, and includes a covering note;

"security" means such security in respect of third-party risks arising out of the use of motor vehicles, as complies with the requirements of Part VI of the Act;

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PART II

Authorized Insurers

1. Every application by an insurer to be authorized to issue policies of insurance for the purpose of Part VI of the Act shall be made to the Permanent Secretary and shall be accompanied by—

(1) a certified copy of the memorandum and articles of association, or of the deed of partnership or the deed of constitution, as the case may be, of the insurer's business ;

(2) the following statements in respect of the insurer's insurance business during the financial year immediately preceding the date of the application :—

(*a*) a revenue account substantially in form I in the First Schedule hereto ;

(*b*) a profit and loss account substantially in form 2 in the First Schedule hereto ; and

(c) a balance sheet substantially in form 3 in the First Schedule hereto ;

(3) a certificate signed by an auditor that the accounts specified in paragraph (2) have been audited by that auditor and found to be correct, that the balance sheet has been properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct statement of the insurer's affairs according to the best of the information and explanations given to the auditor and as shown by the books of the insurer, and that the investments and cash at the banks in respect of the insurer's business have been verified by the auditor, and

(4) the instrument, or a copy of the instrument, by which the local agent of the insurer is authorized to carry on the business of insurance on behalf of the insurer.

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2. (1) Where it appears to the Minister that the accounts and balance sheet delivered under regulation 1 by any applicant do not disclose a true and correct statement of the insurance business of the applicant, or that, having regard to the financial aspects and volume of such business, the applicant cannot conduct the business of an authorized insurer in a satisfactory and efficient manner, the Minister may refuse the applicant to be an authorized insurer for the purpose of Part VI of the Act.

(2) If the Minister is of the opinion that it is necessary in the public interest to take a deposit from a person applying to be an authorized insurer, the Minister may, as a condition precedent to the authorization of such a person, require that person to make a deposit equal in value to such amount, not being less than fifteen thousand rupees and not more than one hundred and fifty thousand rupees, as may be determined by the Minister.

3. (1) Where any person who or body of persons which, makes application to be authorized to issue policies of insurance for the purposes of Part VI of the Act, is not at the time of the application carrying on the business of insurance in Ceylon or in any other part of the British Commonwealth, the application shall not, save as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), be granted unless an Act for the regulation and supervision of the business of insurance is at that time in operation in Ceylon.

(2) The Minister may, in his discretion, at any time before an Act for the regulation and supervision of the business of insurance is brought into operation in Ceylon, authorize any company to issue policies of insurance for the purpose of Part VI of the Act.

(*a*) if the company is duly incorporated under the Companies Ordinance, or if the company, being incorporated outside Ceylon, has after the date appointed for the operation of the Companies Ordinance, established a place of business in Ceylon and complied with all such provisions of that Ordinance as are applicable to the company ; and

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(b) if a copy of the memorandum and articles of association of the company is transmitted to the Permanent Secretary, and the Minister is satisfied that the object or one of the objects of the company is to carry on the business of an insurer within the meaning of these regulations and that the company will be able to conduct such business in a satisfactory and efficient manner ; and

(c) if the company, upon being required so to do by the Minister, makes a deposit equal in value to such amount, not being less than fifteen thousand rupees and not more than one hundred and fifty thousand rupees as the Minister may determine.

4. (1) Every authorized insurer shall, before the expiry of a period of six months after the end of each financial year, forward to the Permanent Secretary a revenue account, a profit and loss account and a balance sheet, together with a certificate of the like nature as is mentioned in regulation 1 (3) in this Part, in respect of the insurer's insurance business during that financial year :

Provided, however, that the Permanent Secretary may, in his discretion permit any insurer to furnish the accounts and balance sheet required under this paragraph after the expiry of the period hereinbefore mentioned.

(2) The revenue account and the profit and loss account and the balance sheet furnished under paragraph (1) shall be substantially in such one of the forms 1, 2, and 3 in the First Schedule hereto, as may be appropriate to the case.

5. (1) Where, upon the examination of the documents furnished under regulation 4 in respect of any financial year by an authorized insurer, it appears to the Minister that the documents do not disclose a correct statement of insurance business of the insurer, or that, having regard to the financial aspect and

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volume of such business, the insurer cannot carry on such business in a satisfactory and efficient manner, the Minister may cancel the authority granted to that insurer.

If the Minister upon the examination of the documents furnished under regulation 4 in respect of any financial year by an authorized insurer, is of the opinion that it is necessary in the public interest to take a deposit from that insurer as a condition to the continuation of the authority granted to that insurer, the Minister may require that the insurer shall make a deposit equal in value to such amount, not being less than fifteen thousand rupees and not more than one hundred and fifty thousand rupees, as may be determined by the Minister, or where the insurer has always made a deposit, that he shall make a further deposit, but so, however, that the value of the aggregate deposit required to be made by any insurer shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand rupees.

(2) Where any authority granted to an insurer is cancelled under this regulation, such cancellation shall not be deemed in any way to affect the validity of any policy or security or of any certificate of insurance or of security issued by that insurer before the date of such cancellation.

(3) Where upon examination of the document furnished under regulation 4 in respect of any financial year by an authorized insurer who has made a deposit with the Deputy Secretary to the Ministry under these regulations, the Minister is satisfied that the business of that insurer is carried on in such a manner, and that the financial position of the insurer is such, that the return to that insurer of the whole or a part of the deposit so made will not be detrimental to the interests of the public, the Minister may cause the whole or any specified part, as the case may be, of the deposit to be returned to the insurer :

Provided, however, that where the whole or any part of a deposit has been returned at any time to any insurer nothing hereinbefore contained shall be

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deemed to prevent the Minister from exercising at any other time in relation to that insurer the powers conferred by paragraph (1) of this regulation.

(4) In this regulation "value of a deposit"—

(*a*) where a deposit consists of money, means the amount of the money deposited;

(*b*) where a deposit consists of securities, means the current market value of the securities at the time when the value is to be ascertained;

(*c*) where a deposit consists partly of money and partly of securities, means the amount of the money and the market value of the securities at the time when the value is to be ascertained.

6. (1) Every deposit required to be made by an insurer under these regulations shall be made with the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, and may consist of money or of securities approved by the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury or partly of money and partly of such securities.

(2) Where money is deposited with the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury by any insurer for the purposes of these regulations, interest at the rate of half *per centum* per annum shall be paid to him annually by the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury; and where securities are deposited by any insurer, the interest or dividends, if any, accruing thereon, shall be made over to the insurer by the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury.

7. The Minister may upon application made by the Committee of the Corporation of Lloyd's of London authorize all underwriters who are members of that Corporation and who carry on the business of effecting contracts of insurance against loss of or damage to, or arising out of, or in connection with the use of, motor vehicles, including third party risks, to issue policies of insurance for the purpose of Part VI of

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the Act ; and where such authority is granted, nothing in this Part of these regulations shall apply in the case of any such underwriter :

Provided, however, that every such underwriter who carries on such business in Ceylon shall furnish to the Permanent Secretary before July 1 in each year a certificate signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Lloyd's and by the Board of Trade in London to the effect that the underwriter has during the preceding year complied in all respects with the requirements of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, of the Imperial Parliament.

PART III

Certificates of Insurance or of Security

1. (1) Where a policy is effected by any person, it shall be the duty of the insurer to issue to that person—

(*a*) in the case of a policy relating to the use of a specified motor vehicle or two or more specified vehicles, a certificate of insurance substantially in form 1 in the Second Schedule hereto, in respect of each such vehicle ;

(*b*) in the case of a policy not relating to any specified motor vehicle or vehicles, such number of certificates substantially in form 2 in the Second Schedule hereto as may be necessary to enable the requirements of section 104 (1) of the Act as to the production of evidence that a motor vehicle is not being driven in contravention of section 99 of the Act to be complied with.

(2) Where a policy of insurance is issued in the form of a covering note, the certificate of insurance issued in connection therewith shall be printed on the note or on the back thereof, and shall be substantially in form 3 in the Second Schedule hereto.

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2. Where a security is given to any person it shall shall be the duty of the guarantor by whom the security is given to issue to that person—

(*a*) in the case of a security relating to a specified motor vehicle or two or more specified vehicles, a certificate of security substantially in form 4 in the Second Schedule hereto, in respect of each such vehicle.

(*b*) in the case of a security not relating to any specified motor vehicle or vehicles, such number of certificates substantially in form 4 set out in the Second Schedule hereto, as may be necessary to enable the requirements of section 104 (1) of the Act as to the production of evidence that a motor vehicle is not being driven in contravention of section 99 of the Act to be complied with.

3. Every certificate of insurance or certificate of security shall be duly authenticated by or on behalf of the insurer or guarantor by whom the certificate is issued.

4. Where under the terms of a policy or security relating to a specified motor vehicle, any person named therein is entitled to drive any vehicle other than that specified without contravention of section 99 of the Act, the insurer or guarantor by whom the policy or security was issued shall indicate by an appropriate entry made in the certificate issued under these regulations in connection with the policy or security, the vehicle or vehicles (other than the specified vehicle) which such person is entitled to drive, and shall on demand made by the holder of the policy or security issue a further certificate of insurance or of security substantially in form 1 or form 4 in the Second Schedule hereto, as the case may be.

5. (1) Where the driver of any motor vehicle belonging to the Crown or a local authority is called upon, under section 104 of the Act to produce a certificate of insurance or of security, the production by him of a certificate in form 5 in the Second

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Schedule hereto, signed by an authorized officer or by the Chairman of the local authority, as the case may be, shall be proof that the motor vehicle is not being used or driven in contravention of the provisions of section 99 of the Act.

(2) It shall be the duty of any authorized officer or of the Chairman of a local authority, who issues any certificate in form 5 in the Second Schedule hereto in respect of any motor vehicle, to cause the certificate to be destroyed when the motor vehicle ceases to be the property of the Crown or of the local authority, as the case may be.

(3) Every authorized officer and every Chairman of a local authority who issues any certificate in form 5 in the Second Schedule hereto, shall keep and maintain a register setting out the date on which each such certificate was issued and the distinctive number of the motor vehicle to which the certificate relates, and shall produce the register for inspection whenever required to do so by the Permanent Secretary or by any police officer of a rank not below that of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

(4) In this regulation, "authorized officer" means the Head of a Department of Government and includes any officer authorized by the Head of a Department to issue certificates in form 5 in the Second Schedule hereto.

6. (1) Every certificate other than a certificate in form 5 in the Second Schedule hereto which is issued in pursuance of Part VI of the Act or of these regulations shall be printed and completed in black on white paper.

(2) No certificate so issued shall contain any advertising matter either on the face or on the back thereof :

Provided that the name and address, or a reproduction of the seal, or any monogram or similar device, of the insurer or guarantor by whom a certificate is issued, or the name and address of an insurance broker or insurance agent, shall not be

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deemed to be advertising matter for the purposes of this regulation, if it is printed or stamped at the foot or on the back of the certificate.

7. (1) Every insurer or guarantor by whom a policy of insurance or a security is issued shall keep a record of the following particulars relative thereto and of each certificate issued in connection therewith :—

(*a*) the full name and address of the person to whom the policy, security or certificate is issued ;

(*b*) in the case of a specified motor vehicle or vehicles, the distinctive number of the motor vehicle or each of the motor vehicles to which the policy or security relates ;

(*c*) the date on which the policy or security comes into force and the date on which it is due to expire ;

(*d*) in the case of a policy, the conditions subject to which the persons or classes of persons specified in the policy will be indemnified ;

(*e*) in the case of a security, the conditions subject to which the undertaking given by the guarantor under the security will be implemented.

(2) Every such record shall be preserved for one year from the date of the expiry of the policy or security, and the insurer or guarantor by whom the record is kept shall on demand made by the Permanent Secretary or by any police officer of a rank not below that of Assistant Superintendent of Police, furnish, free of charge, any particulars required to be entered in the record.

8. Where to the knowledge of any insurer of gurantor, a policy or security issued by him ceases to be effective without the consent of the person to whom the policy or security was issued or given and otherwise than by death or effluxion of time, the insurer or guarantor shall forthwith notify the Registrar of Motor Vehicles of the date of which the policy or security ceases to be effective.

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9. Where, with the consent of the person to whom it was issued, a policy or security is transferred or suspended or ceases to be effective otherwise than by effluxion of time, such person shall forthwith return any relative certificates to the insurer or guarantor by whom they were issued, and a new policy or suecrity shall not be issued to that person, nor shall the said policy or security be transferred to any other person unless and until the certificates have been so returned, or until the insurer or guarantor is satisfied that they have been lost or destroyed.

10. Where any insurer or guarantor by whom a certificate of insurance or a certificate of security has been issued is satisfied that such certificate has become defaced or has been lost or destroyed, the insurer or guarantor shall if requested so to do by the person to whom the certificate was issued, issue to him a fresh certificate.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Form I

MOTOR INSURANCE ACCOUNT

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED————.

Motor Insurance Fund at begining of year			Claims Paid (Less recoveries) Commission		
Reserve for unexpired risks :			Expenses of Management		
Reserve for outstanding claims :			Transfer to Profit and Loss Account		
			Motor Insurance Fund at end of year, as per Balance Sheet ...		
Premiums (Less Reinsurance) :			Reserve for Unexpired risks being 40 per cent. of Premium Income for year :		
Interest on Fund :					
Less Tax :			Estimated Liability for out-standing claims ..		

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Form 2

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED ————.

Balance of last year's Account			Transfer to General Reserve Fund ..		
Interest not credited to other accounts ..			Transfer to Furniture and Machinery reserve ..		
Less Tax ..			Transfer to Leasehold Redemption Reserve		
Transfer from—			Staff Pension Trustees ..		
Fire Insurance Account			Written off Furniture and Machinery ..		
Accident Insurance Account ..			Income Tax and N. D. C. Paid and Reserved ..		
Employers' Liability Insurance Account ..			Audit Fees and Legal charges ..		
Motor Insurance Account			Director's Fees ..		
Less transfer to—			Balance to Balance sheet		
General Insurance Account ..					

Form 3

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
Shareholders' Capital ..			Mortgages—		
Motor Insurance Fund ..			———— ..		
General Reserve Fund ..			———— ..		
Property Reserve ..			———— ..		
Leasehold Redemption Reserve ..					
Furniture and Machinery Reserve ..			Investments at or below Market Price—		
Sundry Creditors, including Agents and Reserves ..			———— ..		
Due to Reinsurers ..			———— ..		
Reserved for Income Tax and N. D. C. ..			———— ..		
Balance on profit and Loss Acount as at ———— 19—— ..			———— ..		
			Agent's Balances ..		
			Outstanding Premiums		
			Interest accured but not payable		
			Bills Receivable ..		
			Cash :—		
			On Deposit ..		
			In hand and on current account ..		

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SECOND SCHEDULE

Form 1

(The Motor Traffic Act)

CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

Certificate No :————. Policy No :————. (Optional).

1. Distinctive Number of Vehicle :————.
2. Name of Policy Holder :————.
3. Address of Policy Holder :————.
4. Effective date of the commencement of insurance for the purposes of the Act :————.
5. Date of expiry of insurance :————.
6. Persons or classes of persons entitled to drive :————.
7. Description of Vehicles (other than that specified in item 1) the use of which is authorized by the policy and names of persons who may drive such vehicles : ————.

*8. The Policy contains conditions—

† (*a*) which exclude the use of the vehicle for the following purposes :————.

† (*b*) which exclude driving of the vehicle by : ————.

† (*c*) which exclude liability for injury caused or contributed to by conditions of war, riot, or civil commotion :————.

I/We hereby certfy that the Policy to which this Certificate relates is issued in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Motor Traffic Act.

Place :————.

Date :————.

(Authorized Insurer).

* Conditions rendered inoperative by the provisions of Part VI of the Motor Traffic Act are not to be included under this heading.

† Strike out if inapplicable.

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Form 2

(*The Motor Traffic Act*)

CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

Certificate No :————. Policy No :———. (Optional).

1. Distinctive Numbers or description of vehicles :———.
2. Name of holder of policy :————.
3. Address of holder :————.
4. Effective date of the commencement of policy for the purposes of the Act :————.
5. Date of expiry of policy :————.
6. Persons or classes of persons entitled to drive :————.

*7. The policy contains conditions—

† (*a*) which exclude the use of vehicle/s for the following purposes :————.

† (*b*) which exclude driving of the vehicle/s by : ————.

† (*c*) which exclude liability for injury caused or contributed to by conditions of war, riot, or civil commotion :————.

I/We hereby certify that the Policy to which this Certificate relates is issued in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Motor Traffic Act.

Place :————.

Date :————.

(Authorized Insurer).

* Conditions rendered inoperative by the provisions of Part VI of the Motor Traffic Act are not to be included under this heading.

† Strike out if inapplicable.

Form 3

(*The Motor Traffic Act*)

CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

I/We hereby certify that this covering note is issued in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Motor Traffic Act.

Place :————.

Date :————.

(Authorized Insurer).

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Form 4

(*The Motor Traffic Act*)

CERTIFICATE OF SECURITY

Certificate No :————. Security No :———— (Optional).

1. Name of holder of Security :————.

2. Address of holder of Security :————.

3. Effective date of the commencement of security for the purposes of the Act :————.

4. Date of expiry of Security :————.

* 5. The security contains conditions—

† (*a*) which exclude the use of vehicle/s for the following purposes :————.

† (*b*) which exclude driving of the vehicle/s by : ————.

† (*c*) which exclude liability for injury caused or contributed to by conditions of war, riot, or civil commotion :————.

I/We hereby certify that the security to which this Certificate relates is issued in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Motor Traffic Act.

Place :————.

Date :————. (Guarantor)

* Conditions rendered inoperative by the provisions of Part VI of the Motor Traffic Act are not to be included under this heading.

† Strike out if inapplicable.

Form 5

(*The Motor Traffic Act*)

CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP BY A HEAD OF A DEPARTMENT OR LOCAL AUTHORITY

I hereby certify that the motor vehicle to which the distinctive number ———— has been assigned by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, is the property of ————-.

Place :————.

Date :————.

Head of ———— Department.

Chairman ————.

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SECTIONS 141 AND 237

Regulations not reproduced.

SECTIONS 141 (1) AND 237

Regulations not reproduced.

SECTIONS 141 (1), 150 (1) AND 237

Regulations not reproduced.

SECTION 142

No Regulations.

SECTIONS 143 AND 237

Regulations not reproduced.

SECTIONS 143 (1) AND 237

Regulations not reproduced.

SECTIONS 143, 144 AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (HIGHWAYS) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Highways) Regulations, 1951.

2. The highways outside Colombo specified in the First Schedule hereto are hereby declared suitable for use by motor coaches, lorries having a tare exceeding one and one-half tons, articulated vehicles and six-wheeled motor vehicles, subject to the conditions or

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restrictions contained in the first column of that Schedule, and hereby imposed in respect of the use of any particular highway or part thereof :

Provided that the tare of a motor coach, lorry, articulated vehicle or six-wheeled motor vehicle, together with the weight of the maximum number of passengers or the maximum load, as the case may be, which it is licensed to carry, shall not exceed the weight specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of that Schedule.

3. The highways outside Colombo specified in the Second Schedule hereto are hereby declared suitable for use by lorries having a tare exceeding one and one half tons and by articulated vehicles, subject to the conditions or restrictions contained in the first column of that Schedule, and hereby imposed in respect of the use of any particular highway or part thereof :

Provided that the tare of the lorry or articulated vehicle together with the weight of the maximum load which it is licensed to carry, shall not exceed the weight specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of that Schedule.

4. The highways outside Colombo specified in the First and Second Schedules hereto are hereby declared to be suitable for use by trailers where the combined length of such trailer and the motor vehicle to which it is attached, measured when such trailer and the motor vehicle are in a straight line, does not exceed twenty-seven feet six inches, subject to the restrictions or conditions contained in the first column of each such Schedule, and hereby imposed in respect of any particular highway or part thereof : [10,771/4-3-1955.]

Provided that the tare of the trailer, together with the maximum load which it is licensed to carry shall not exceed the weight specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of each such Schedule.

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5. The highways outside Colombo specified in the Third Schedule hereto are hereby declared suitable for use by trailers where the combined length of such trailer and the motor vehicle to which it is attached, measured when such trailer and the motor vehicle are in a straight line, does not exceed thirty-three feet six inches, subject to the restrictions and conditions contained in the first column of that Schedule, and hereby imposed in respect of any particular highway or part thereof :

Provided that the tare of a trailer together with the maximum load which it is licensed to carry shall not exceed the weight specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of that Schedule.

6. The highways outside Colombo specified in the Fourth Schedule hereto are hereby declared suitable for use by motor coaches having a tare exceeding one and one-half tons, subject to the conditions or restrictions contained in the first column of that Schedule, and hereby imposed in respect of the use of any particular highway or part thereof :

Provided that the tare of a motor coach together with the weight of the maximum number of passengers which it is licensed to carry shall not exceed the weight specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of that Schedule.

7. The highways outside Colombo specified in the First, Second and Fourth Schedules hereto are hereby declared suitable for use by all motor vehicles having a tare exceeding two and one-quarter tons, other than the motor vehicles referred to in the preceding regulations, subject to the restrictions or conditions contained in the first column of each such Schedule, and hereby imposed in respect of any particular highway or part thereof :

Provided that the tare of any such motor vehicle together with the load which it is carrying shall not exceed the weight specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of each such Schedule.

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8. (1) A motor hearse or a motor ambulance may, at the risk of the registered owner thereof, be used on any highway notwithstanding that that highway is not specified in the First Schedule or the Second Schedule or the Fourth Schedule hereto.

(2) Any motor coach, lorry, articulated vehicle or trailer which is not carrying any passengers or goods, may, for the purpose of entering or leaving a garage, be used at the risk of the registered owner thereof, on any highway which affords the only means of access to the garage, notwithstanding that, that highway is not specified in any of the Schedules to these regulations.

FIRST SCHEDULE

[10,771/4-3-1955]

Highways in the Charge of the Public Works Department

colombo north (public works department) district

	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
1.	Colombo-Puttalam Road (Grandpass to Jaela) ..	10
2.	Colombo-Kandy Road (Grandpass to Pasyala) ..	10
3.	Hunupitiya-Hendala Road (with extension to Hunupitiya Railway Station)	6
4.	Kelaniya-Mudungoda via Biyagama ..	6
5.	Weliveriya-Weke (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridge 8/3)	4
6.	Wattala-Hekitta Road (approach road to Hendala Leprosy Asylum)	6
7.	Kelaniya-Wedamulla Road	6
8.	Udupila-Giridera Road (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridge 3/7)	4
9.	Hanwella-Pugoda-Weke-Urapola Road ..	6
10.	Bivanwila-Ganemulla Road	6
11.	Yakkal -Radawana Road	6
12.	Approach roads to Railway Stations (Main line) ..	10
13.	Watt la-Mahara via Averiwatta Road ..	6
14.	Talawatuhenrita-Udupila Road	6
15.	Veyangoda-Ruanwella Road (from 2·50 milepost to Ruanwella)	6
16.	Approach roads to Public Buildings in the Fort, Colombo	4
17.	Welisara-Ragama Road	6
18.	Approach roads to Public Buildings outside Fort, Colombo	6
19.	Pasyala-Attanagalla Road	6
20.	Chatham Street Extension	10
21.	Mahara Prison Road	6
22.	Ragama-Kandana Road	6
23.	Cart road from Hendala-Uswetakeiyawa ..	4
24.	Ferry approach road at Ruanwella ..	6
25.	Kandana-Uswetakeiyawa Road	4
26.	Palliyawatta-Lanciawatta Road	6
27.	Urapola-Waturugama Road	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum weight Tons
28.	Bopitiya-Nugape Road	4
29.	Dalugama-Kelaniya Road	4
30.	Hunupitiya Station Road	10
31.	Wattala-Wanawahala Road	2½
32.	Telengapatha Road	2½
33.	Dalupitiya-Karagahamuna Road	4
34.	Miriswatta-Waturugama Road	4
35.	Hapugaskanda-Talwatta Road	4
36.	Radawana-Dekatana Road	4
37.	Radawana Cross Road	4
38.	Biyagama-Malwana Road	4
39.	Haggala-Hedidenikanda Road	4
	COLOMBO SOUTH (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
40.	Colombo-Galle Road—	
	(*a*) Dehiwala to Moratuwa (up to Digarolla Bridge)	13
	(*b*) Moratuwa (from Digarolla Bridge to 19th milepost)	10
	(*c*) Old Colombo-Galle Road at Panadure ..	4
41.	Colombo-Avissawella Road	7
42.	Dematagoda-Wellampitiya Road	7
43.	Colombo-Homagama and Hanwella High Level Road	10
44.	Panadure-Nambapana Road (up to 6th milepost) ..	6
45.	Urugodawatta Road	7
46.	Kotte-Bope Road	4
47.	Cotta Road	6
48.	Moratuwa-Piliyandala Road	4
49.	Mipe-Ingiriya Road	6
50.	Ratmalana-Mirihana Road	2½
51.	Hanwella Junction Road	6
52.	Nugegoda-Pokunuwita Road	6
53.	Gangodawila-Boralesgamuwa Road ..	2½
54.	Nikape-Pannipitiya Road	4
55.	Panagoda-Henpita Road	4
56.	Kottawa-Talagalla Road	6
57.	Katubedda Road, Moratuwa	6
58.	Kalubowila Road	6
59.	Kaduwela-Aturugiriya Road	4
60.	Kolonnawa-Angoda High Level Road ..	6
61.	Galagedara-Horana Road	4
62.	Piliyandala-Henemulla Road	4
63.	Approach Road to Railway Stations and Goods Sheds	10
64.	Approach Road to Public Buildings ..	6
65.	Welikade-Kohilawatta Road	2½
66.	Bandaragama-Kindelpitiya Road	4
67.	Approach Road to Aerodrome, Ratmalana ..	10
68.	Talangama-Kaduwela Road	4
69.	Panadura-Kesbewa Road	2½
70.	Walgama-Diyagama Road	4
71.	Mirihana-Nawinna Road	4
72.	Kalapaluwawa-Talangama Road	4
73.	Walpola-Angoda Road	4
74.	Homagama-Talagalla Road	4
75.	Nalluruwa-Mahawila Road	4
76.	Approach Road to Angoda Mental Hospital ..	2½
77.	Battaramulla-Pannipitiya Road	4
78.	Koralawella-Egoda Uyana Road	4
79.	Kottawa-Aturugiriya Road	4
80.	Narahenpita-Nawala Nugegoda Road ..	4
81.	Galawila Road access to Homagama Rural Hospital	4
82.	Hill Street, Dehiwela	4

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
83.	Lady de Soysa Drive, Moratuwa	6
84.	Link Road between High Level Road and Cotta Road	6
85.	Hanwella-Pitumpe Road	5
86.	Maharagama Road..	4
87.	Kottawa-Mampe Road	4
88.	Nawinna-Boralesgamuwa Road	4
	KALUTARA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
89.	Colombo-Galle (19th milepost to Bentota) speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridges Nos. 20/1, 27/1, 27/2, and 33/1	8
90.	Panadura to Nambapana (from 6th milepost) load not to exceed 6 tons over bridge No. 11/1. Speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridge No. 22/1 ..	7
91.	Nagoda-Kalawellawa-Bellapitiya Road :—	
	(*a*) up to 12th milepost	7
	(*b*) 12th milepost to 33rd milepost (load not to exceed 2½ tons over ferries at Naragala and Kalawellawa)	6
	(*c*) 33rd milepost to 35th milepost ..	7
92.	Horana-Anguruwatota ferry to Alutgama. Load not exceed 6 tons over Hamilton bridge and 4 tons over bridge No. 16/7	7
93.	Katukurunda to Neboda	7
94.	Kalutara-Nagoda Road	7
95.	Road to Beruwala Customs	4
96.	Tebuwana-Anguruwatota (load not to exceed 6 tons over bridge No. 2/3 and Hamilton bridge) ..	7
97.	Tiruwanaketiya-Agalawatta :—	
	(24·25 milepost to 42·15 milepost)	
	(*a*) 24·25 milepost to 32 milepost ..	4
	(*b*) 32 milepost to 36 milepost	6
	(*c*) 36 milepost to 42·15 milepost ..	7
98.	Dodangoda-Tebuwana Road (load not to exceed 4 tons over bridge No. 2/8)	6
99.	Paiyagala-Dodangoda Road	6
100.	Kirimetiya-Yala Road (load not to exceed 4 tons over bridge No. 6/1)	7
101.	Wadduwa-Morontuduwa Road	6
102.	Horawala-Pelawatta-Pitigala Road (load not to exceed 6 tons over wooden bridges) ..	7
103.	Etanamada-Jawatta Road	7
104.	Approach Road to Excise Buildings, Kalutara North	7
105.	Waskaduwa-Bandaragama :—	
	(*a*) up to ¾ mile-post	7
	(*b*) ¾mile-post to 3¼ milepost	6
	(*c*) 3¼ milepost to 6 milepost (load not to exceed 2½ tons over timber bridges Nos. 4/3, 4/3, 5/2, 5/4 and 6/1	4
	(*d*) 6 milepost to 7½ milepost	6
106.	Approach Roads to Public Buildings ..	7
107.	Approach Roads to Railway Stations and Goods Sheds	8
108.	Alutgamweediya-Yatadolawatta Road ..	6
109.	Raigama-Anguruwatota Road	6
110.	Bellana-Moragala Road	6
111.	Lewwanduwa-Ittapana-Udugama Road ..	6
112.	Kalutara-Pitagoneliya Road	4

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
113.	Neboda-Tudugala Road	4
114.	Indilanda-Anguruwatota Road (load not to exceed 2 tons over bridge No. 2/2) ..	4
115.	Approach Road to Anguruwatota Bridge ..	6
116.	Gamagoda-Etawila Road	4
117.	Kaluwamodera-Kalawila Road :— Up to 1 milepost	4
118.	Paiyagala-Nauthuduwa Road (speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour) up to $5\frac{3}{4}$ milepost ..	4
119.	Palatota-Kethena Road :—	
	(*a*) Up to the turn off to Government warehouse ..	6
	(*b*) From turn off to Government warehouse to 3 milepost (speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour)	4
120.	Gonaduwa-Yalagala Road (load not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons over ferry)	4
121.	Gulenagoda-Ballegoda Road (speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour)	4
122.	Tudugala-Nehinna Road (speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour)	4
123.	Udugama-Walallawita-Meegahatenne Road :—	
	(Walallawita to Meegahatenne (14 milepost to Meegahatenne Junction)	4
124.	Yatadola-Yatadolawatta Road (speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour)	4
125.	Agalawatta-Dartonfield Road (speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour)	4
126.	Atura-Molkawa Road :—	
	Up to 1 milepost	4
127.	Froceeter Ferry-Govinna Road (speed not to exceed 20 miles per hour)	4
128.	Lathpandura-Belanda-Molkawa Road (speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour)	6
129.	Warakagoda-Agalawatta Road (speed not to exceed 20 miles per hour)	4
130.	Warakagoda Frocester Ferry Road ..	4
131.	Ingiriya-Halwatura Road	4
	NEGOMBO (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
132.	Colombo-Puttalam Road (Jaela to Toppu) ..	7
133.	St. Joseph's Street	7
134.	Jaela-Kotadeniyawa :—	
	(Jaela to 21st milepost)	7
	(21st milepost to Kotadeniyawa)	6
135.	Negombo-Giriulla :—	
	(Negombo-Halpe)	6
	(Halpe-Giriulla)	4
	Note.—One lorry or motor coach only to be on the bridge at any time on the portion of Main Street lying between the Railway Station Approach Road and Esplande, Negombo, between the hour of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.	
136.	Chilaw Road	7
137.	Mahahunupitiya-Murugampola Road ..	6
138.	Pasyala-Giriulla Road (from 8th milepost ..	6
139.	Negombo-Veyangoda Road	6

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
140.	Veyangoda-Bulatweldeniya up to 2½ milepost ..	7
141.	Approach roads to Railway Station :—	
	(i) Negombo	7
	(ii) Jaela	10
	(iii) Katunayake	7
	(iv) Kochchikade	7
	(v) Veyangoda	7
	(vi) Gampaha	6
	(vii) Seeduwa	7
142.	Ekala-Gampaha Road	6
143.	Dunagaha-Nilpanagoda Road	7
144.	Kochchikade-Halpe Road	6
145.	Sayakkaramulla-Badalgama Road	6
146.	Negombo-Alutapola Road	7
147.	Udugampola-Divulapitiya Road	7
148.	Pattalagedera-Kalagedihena Road	7
149.	Welihena-Kaluwarippuwa Road	7
150.	Tudella-Pamunugama Road	4
151.	Kirindiwita-Ganemulla Road	4
152.	Minuwangoda-Heneratgoda Road	6
153.	Kotadeniyawa-Mugurugampola Road ..	7
154.	Yagodamulla Quarry Road	7
155.	Hiripitiya Quarry Road	7
156.	Madampella Quarry Road	6
157.	Gampaha-Yakkala Road	6
158.	Pattalagedera-Kelaliya	4
159.	Approach Road to Railway Station, Palawella ..	7
160.	Seeduwa-Udugampola Road	5
161.	Kandawela-Seeduwa Road	7
162.	Pamunugama-Duwa	4
163.	Chettiyarama Road	4
164.	Veyangoda-Banduragoda Road	4
165.	Dandugama-Raddoluwa Road	3
166.	Halgastota-Katunayake Road	4
167.	Everiwatta-Yagodamulla Road	4
168.	Mutuwadiya Road	3
169.	Andiambalama-Kimbulapitiya Road ..	4
170.	Palangaturai Road..	4
171.	Kochchikade-Pallansena	4
172.	Minuwangoda Cross Road	3
173.	Minuwangoda-Miriswatta Road	3
174.	Miriswatta-Katana Road	3
175.	Katana Road	6
176.	Dunagaha-Godigamuwa Road	3
177.	Kirindiwita-Assenawatta Road	3
178.	Udugampola-Devalapola Road	4
179.	Alutgama-Wigoda Road	4
180.	Dunagaha-Nalapaya Road	3
181.	Mirigama-Nalla Road	4
182.	Ekala-Dandugama Road	4
183.	Jaela-Galahettiyawa Road	3
184.	Ettukala Road	4
185.	Kudapaduwa-Kamalturai Road	4

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RATNAPURA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT

	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
186.	Colombo-Avissawella-Haputale Road (up to Pelmadulla)	8
	Note.—Lorries and motor coaches going towards Balangoda when entering Ratnapura must proceed along Main Road to Clock Tower, and thence via Esplanade Road and not along Main Road except between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. Lorries and motor coaches travelling in the opposite direction must proceed along Esplanade Road and Hospital Road.	
187.	Ratnapura-Nambapana Road	6
188.	Avissawella towards Ginigathena (up to Karawanella)	8
189.	Esplanade-Hospital Road	8
190.	Tiriwanaketiya-Agalawatte Road (up to 24·25 milepost)	6
191.	Ratnapura-Wewelwatte (up to 61½ milepost) .	6
	Do. (61½ milepost to Wewelwatte)	4
192	Approach road to Railway Stations ..	8
193.	Kendangamuwa-Dehiowita Road	6
194.	Talduwa-Mapitigama Road	6
195.	Tummodera-Puwakpitiya Road	4
196.	Dehiowita-Nakkawita-Noori :—	
	(*a*) up to bridge No. 8/11	6
	(*b*) from bridge No. 8/11 to Noori ..	4
197.	Ratnapura-Palawella-Karawita Road (up to but not over bridge No. 6/5)	6
198.	Road to Watapota Station	4
199.	Approach Road to Public Buildings ..	4
200.	Talawitiya-Kurugamodera Road	4
201.	Kaluaggala-Labugama-Karandana Road :—	
	(*a*) up to bridge No. 9/27	6
	(*b*) from bridge No. 9/27 to Karandana ..	4
202.	Kosgama-Pugoda Road	6
203.	Idangoda-Ayagama Road	4
204.	Dehiowita-Algoda Ferry Road	6
205.	Getahetta-Mapota Road	4
206.	Ferry approaches to Karawanella and Sitawaka ..	6
207.	Parakaduwa-Beville-Digowe :—	
	(*a*) up to 3½ milepost	6
	(*b*) from 3½ milepost-Digowe	4
208.	Malwala-Carney Road	4
	KEGALLA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
209.	Colombo-Kandy Road (Pasyala to 62nd milepost) ..	8
210.	Ambepussa-Alawwa Road	8
211.	Avissawella towards Ginigathena up to 54th milepost	8
212.	Polgahawela-Kegalle Road	8
213.	Pasyala-Giriulla Road (up to 8th milepost) ..	8
214.	Rambukkana-Mawanella Road	6
215.	Kegalla-Bulathkohupitiya Road	8
216.	Walbotale-Warakapola Road	8
217.	Karandupone-Rambukkana Road	8
218.	Rambukkana-Katupitiya Road	6
219.	Pindeniya Road	8
220.	Yattagoda-Yattatawala Road	4
221.	Yatiyantota-Ardross Road	8
222.	Karawanella-Glenella Road	8
223.	Polatagama-Halgolla Road	4
224.	Warakapola-Ruwanwella Road	6

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
225.	Gevilipitiya-Hettimulla Road	6
226.	Lowlands Estate Road	4
227.	Morontota-Arandara Road	4
228.	Mawanella-Aranayake-Horawella Road ..	4
229.	Kansalagamuwa-Dunuk watta Road ..	4
230.	Glenella-Havilland Road	6
231.	Werellapotha-Dombemada Road	4
232.	Wahawa-Walara Road	4
233.	Poonegala-Meenagala Road	4
234.	Mawanella-Alpitiya-Alakoladeniya Road ..	6
235.	Nelundeniya-Tuntota Road	4
236.	Hiriwaduna-Bathambura Road	6
237.	Danowita-Mirigama Road	6
238.	Hingula-Maliyadde Road	6
239.	Neligama-Weweldeniya Road	6
240.	Manikkawa-Alutnuwara-Uyanwatte Road ..	6
241.	Kaleliya-Bataliya Road	6
242.	Andiradama-Naranbedde-Imbulgasdeniya (up to 2 mile-post)	6
243.	Horagasmankande-Algama Road	6
244.	Tawalampitiya-Mirigama Road	8
245.	Approach Road to Rambukkana and Mirigama Railway Stations	6
246.	Approach Road to Kachcheri, Kegalla (up to turn off to Resthouse)	4

KANDY (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT

247.	Colombo-Kandy Road	8
248.	Kandy-Katugastota Road	8
249.	Approach Road to Railway Stations ..	8
250.	By-pass Road Peradeniya-Trincomalee Street ..	6
251.	Ampitiya-Kirimetiya Road	6
252.	Kandy-Haragama-Rikillagaskade Road ..	6
253.	Peradeniya-Deltota-Rikillagaskada Road ..	6
254.	Getambe Ferry Road, ...	4
255.	Madawela-Rajawella Road	6
256.	Dumbara Valley-Aluthnuwara Road ..	6
257.	Kadugannawa-Allagalla Road	4
258.	Embilimeegama-Alagalla Road	4
259.	Katugastota-Madawela Road	6
260.	Talatuoya-Kershaws Bridge Road ..	4
261.	Talatuoya-Hankuranketa Road (load not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons over bridge No. 4/6)	4
262.	Eriyagama-Aladeniya Road	4
263.	Duckwari Bazaar-Kotaganga Road.. ..	6
264.	Teldeniya-Ferndale-Cabberts Gap	6
265.	Madawela-Lewella-Kandy Road	4
266.	Nugetenne Gap-Dear stone-Loolawatte Road ..	6

MATALE (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT

267.	Kandy-Kurunegala Road (Katugastota to Galagedera)	7
268.	Kandy-Jaffna Road	7
269.	Approach Road to Railway Stations ..	7
270.	Madulkelle-Kabaragalla-Kandenuwara Road ..	6
271.	Pitiyagedera-Wattegama-Iriyagastenne Road ..	7
272.	Wattegama-Kandenuwara-Wariyapola Road ..	6

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
273.	Wattegama-Ukuwela-Elwela Road ..	7
274.	Galagedera-Heenabowe :—	
	(*a*) up to 1st milepost	6
	(*b*) from 1st milepost to 11½ milepost ..	4
275.	Matale Udupihilla Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridge No. 2/10)	6
276.	Kalalpitiya-Ukuwela-Elkaduwa Road ..	6
277.	Matale-Rattota-Laggala :—	
	(*a*) up to 24th milepost	6
	(*b*) from 24th to 27½ milepost	4
278.	Alawatugoda-Ankumbura-Keppitigala Road ..	4
279.	Rattota-Gammaduwa Road	6
280.	Heedeniya-Pujapitiya Road	4
281.	Katugastota-Madawela Bambarella Road (6¾ milepost to 24½ milepost)	6
282.	Aluvihare-Dullewe-Diwila Road	4
283.	Approach Road to Public Buildings ..	2½
284.	Katugastota-Madawela Road	4
285.	Kaikawela-Magallawa Road	4
286.	Ankumbura-Pujapitiya Road	4
287.	Tenne-Owilikande Road	4
	NUWARA ELIYA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
288.	Town Road	7
289.	Kandy-Badulla Road	7
290.	Nawalapitiya-Nuwara Eliya Road	7
291.	Radella Short Cut Road	4
292.	Nuwara Eliya-Udapussellawa Road	7
293.	Kandy-Ragala Road up to Watumulla Junction ..	7
294.	Kandy-Ragala Road from Watumulla Junction to Ragala	4
295.	Lady MacCullum Drive including St. Andrew's Drive ..	4
296.	Lindula to End of Agras	7
297.	Lake and Moon Plains Road—	
	(*a*) War Memorial to Railway Station ..	7
	(*b*) Railway Station to Moon Plains ..	4
298.	Ellamulla-Padiyapelella Road	7
299.	(*a*) Railway Gorge Road from Lindulla Junction to Henfold Bridge No. 32/3	6
	(*b*) Railway Gorge Road from Henfold Bridge No. 32/3 to end (load not to exceed 2½ tons on bridges Nos. 32/3 and 32/6)	4
300.	Walaha Road	4
301.	Brookside-Bramley Road	7
302.	Gleulyon-Preston Road	6
303.	Ambawela Road	4
304.	Forest Service Road	7
305.	Approach Roads to Railway Stations ..	7
306.	Hospital Junction to Brewery	7
307.	Watumulla-Nildandahinna Road	3
308.	Agras-Bopats Road	4
309.	Blackpool-Ambawela Road	4
	DIMBULLA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
310.	Kandy-Nuwara Eliya-Badulla Road (Peradeniya to Ramboda)	7
311.	Approach Road to Gampola Bridge	7

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
312.	Nawalapitiya-Nuwara Eliya Road (Nawalapitiya Craig Lea-Lindula)	7
313.	Gampola-Nawalapitiya Road	7
314.	Dimbulla-Hatton Road	7
315.	Tawalantenne-Sangilipalama-Watagoda-Talawakelle Road—(load not to exceed 4 tons and speed not to exceed 5 miles per hour over Sangilipalama Bridge)	6
316.	Approach Roads to Railway Stations and Goods Sheds	6
317.	Kadugannawa-Gampola Road (load not to exceed 4 tons over bridge No. 6/2 and speed not to exceed 5 miles per hour)	6
318.	Galaha-Pupuressa-Delpitiya Road	4
319.	Kataboola-Tyspana Road	6
320.	Embilimigama-Daulagala-Peradeniya Road ..	6
321.	Ulapane-Pussellawa-Ramboda Link Road ..	4
322.	Daulagala-Watadeniya Road	4
323.	Nawalapitiya-Hapugastalawa Road	4
324.	Kaluwahalakade-Ganheta Road	3
325.	Gadaladeniya-Paranapitiya Road	4
326.	Gampola-Orion Road	3
327.	Road leading to Goorrokoya Rubber Estate Factory Road	4
328.	Gelioya-Embakka Road	3
329.	Weligalla-Talawatura Road	4
330.	Eladetta-Walliwela Road	4
331.	Wattappola-Ganhata Road	4
332.	Atabage-Dunukeulla Road	4
333.	Erin-Mulgama Road	3
334.	Elpitiya Road	4
335.	Talawakelle-Glenmore Road	4
336.	Dimbulla-Stonycliff-Kotagala Road	4
337.	Fernlands-Harrow-Kaipoogala Road	4
338.	Choisy-Ramboda Road	4
339.	Bogahawatte-Wijebahukande Road	4

NORWOOD (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT

340.	Nawalapitiya-Hatton	6
341.	Avissawella-Ginigathena Road (from 54th milepost to Ginigathena)	6
342.	Hatton-Maskeliya-Moray Road (20th milepost to 33½ milepost)	6
343.	Nawalapitiya-Dolosbage Road	6
344.	Approach Roads to Railway Stations at Watawala, Rozella and Hatton	6
345.	Carolina-Norton-Wanarajah Road	6
346.	Norton-Maskeliya Road	6
347.	Baranagala-Penylan Road	4
348.	Norwood Bridge to Campion	6
349.	Gampola-Craighead Road	6
350.	Bathford Valley Road	6
351.	Norwood-Upcot Road	6
352.	Dikoya-Glentaffe Road	6
353.	Vellai Oya-Shannon Road	4
354.	Maskeliya-Upcot Road	6
355.	Approach Roads to Public Buildings ..	6
356.	Annifield Road	6
357.	Ambalawa Road	4

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	NALANDA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
358.	Kandy-Jaffna Road (20½ mile-post to 48 milepost). Speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over Mirisgoni Oya Bridge	7
359.	Kandy-Trincomalee Road (46¾ milepost to 56¾ mile-post)	7
360.	Kurunegala-Dambulla Road (Beligamuwa to Mirisgoni Oya)	7
361.	Palapathwela-Galewela Road	7
362.	Palapathwela-Yatawatta Road	7
363.	Naula-Elahera Road (up to 14½ milepost) speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridges ..	4
364.	Kawataya-Amuna Road	5
365.	Sigiriya Road	7
366.	Kekirawa-Kalawewa-Galewala Road (from 20th milepost to 28th milepost)	4
367.	Pallepola-Wahacotte Road (Load over bridges bearing Nos. 1/9, 3/8 and 7/5 not to exceed 2 tons and speed 4 miles per hour)	4
368.	North Road to Mahawela	4
	GALLE (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
369.	Colombo-Galle-Hambantota Road (Bentota-Goiyapana)	6
370.	Customs Road, Galle	6
371.	Bazar Street, Ambalangoda	6
372.	(*a*) Ambalangoda-Elpitiya Road	6
	(*b*) Elpitiya-Pitigala Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour on bridges 11/12, 12/11 and 16/6) ..	4
373.	(*a*) Hikkaduwa-Baddegama Road	6
	(*b*) Baddegama-Nilhena (*a*) up to 1 milepost ..	4
	(*b*) 1st milepost to Nilhena ..	2½
374.	Galle-Udugama Road	6
375.	Galle-Akuressa Road	6
376.	Galle-Baddegama Road	6
377.	Dodanduwa-Gonapinuwala Road	6
378.	Kahawa-Batapola Road	6
379.	Labuduwa-Wanduramba-Sandarawala Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour on bridges 5/4, 5/10 and 18/2)	4
380.	Karandeniya-Halpatota Road (speed 4 miles per hour on bridge 6/4)	6
381.	Railway Approach Roads	6
382.	Kosgoda-Elpitiya Road (speed 4 miles per hour over bridge No. 11/3)	4
383.	Randombe Cross Road	2½
384.	Wanduramba-Atumale-Yakkatuwa Road (speed 4 miles per hour over Bridges Nos. 1/8 and 8/3)	4
385.	(*a*) Bentota-Uragaha.. ..	6
	(*b*) Uragaha-Mahaedanda (speed 4 miles per hour over Bridge No. 4/5)	4
386.	Narawala-Poddala	6
387.	Yatalamatta-Udugama (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over Bridges Nos. 2/14 and 7/1) ..	
388.	Elpitiya-Opatha Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over Bridges Nos. 1/5, 3/12, 4/7, 5/3 and 6/7) ..	6
389	Gintota Wackwella Road up to Plywood Factory ..	6

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
390.	Approach roads to Public Buildings	4
391.	Talgaswela-Pitigala Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour on Bridge No. 5/4)	6
392.	Akmeemana-Kurunduwatta Road	6
393.	Nagoda-Gonadeniya Road	4
394.	Nugaduwa-Bataduwa Road	4
395.	Koggala Road	4
396.	Milidduwa-Bataduwa Road	4
397.	Udugama-Hiniduma Road	4
398.	Yalagama-Miriswatta Road	4
399.	Pilana-Habaraduwa Road	2½
400.	Mattaka-Bambarawana Road	4
401.	Ambegama-Alutwela Road	2½
402.	Kalegama-Wakwella Road	4
403.	Elpitiya-Pitiwela Road	4
404.	Welipitimodara-Hunugoda Road	4
405.	Hapugala-Uluwitike Road	2½
406.	Bope-Wataraka Road	2½
407.	Kitulampitiya-Hapugala Road	2½
408.	Wellatota-Heenitigala Road	3

MATARA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT

409.	Colombo-Galle-Hambantota Road (Goiyapana-Tangalla) except along Old Main Street from Pamburana Junction to 4th Cross Road	8
410.	Matara-Hakmana Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over Bridges Nos. 2/3 and 2/2) ..	6
411.	Dickwella-Beliatta Road	8
412.	Matara-Akuressa-Viharahena Road	6
413.	Railway approach road to stations, viz, Matara, Kamburugamuwa and Weligama	8
414.	Weligama-Telijjawila Road	6
415.	Hakmana-Tangalla Road	6
416.	Tihagoda-Kamburupitiya-Mawarala Road ..	6
417.	Galle-Akuressa Road	6
418.	Approach roads to Public Buildings	4
419.	Akuressa via Kamburupitiya Road (up to 8.25 mile-post)	6
420.	Kotapola-Urubokka-Mawarella Road ..	6
421.	Meddawatta-Kekanadura-Nagaha Road ..	6
422.	Hakmana-Miella Road	4
423.	Denagama-Mulatiyana Road (except over Bridge No. 23/1 where load is restricted to 2 tons and speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour)	4
424.	Polawatumodera-Denepitiya Road	6
425.	Pitabeddara-Opata-Hiniduma Road	4
426.	Weligama-Kananke Road	4
427.	Malimboda-Kamburupitiya Road	4
428.	Kamburugamuwa-Mirissa Road	4
429.	Hettiweediya-Weligama Road	6
430.	Kapuwatta-Denepitiya Road	4
431.	Kottawa-Ahangama Road	6
432.	Akuressa-Dediyagala Road	4
433.	Welegoda-Walgama Road	6
434.	Naimana-Kekanadura Road	2½
435.	Tibbotuwawa-Kadduwa	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
436.	Kotawila-Kirimetimulla Road	4
437.	Polhena-Madiha Road	2½
438.	Deegala-Lenama Road	4
439.	Gandara-Gandara Bay Road	2½
440.	Narandeniya-Hakmana Road	2½
441.	Tibbotuwawa-Dankoluwa Road	2½
442.	Deniyaya-Pallegama :—	
	(*a*) up to 4th milepost	4
	(*b*) 4th to 5th milepost (speed on bridge 5/1 not to exceed 4 miles per hour)	2½
443.	Weliwe-Alapaladeniya Road	4

HAMBANTOTA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT

444.	Tangalla-Hambantota Road	7
445.	Beliatta-Walasmulla Road	7
446.	Hambantota-Wellawaya Road	6
447.	Madampe-Nonagama (113.21 milepost to 122·40 milepost)	4
448.	Wirawila-Kirinda Road via Tissa :—	
	(*a*) up to 3rd mile-post	2½
	(*b*) 3rd milepost to 12th milepost	4
449.	Lewaya Road	7
450.	Andalla-Tissa Road	7
451.	Tangalle-Wiraketiya Road	6
452.	Weligatta-Bundala Road (load not to exceed 2 tons over bridge No. 12/6)	6
453.	Jail Road, Tangalla	7
454.	Circular Road, Tangalla	7
455.	Approach roads to Public Buildings	7
456.	Walasmulla-Wiraketiya Road	4
457.	Walasmulla-Middeniya-Talawa-Hungama Road :—	
	(*a*) 9th to 20th mile-post	2½
	(*b*) 20th to 42nd mile-post	3
458.	Danmulla-Wiraketiya Road	5
459.	Talahaganwaduwa-Miella Road (load not to exceed 2 tons over bridge No. 22/9)	4
460.	Tissa-Kataragama Road :—	
	(*a*) up to 10th mile-post	4
	(*b*) 10th to 12th mile-post	2½

PELMADULLA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT

461.	Colombo-Avissawella-Haputale Road (from 67th mile-post up to 98th milepost)	7
462.	Pelmadulla-Rakwana-Deniyaya Road ..	6
463.	Madampe-Nonagama Road	6
464.	Rakwana-Bulutota Road	4
465.	Balangoda-Owella Road (load not to exceed 3½ tons over Bridge No. 7/7)	6
466.	Approach roads to Railway Stations	6
467.	Approach roads to Public Buildings	6
468.	Ellearawa-Pinnawala Road	6
469.	Embilipitiya-Panamure Road	4
470.	Kirimetitenne-Mahawalatenne Road	3
471.	Bulutota-Eraporuwa Road	3
472.	Balangoda-Bowatta-Kaltota Road (up to 12th mile-post)	6
473.	Galagoda-Weligapola Road (up to 2nd milepost) ..	3

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	JAFFNA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
474.	Kandy-Jaffna Road	8
475.	Jaffna-Kankesanturai Road	8
476.	Jaffna-Punnanai Road via Manipay	6
477.	Jaffna-Point Pedro Road	6
478.	Jaffna-Karainagar Road	6
479.	Jaffna-Palali Road	6
480.	Navanthurai-Oddumadam Road	6
481.	Vallai-Valvettiturai Road	4
482.	Point-Pedro-Punnalai Road (except on Thondaimannar Bridge 2 tons not exceeding 4 miles per hour) ..	4
483.	Kachcheri-Beach-Fort Road	4
484.	Approach roads to railway stations and goods sheds ..	8
485.	Nallore-Oddumadam Road	6
486.	Thavady-Suthumalai Road	4
487.	Sandilipay-Senthankulam Road	4
488.	Karaiyur Reclamation Road	6
489.	Minipay-Kaithady Road—	
	(*a*) Up to Point Pedro road junction ..	6
	(*b*) Point Pedro road to junction Kaithady ..	4
490.	Allipiddy to Kayts (Pannaithurai ferry service 4 tons in respect of all vehicles)	4
491.	Valukai-Aru-Velanai Road	4
492.	Chankanai-Vallai Road	4
493.	Kadduvan-Araly Road	4
494.	Pungudutivu Causeway	4
495.	Puttur-Kanterodai Road	4
496.	Kokkuvil-Vaddukoddai Road	3
497.	Averangal-Thondaimannar Road	4
498.	Karainagar Circular Road	4
499.	Maviddapuram Keerimalai Road	4
500.	Pandateruppu-Mathagal Road	4
501.	Velanai-Kayts Road	4
502.	Alvai-Thunnalai Road	3
503.	Pannai Causeway	4
504.	Kalliankadu-Kokuvil Road	3
505.	Thondaimannar-Thunnalai Road	4
506.	Chemmany Road	4
507.	Udupiddy-Malisanti-Alvai Road	4
508.	Kondavil-Irupalai Road	3
509.	Sangarapillai Road, Manipay	4
510.	Suruvil-Kayts Road	4
511.	Araly-Suruvil Road	4
512.	Kokkuvil-Kondavil Road	3
513.	Velanai-Kaluthipiddy Road	4
514.	Kandy Road junction to Columbuthurai jetty ..	4
515.	Kaithady junction-Kaithady	4
516.	Ammankovil Road	3
517.	Nunavil-Sarasalai Road	4
518.	Nachchimarkovil road junction	4
519.	Ramalingam Road	4
520.	Kaithady Quarry Road	4
521.	Kayts Hospital Road	4

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	VAVUNIYA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
522.	Kandy-Jaffna Road (95th milepost to 139th milepost)	6
523.	Bazaar Street, Vavuniya Town	6
524.	Mankulam-Mullaitivu Road	6
525.	Mullaitivu to Kokkilai (Up to 11th milepost) and over Nayaaru Ferry	4
526.	Mullaitivu to Pulliyankulam (from Tanniyutu) ..	2½
527.	Vavuniya to Horupotana—	
	(*a*) Up to 10 milepost	6
	(*b*) 10 milepost to Horowupotana	4
528.	Approach roads to railway stations and sidings ..	6
529.	Velaikulam-Mamaduwa Road	2½
530.	Oddisuddan-Nedunkerni Road	2½
531.	Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa Road	4
532.	Approach roads to Public buildings	2½
533.	Madukande-Iratperiyankulam Road	2½
534.	Tanniyuttu-Kumulamunai-Alampil Road ..	2½
535.	Madawachchiya-Horowupotana Road ..	2½
	MANNAR (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
536.	Mannar-Madawachchiya Road	6
537.	Mannar Market Street, Sebestian and Hospital Road	4
538.	Approach Roads to Railway Stations and Goods Sheds, Mannar, Murunkan, Cheddikulam and Pesalai ..	6
539.	Erukkalampiddy Causeway Road	4
540.	(*a*) Mannar-Pesalai-Thalaimannar Pier Road up to 15th milepost	6
	(*b*) Thalaimannar Pier Road (from 15th milepost to Pier)	4
541.	Puliyadi-Irakkam Road to Madhu	6
542.	Vavuniya-Parayanalankulam Road	6
543.	Pallimunai Road	4
544.	Uyilankulam-Atkattiveli Road	4
545.	North Coast Road (Talladi to Illuppaikadavai) ..	4
546.	South Coast Road (Talladi-Vankalai-Nanaddan) (Up to 6¼ milepost)	4
547.	Vidataltivu-Pallamadu Road	4
548.	South Bar Road	6
	ANURADHAPURA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
549.	Kandy-Jaffna Road (Kalkulam-Madawachchiya) (speed not to exceed 5 miles per hour over bridges Nos. 89/6 and 95/4)	8
550.	Anuradhapura-Rambawewa Road (1½ milepost to 10½ milepost) (speed not to exceed 5 miles per hour over bridges Nos. 4/2 and 6/4)	8
551.	Puttalam-Trincomalee Road (speed not to exceed 5 miles per hour over bridges Nos. 7/2, 7/3, 23/6 and 25/3)	8
552.	Approach Roads to Railway Stations and Goods Sheds (speed not to exceed 5 miles per hour over bridges Nos. 1/6 and 1/9)	6
553.	Sacred Road	8
554.	Anuradhapura-Siyambalagama Road (speed not to exceed 5 miles per hour over bridge No. 5/3) ..	6
555.	Outer Circular Road	4

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
556.	Kekirawa-Talawa Road (15¼ milepost to 23¼ milepost)	6
557.	Approach Roads to Public Buildings ..	3
558.	Andarawewa-Ottapuwa Road	3
559.	Eppawela-Timbiriwewa Road	3
560.	Anuradhapura-Arippu Road	3
561.	Talawa-Andarawewa Road	3
562.	Mankadawela-Parasangahawewa	3
563.	Sinharagama-Nickawewa-Tammankaduwa Road ..	3
564.	Galenbindunuwewa-Ganewalpola Road ..	3
565.	Kahatagasdigiliya-Kebettigollewa	3
566.	Nachchaduwa High Level Road	3
	PALLAI (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
567.	Kandy-Jaffna Road (139th milepost to 189th milepost (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridge 168/2)	6
568.	Puloly-Kodikamam-Kachchai Road (speed not to exceed 5 miles per hour over bridges in miles 4 to 6)	4
569.	Point Pedro-Maruthankerny Road	2½
570.	Alvai-Thunnalai Road	2½
571.	Navatkuli-Kerativu Road	2½
572.	Chavakachcheri Thanankilappu Road ..	2½
573.	Chavakachcheri Puloly Road	4
574.	Soranpattu-Thalaiady Road	2½
575.	Pooneryn-Sangupiddy Road	4
576.	Paranthan-Karachchi Road (speed not to exceed 5 miles per hour over bridges (from 2nd milepost to 5th milepost)	2½
577.	Puttur-Meesalai Road	4
578.	Thondamannar-Thunnalai Road	4
579.	Eluthumaduval-Nagarkovil Road	2½
580.	Pallai Road	2½
581.	Pandisuddan-Kandavalai Road	2½
582.	Mullaitivu-Vadduvaikal Road (speed 5 miles per hour over temporary bridge)	2½
	BADULLA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
583.	Badulla-Batticaloa Road (up to District boundary) ..	7
584.	Badulla-Bandarawela Road (dead slow over bridge No. 6/20)	7
585.	Kumpalwela to Passara	7
586.	Badulla-Taldena-Alutnuwara Road	6
587.	Approach roads to Railway Stations and Goods Sheds	7
588.	Passara to Dunudin Factory	6
589.	(*a*) Demodera Spring Valley-Badulla Road (up to 7th milepost)	6
	(*b*) Demodera Spring Valley-Badulla Road (7th to 14th milepost)	4
590.	Bibile-Uraniya-Alutnuwara Road—	
	(*a*) (Up to 11th mile-post)	6
	(*b*) (11th to 23rd mile-post. During dry weather) ..	4
591.	Tawalampellessa-Robbery Road	4
592.	Bindunuwewa Road	4
593.	Hingurugamuwa-Telbedda Road	4
594.	Debedda Gap-Deinnewatta Road	4
595.	Lunugala-Tawalampellessa Road	4

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	DIYATALAWA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
596.	Colombo-Haputale Road	7
597.	Bandarawela-Haputale Road	7
598.	Kandy-Badulla Road	7
599.	Bandarawela-Welimada Road	6
600.	Bandarawela-Leangahawela-Poonagala Road ..	7
601.	Roehampton-Diyatalawa-Bandarawela Road ..	7
602.	Approach road to Railway Station	7
603.	Haputale-Dambatenna Road	7
604.	Road to Slaughter-house	7
605.	Bandarawela-Uva Highlands-Ettampitiya Road ..	7
606.	(*a*) Dickwela-Jangulla-Talpitigala Road (up to 5¼ milepost)	7
	(*b*) Dickwela-Jangulla-Talpitigala Road (5¼ to 16th milepost)	6
607.	Welimada-Kirkles Road—	
	(*a*) Up to 7¼ milepost	7
	(*b*) 7¼ to 8¼ milepost	6
608.	Ohiya to Junction of Horton Plains Road (up to 2¼ milepost)	4
609.	Welimada-Boralanda Road (up to 6½ milepost) ..	6
610.	Palugama-Boralanda-Haputale Road (up to 11th milepost and 16½ to 13th milepost)	4
611.	Ohiya Boralanda Road	3
612.	Uvaketawela-Kandegedera-Keenakella Road ..	4
613.	Kotawela-Dehiwinna Road	3
614.	Senanayake Road	3
615.	Moratota-Katugaha Road (up to 3½ milepost) ..	3
616.	Kottagoda-Rappahanock Road	3
617.	Lunuwatte-Madulla Road	3
618.	Approach roads to Public Buildings (Divisional Forest Office, Hospital, Oil Installation, Haputale, Bandarawela Police Station, Public Works Department Yard, Ceylon Defence Force Camp and Survey Camp only)	6
	BATTICALOA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
619.	Badulla-Batticaloa Road (Province boundary to Chengalady 49½ to 93¾ milepost) load not to exceed 3 tons over bridge No. 69/2	4
620.	Approach road to Kallady Bridge	6
621.	Batticaloa to Panama (Coast Road South) up to 10th milepost	6
622.	Batticaloa-Trincomalee Road—	
	(*a*) up to 35th milepost (load not to exceed 3 tons over bridge No. 24/5)	6
	(*b*) 35th to 66th milepost	2½
623.	Bar Road, Batticaloa (load not to exceed 3 tons over bridge No. 3/5)	6
624.	Valaichenai Loop Road	6
625.	Approach Roads to Railway Stations ..	6
626.	Kalkudah-Valacihenai Road	4
627.	Coast Road to Toppur and Seruwila	6

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
628.	Valaichenai-Mahaweliganga Road (load not to exceed 3 tons over bridges Nos. 32/4, 34/3, 35/2, 35/3, 36/2, 41/2, 41/3, 43/1, 50/2 and 50/3)	6
629.	Kalkudah Road	6
630.	Kattankudy Road	4
631.	Savariyturai Causeway to Mantivu Crossing ..	4
632.	Approach Roads to Public Buildings	2½
633.	Pankudavely Road	6
634.	Sittandy-Morakkoddanchani Road	3
635.	Valaichenai-Oddamavady Road	3
	KALMUNAI (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
636.	Batticaloa-Panama Road—	
	(*a*) 10th to 34th milepost	7
	(*b*) 34th to 68th milepost	6
637.	Pottuvil-Siyambalanduwa Road	6
638.	Kalmunai-Chadeyantalawa Road	7
639.	Karaitivu-Sammanthurai-Irrakkamam Road—	
	(*a*) 27th milepost to 32nd milepost	6
	(*b*) 32nd milepost to 36th milepost	4
640.	Arasadi-Malkampiddi Road	4
641.	Kalmunai Sea View Road	7
642.	Akkaraipattu-Irrakkamam Road (up to 1st milepost) ..	4
643.	Paddirippu Main Road to Ferry and Kurumanveli ..	4
644.	Naipidimunai-Pandirippu Road	2½
645.	Pottuvil Beach Road	4
646.	Irrakkamam-Varipathanchenai Road	4
	KOSLANDA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
647.	Colombo-Avissawella-Haputale Road, speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridge No. 108/13 ..	7
648.	Badulla-Batticaloa Road	7
649.	Haldumulla-Wellawaya-Moneragala Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridges Nos. 123/11 and 123/12)	7
650.	Pottuvil-Siyambalanduwa Road	7
651.	Siyambalanduwa-Moneragala Road	7
652.	Hambantota-Wellawaya Road	7
653.	Koslanda Bazaar to Poonagala Factory ..	7
654.	Moneragala Bazaar	7
655.	Bibile to Medagama and Moneragala	7
656.	Passara-Nakkala Road	6
657.	Batagoda Deviation Road (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour)	7
	KURUNEGALA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
658.	Kurunegala-Kandy Road	7
659.	Bazaar Street and Edinburgh Street	8
660.	Kurunegala-Polgahawela Road	8
661.	Kurunegala-Dambulla Road (up to Beligamuwa) ..	6
662.	Circular Road, Kurunegala	6
663.	Kurunegala-Narammala Road (up to 2nd milepost ..	10
664.	Kurunegala-Puttalam Road (up to Nikewaratiya) ..	6
665.	Talgodapitiya-Yatawatte Road (speed over bridge No. 3/4, 4 miles per hour)	6

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
666.	Padeniya-Siyambalagama Road	4
667.	Approach roads to Railway Stations and Goods Sheds ..	6
668.	Dambokka-Katupitiya Road up to 3rd milepost ..	4
669.	Mawatagama-Barandara Road	4
670.	Vilakatupotha-Ganewatte-Kumbukgette Road ..	4
671.	Mallawapitiya-Rambodagalle-Keppitigala Road (to boundary of Province)	6
672.	Muttetugala-Hiripitiya Road	4
673.	Approach roads to Public Buldings ..	4
674.	Ridigama-Linivihare Road	6
675.	Ibbagamuwa-Kumbukgette-Madagalla Road up to Galatenuwewa Junction	4
676.	Walpola-Pathregala Road	4
677.	Mawatagama-Muwankanda (up to 1st milepost) (up to Pitiakande Group Factory)	2½
678.	Delwita-Katupillagolla Road, length approximately 1 mile up to Delwita Estate boundary	4

CHILAW (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT

679.	Colombo-Puttalam Road (Toppu-Puttalam, 26th milepost to 64th milepost)	7
680.	Toppu-Madampe Road via Nattandiya ..	6
681.	Kurunegala-Madampe Road (28th milepost to 40th milepost)	7
682.	Chilaw-Wariyapola Road (up to 19th milepost) ..	7
683.	Marawila-Udabaddawa Road	7
684.	Madampe Chettiar Street	7
685.	Wennappuwa-Kirimetiyana Road	7
686.	Kammala-Dankotuwa Road	7
687.	Bo Tree Road	7
688.	Uraliyagara-Panirendawa-Vilattawa Road ..	7
689.	Tambagalla Road	7
690.	Dunkannawa-Kirimetiyana Road (Load not to exceed 2 tons over bridges Nos. 2/2 and 2/6) and speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridges Nos. 2/2, 2/6 ..	4
691.	Addipola Road up to 2nd milepost	3
692.	Mahawewa-Kudawewa Road	4
693.	Weerahena-Mawila Road	4
694.	(*a*) Bolawatte-Lunuwila Road (Speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour on bridges Nos. 3/3 and 3/4) ..	7
	(*b*) Lunuwila-Tummodera Road	2½
695.	Bowatte-Karambeoya Causeway Road ..	3
696.	Kiriyan Kalli Andigama Anamaduwa Road ..	7
697.	Approach roads to railway stations ..	7
698.	Approach roads to public buildings	7
699.	Mawategama-Lihiriyagama Road	4
700.	Bangadeniya-Pothukulam (up to 4th milepost)(Speed not to exceed 12 miles per hour)	4
701.	Katunerya-Sirigampola Road (up to ¼ milepost) ..	4
702.	Haldanduwana-Dummaladeniya Road ..	4
703.	Pinketiya-Udappu Road (Speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridge No.2/6	4
704.	Madampe-Mungunuwatawana Road	3
705.	Bolawatte-Ginoya Road	3
706.	Waikkal-Nanjundakarai Road	3
707.	Waikkal-Thambarawila Road	3

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	MARADANKADAWALA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
708.	Kandy-Jaffna Road (Speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over Malwatteoya Bridge and Bridges Nos. 52/6, 51/5, 74/4, 74/5 and 4/2)	6
709.	Kandy-Trincomalee Road	7
710.	Minneriya-Hingurakgoda Road	7
711.	Kekirawa-Talawa (3½ milepost to 15¼ milepost) ..	7
712.	Galkulam-Anuradhapura Road	6
713.	Sippikulom-Galenbindunuwewa Road—	
	(*a*) up to 4th milepost	6
	(*b*) 4th to 11·12th milepost	4
714.	Maradankadawala-Habarana Road	6
715.	Kekirawa Ganewalpola Road	7
716.	(*a*) Kekirawa-Kalawewa-Galewela Road (up to 12th milepost)	
	(*b*) From 12th milepost to Province boundary ..	4
717.	Approach roads to Public Buildings	2½
718.	Tonigala Road	3
719.	Halmillawewa-Negama-Madawachchiya Road (Up to 5th milepost only)	3
720.	Maradankdaawala-Kunchikulam Road ..	3
721.	Approach roads to Railway Stations, Kekirawa and Kalawewa	6
722.	Hiripitiyagama-Kala Oya Road	2½
723.	Habarana-Topawewa Road	6
724.	Live Stock Farm Road, Polonnaruwa	3
725.	Ganewalpola-Kahatagasdigiliya Road—	
	(*a*) 4th milepost to 15th milepost	6
	(*b*) 15th milepost to 20·50th milepost ..	4
	TRINCOMALEE (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
726.	Kandy-Trincomalee Road	6
727.	Gravets Road, Trincomalee	6
728.	Puttalam-Trincomalee Road	6
729.	(*a*) Batticaloa-Trincomalee Road (80th milepost to to 74th milepost)	6
	(*b*) Batticaloa-Trincomalee Road (74th milepost to 66th milepost)	2½
730.	Approach road to Railway Station, Trincomalee ..	6
731.	Approach road to Salt, Stores Nilaveli ..	6
732.	Peratuveli-Kantalai Road	6
733.	(*a*) Trincomalee-Yan-Oya Road (up to 13th milepost) ..	6
	(*b*) Trincomalee-Yan-Oya Road (13th milepost to 34½ milepost)	2½
734.	Muthur Foul Point Road	2½
735.	Approach roads to Public Buildings	2½
736.	Pankulam-Kivulakada Road	6
737.	Hotwells Road	6
738.	Kollanaru Road	2½
739.	Muttur Road	2½
740.	Tiriai Road	2½
741.	Samattivu Road	2½
742.	Tamblegam-Kinniya Road (up to 3rd milepost) ..	6

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	PUTTALAM (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
743.	Puttalam-Trincomalee (up to 23rd milepost speed not to exceed 5 miles per hour over bridges Nos. 7/2, 7/3, and 23/6.	7
744.	Colombo-Puttalam Road (Toppu-Puttalam 65th to 82nd milepost)	7
745.	Kurunegala-Puttalam up to 28th milepost, (Nikaweratiya-Puttalam)	8
746.	Villu Road (up to ·56 milepost)	8
747.	Road to Salt Stores and Town roads to Puttalam ..	8
748.	Service roads to Palavi	7
749.	Palavi-Kalpitiya Road	6
750.	Padeniya-Siyambalagama Road (28th milepost to 50th milepost)	6
751.	(*a*) Nikaweratiya-Maho Road up to 12th milepost ..	7
	(*b*) Maho-Nikawewa (12th to 27th milepost) ..	5
752.	Approach road to Public Buildings	7
753.	Anamaduwa-Uswewa Road up to 6th milepost ..	6
754.	Madurankulai-Mukkuthoduwa Road	4
755.	Andigama-Anamaduwa Road	7
756.	Navandankulam Road	3
757.	Approach road to Railway Stations	7
758.	Palakudah-Talawila Road	7
759.	Galgamuwa-Nikawewa Road	4
760.	Galapitigama-Kiralabokkagama Road ..	4
761.	Tonigala-Handurupaliyagama Road	4
762.	(*a*) Madurankuli-Andigama Road (up to 2nd milepost)	4
	(*b*) Madurankuli-Andigama Road (2nd-5th milepost) ..	3
763.	Kottukachchiya-Mahakumbukkadawala Road (from 0-4th milepost)	3
764.	Puttalam-Marichchukaddi Road—	
	(*a*) Up to 5th milepost	5
	(*b*) 5th-12th milepost	3
765.	Mangalaveli-Sinnapadu—	
	(*a*) Up to 2nd milepost	4
	(*b*) 2nd 4·50th milepost	3
	DANDAGAMUWA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
766.	Alawwa-Polgahawela Road	6
767.	Kurunegala-Narammala-Madampe Road ..	6
768.	Narammala-Dankotuwa Road	6
769.	Pannala-Kuliyapitiya Road	6
770.	Alawwa-Dampelessa Road	6
771.	Maharagama-Alawwa Road	6
772.	Kurunegala-Narammala-Madampe Road ..	6
773.	Approach roads to Railway Station and Goods Sheds ..	6
774.	Mahakeliya-Katupotha Road	6
775.	Kahawatte-Bemmulugedara Road	6
776.	Kurunegala-Madampe Road	6
777.	Chilaw-Wariyapola Road	6
778.	Kuliyapitiya-Hettipola Road	6
779.	Kompaspara Road—	
	(*a*) Up to 1st milepost	4
	(*b*) 1st milepost to end	2½
780.	Makandura-Horatapola-Kumbukgahamulla Road ..	4
781.	Urelemulla-Talwatta Road (approach road to Talwatta Model Village)	3

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
782.	Pothuhera-Wadakada Road	2½
783.	Kadahapola-Rambawewa Road (load over bridges Nos. 5/1, 6/2, 8/1, not to exceed 2½ tons)	4
784.	Approach roads to Public Buildings	4

HIGH WAYS IN THE CHARGE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND VILLAGE COMMITTEES

WESTERN PROVINCE

Municipal Council, Negombo

785.	Green Road (speed over bridge not to exceed 6 miles per hour)	6
786.	Fernando Avenue	4
787.	Rajapakse Broadway	4
788.	Hunupitiya Road	4

Urban Council, Horana

789.	Cross Road, Horana Town .. .	4

Town Council, Alutgama

790.	New Road, Alutgama Town	4
791.	Centre Road, Alutgama Town	2½

Urban Council, Moratuwa

792.	St. Peter's Road	6
793.	Koralawella Road	6
794.	Moratumulla Road	2½

Urban Council, Kotte

795.	Rajagiriya Road (up to 1st culvert)	3
796.	Kesbewa Road	2½
797.	Kirillapone Road	2½

CENTRAL PROVINCE

Urban Council, Gampola

798.	Malabar Street	6
799.	Recreation Ground Road	4

Urban Council, Hatton-Dickoya

800.	Nursing Home Road from Circuit Bungalow junction up to Dimbulla-Dickoya Road	2½
801.	Recreation Ground Road	2½
802.	Circular Road	2½
803.	Church Road	2½

Municipal Council, Nuwara Eliya

804.	Police Station Road from its junction with Uda Pussellawa road No. 1 to the Police Station ..	4
805.	Grand Hotel Road (motor coaches allowed to proceed to petrol station and motor garage)	5

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	Municipal Council, Kandy	
806.	Colombo Street (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per hour and lorrries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	
807.	Pavilion Street (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per hour and lorries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	6
808.	Castle Hill Street (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per hour and lorries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	6
809.	Brownrigg Street, from Ward Street junction to King Street (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per hour and lorries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	6
810.	Temple Street, from Trincomalee Street junction to Pavilion Street (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per hour and lorries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	6
811.	King Street, from Brownrigg street junction to Pavilion Street (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per hour and lorries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	6
812.	Hill Street, from Castle Hill Street junction to Trincomalee Street (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per hour and lorries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	6
813.	Cross Street, from Trincomalee Street junction to Castle Hill Street (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per horr and lorries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	6
814.	Torrington Road (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per hour and lorries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	6
815.	Hantana Road (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per hour and lorries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	6
816.	Jail Road (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per hour and lorries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	6
817.	Kirk Street (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per hour and lorries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	6
818.	Colombo Road (motor coaches not to exceed 12 miles per hour and lorries with tare exceeding 30 cwt. not to exceed 8 miles per hour)	6
	SOUTHERN PROVINCE	
	Municipal Council, Galle	
819.	Sea Street	5
	Urban Council, Matara	
820.	Kadeweediya, 1st Cross Road	6
821.	Kadeweediya, 4th Cross Road	6

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	Urban Council, Ambalangoda	
822.	New Road from Elpitiya Road junction to 5th Cross Road (speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour over culvert)	2½
823.	3rd Cross Road from Main Road as far as the Power Station (speed over culverts not to exceed 15 miles per hour)	2½
824.	Kandegoda Road (speed over bridges not to exceed 15 miles per hour)	2½
	Urban Council, Hambantota	
825.	Jail Road, Hambantota	5
	Village Committee, Ahangama	
826.	Heenvidanagewatta-Olangaduwa Road (speed over bridges not to exceed 15 miles per hour.) ..	2½
	Village Committee, Kodagoda	
827.	Horadugoda-Weligankorale Road (speed over bridges not to exceed 6 miles per hour)	4
	Village Committee, Baddegama	
828.	Walpita Road Section A (speed over bridges not to exceed 4 miles per hour)	4
829.	Walpita Road Section B (speed over bridges not to exceed 4 miles per hour)	2½
830.	Hammeliya-Unanwitiya Road, 3rd-4th mile only (speed over bridges not to exceed 4 miles per hour) ..	2½
831.	Alutwala-Ethkandura Road (speed over bridges not to exceed 4 miles per hour)	2½
832.	Siripada-Padagodella Road (speedk over bridges not to exceed 4 miles per hour)	2½
	Village Committee, Elpitiya	
833.	Pituwela Road (speed over bridges not to exceed 12 miles per hour)	4
834.	Ella Road (speed over bridges not to exceed 12 miles per hour)	4
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE	
	Municipal Council, Kurunegala	
835.	Espalande Street	5
836.	Section of Morris Street between Puttalam Road and Saunders Street	5
837.	Saunders Street	5
838.	Rajapihilla Road	4
839.	Approach Road to Kachcheri	4

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	PROVINCE OF UVA	
	Urban Council, Badulla	
840.	Bazaar Street	6
841.	Jail Lane	6
842.	Jail Road	6
843.	King Street (between Taldena Road and New Road to Post Office)	6
844.	North Lane	6
845.	Police Station Road	6
846.	Post Office Road (between Lower Street and Post Office)	6
847.	South Lane	6
848.	Ward Street	6
849.	Bailey Road	6
850.	Jubilee Road	6
851.	Ella Terrace Road	3
852.	Mosque Road	3
853.	Racecourse Road (between Mosque Road and Riverside Road)	3
854.	Lower King Street (between King Street and Ella Terrace Road)	
855.	Longden Road	3
856.	Church Street	3
	Urban Council, Bandarawela	
856.	A Esplanade Road	5
856.	B Upper Drive	3
856.	C Grange Road	3
856.	D Pansala Road from Badulla Road to junction of the Dispensary approach road	3
856.	E Price Road	3
856.	F Approach road to Grange Road from Bandarawela and Badulla Main Road	3
	NORTHERN PROVINCE	
	Municipal Council, Jaffna	
857.	Adiamadam Road	3
858.	Chemmah Street (between Hospital Road and Stanley Road)	3
859.	Columbuthurai Road	3
860.	Hospital Road	3
861.	Kachcheri-Nallore Road	3
862.	2nd Cross Street between Main Street and Post Office	3
	Town Council, Point Pedro	
863.	Drainage Channel Road	2½
864.	Fourth Cross Street, Point Pedro	2½
865.	Venayagamudaliyar Road	2½
	Town Council, Kayts	
866.	Quarantine Camp Road	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	EASTERN PROVINCE	
	Urban Council, Trincomalee	
867.	Dyke Street from the Admiralty Bridge to junction with Dutch Point Road	2½
868.	New Central Road from the point where it meets Railway Approach road to Kachcheri street junction ..	2½
869.	Brownrigg Street	2½
	Urban Council, Batticaloa	
870.	Bazaar Street (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridges)	4
871.	Customs Road (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridges)	4
872.	Freeman's Street (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridges)	4
873.	Chapel Street (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridges)	4
874.	Hospital Road (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridges)	4
875.	Central Road (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridges)	4
876.	Pioneer Road (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridges)	4
877.	Lady Manning Drive (Town Police Station to Pioneer Road)	4
878.	Dhoby Street, Koddaimunai (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridges)	2½
879.	Munai Street (speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour over bridges)	2½
	NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE	
	Urban Council, Anuradhapura	
880.	Post Office Road	2½
881.	Dharmasalawa Road	2½
882.	Convent Road	2½
883.	Sittampalam Road..	2½
884.	Peacock Street	2½

SECOND SCHEDULE

HIGHWAYS IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT [10,711/4-3-1955.]

COLOMBO-NORTH (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT

1.	Orange Hill Estate Road	2½
2.	Kandana-Ganemulla Road	2½
3.	Imbulgoda-Ganemulla Road	2½
4.	Weligampitiya-Ganemulla	2½
5.	Uswetakeiyawa-Bopitiya Road	2½
6.	Thihariya-Warapalana Road	2½
7.	Kirillawala-Udupila Road	2½
8.	Kadawatte-Mawaramandiya Road ..	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
9.	Ranmutugala-Gonahena Road	2½
10.	Mandawela-Pepiliyawala Road	2½
11.	Panamwala-Keragala Road	2½
12.	Malwana-Samanabedde Road	2½
13.	Henegama-Wanaluwawa Road	2½
14.	Imbulgoda-Weliweriya Road	2½
15.	Yatihena-Dekatana Road	2½
16.	Nugegoda-Kendaliaddepaluwa Road ..	2½
17.	Walpola-Kendaliaddepaluwa Road.. ..	2½
18.	Malwana-Dompe Road	2½
19.	Meddegama-Hissella Road	2½
20.	Mailawalana-Walpola Road	2½
21.	Wirangula-Warapalana Road	2½
22.	Meedeniya Road	2½
23.	Pallegama-Mitirigala Road	2½
24.	Indurana-Amitirigala Road	2½
25.	Mabima-Wakkadawala Road	2½
26.	Walpola-Ragama Road	2½
27.	Uswetakeiyawa Church Road	2½
28.	Hendala-Korawalpitiya Road (½ mile) ..	2½
	COLOMBO-SOUTH (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
29.	Gonunuwela-Artigala Road	2½
30.	Padukka-Gurugoda Road	2½
31.	Malabe-Kottawa Road	2½
32.	Pannipitiya-Kottawa Road	2½
33.	Hiripitiya-Siyambalagoda Road	2½
34.	Suwarapola-Batakettara Road	2½
35.	Palannuruwa-Kindelpitiya Road	2½
36.	Hokandara-Kottawa Road	2½
37.	Wataraka-Beruketiya Road	2½
38.	Kahapola-Indigahatotupola Road	2½
39.	Kahathuduwa-Kiriwathuduwa Road ..	2*
40.	Madapatha-Moranda Road	2½
41.	Wewala Road	2½
42.	Talawala Road	2½
43.	Pitakotte-Hokandura Road	2½
44.	Madiwela-Udahamulla Road	2½
45.	Moraketiya-Thumbowila Road	2½
46.	Piliyandala-Maharagama Road	2½
47.	Udahamulla-Thalapathpitiya Road.. ..	2½
48.	Angulana Sea Beach Road	2½
49.	Ranala-Habarakada Road	2½
50.	Mullegama-Habarakada Road	2½
51.	Henemulla Ferry Road	2½
52.	Egodauyana Ferry Road	2½
53.	Gorakapola-Galatotupola Road	2½
54.	Wathalpola-Totawatta Road	2½
55.	Walana-Bekkagama-Hirana Road	2½
56.	Tantirimulla-Indigahapola Road	2½
57.	Walpola-Kuruppumulle Road	2½
58.	Eluwila-Gurugoda Road	2½
59.	Alubomulla-Alutgama Road	2½
60.	Olaboduwa-Talagalla Road	2½
61.	Palanoruwa-Kahatapitiya Road	2½
62.	Galenigama-Kumbuke Road	2½
63.	Munagama-Millewa Road	2½
64.	Ratmalgoda-Handapangoda Road	2½
65.	Morawinna-Mahawila Road	2½
66.	Morawinna-Dibedda Road	2½
67.	Wetareka-Pinnalanda Road	2½
68.	Meegoda-Dampe-Beruketiya Road ..	2½
69.	Bope-Dambore Road	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	KALUTARA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
70.	Approach Road to Naragala Bridge ..	3
71.	Beruwela-Alutgamweediya Road (load not to exceed 2 tons over bridge No. ¼)	3
72.	Heenatiyangala-Etawila Road	3
73.	Kaluwamodera-Kalwila Road (1 milepost to 3¼ milepost)	3
74.	Kankanangoda-Keerantidiya Road ..	3
75.	Paiagala-Nauthuduwa Road (5¾ milepost to 7½ milepost)	3
76.	Palatota-Duwepansala Road (speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour)	3
77.	Molligoda-Korosduwa Road	3
78.	Pannipitiya-Pothupitiya Road	3
79.	Bandaragama experimental station Road ..	3
80.	Wewala-Yalagala Road (speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour)	3
81.	Pallegoda-Nagoda Road	3
82.	Udugama-Wallallawita-Meegahatenne Road (Udugama-Wallallawita 11 milepost to 15 milepost	3
83.	Werapitiya-Ritiketiya Road	3
84.	Bulatsinhala-Halwatura Road	3
85.	Meegahatenne-Pelawatta Road	3
86.	Nahalla-Kalawellawa Road	3
87.	Narthupana-Warakagoda Road	3
88.	Weedagama-Goltude Road	3
89.	Atura-Molkawa (up to 5 mile-post)	3
90.	Pannapitiya-Morantuduwa Road	3
	NEGOMBO (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
91.	Matamanne-Makawita Road	2½
92.	Pallawela-Kumbaloluwa Road	2½
93.	Katunayake-Kadirana Road	2½
94.	Ambalamulla-Katunayake Road	2½
95.	Duwa Church Road	2½
96.	Epamulla-Pamunugama Road	2½
	RATNAPURA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
97.	Yatipauwa-Karandana Road (Yatipauwa to 2nd mile-post)	4
98.	Yatipauwa-Karandana Road (2nd milepost to 4½ milepost)	2½
99.	Ayagama-Kukulegama Road—	
	(*a*) Ayagama to 3rd mile-post	4
	(*b*) 7th mile-post to Kukulegama	2½
100.	Kalawana-Deepedene Road	2½
101.	Kandangoda-Teppanawa-Gorakaela Road (from 4th mile to Gorakaela)	2½
102.	Kotamulla-Karangoda Road	4
103.	Minnana-Napawela Road	4
104.	Pebotuwa-Delwala Road	4
105.	Palawela-Dimiyawa Road	2½
106.	Illubbuluwa-Dambuluwana Road	2½
107.	Galatura-Ketepola Road	2½
108.	Maliboda-Kadawatta-Yatiwala Road ..	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
109.	Noori-Polgaswatte-Maliboda Road	2½
110.	Nakkawita-Maliboda Road	2½
111.	Udapola-Boundary-Kosgahakande Road ..	3
112.	Kosgahakande-Yatiwela Road	2½
113.	Eswatte-Ranwela Road	3
114.	Kosgama-Welikanna Road	2½
115.	Panawela-Maniyangama Road	2½
116.	Kahangama-Hidellana—	
	(*a*) From 1st milepost to 1½ milepost ..	4
	(*b*) From 1½ milepost to 4th milepost ..	2½
	(*c*) From 4th milepost to Hidellana ..	4
117.	Rambukkanda turn off-Hangomuwa	4
118.	Avissawela-Kudagama Road	3
119.	Karuwita-Eratna (up to 3rd mile-post ..	4
120.	Basnagala-Nilwala Road	4
121.	Walpola-Hakbellawa Road	4
122.	Udapola-Manikkande Road	2½
123.	Atulugama-Clunes Road	2½
	KANDY (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
124.	Kobbekaduwa-Pallagala-Hataraliyadde Road ..	2½
125.	Katugastota-Halloluwa-Gannoruwa Road ..	2½
126.	Barigama-Halloluwa Road	2½
127.	Gannoruwa-Amunewella Road	2½
128.	Menikdiwella-Tismoda Road	2½
129.	Alakolanga-Muruttalawa Road	2½
130.	Kiribathkumbura-Diyapalagoda Road ..	2½
131.	Ampitiya-Uduwella Road	2½
132.	Ampitiya-Gurudeniya Road	2½
133.	Lower Badulla Road	2½
134.	Poramedulla-Ekiriya-Bowella Road ..	2½
135.	Dimbulkumbura-Dodankumbura Road ..	2½
136.	Hindagala-Gelioya Road	2½
137.	Hurikaduwa-Narampanawa Road	2½
138.	Digana-Orutota Road	2½
139.	Teldeniya-Orutota Road	2½
140.	Udispattu-Rangalle Road	2½
141.	Udispattu-Galmaloya Road	2½
142.	Madugoda-Kanahapitiya Road	2½
143.	Tammetiyana-Kalutenne Road	2½
144.	Moragahamulle-Dunuville Road	2½
145.	Gobbella-Pothuhapuwa (up to 1st milepost) ..	2½
146.	Kammaldeniya-Palletalavinne Road	2½
147.	Napana-Yaggahapitiya Road	2½
148.	Napana-Walala Road	2½
149.	Malpana-Kengalle Road	2½
150.	Nanuoya-Hendeniya Road	2½
151.	Hangurenkette-Unantenne Road	2½
152.	Nugetenne-Weragantota (from 3½ to 8th milepost) ..	2½
153.	Spaar Avenue	2½
154.	Amunupura-Balana Road	2½
155.	Siyambalagoda-Dfyapalagoda Road	2½
156.	Kandakeputenne-Neelawella Road	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
157.	Rikilligaskade-Dimulkumbura Road	2½
158.	Teldeniya-Panwila Road	2½
159.	Loolwatte-Cobbert's Gap (up to ¼ milepost) ..	2½
160.	Madugoda-Hanwella Road (up to 1st milepost) ..	2½
161.	Polgolla-Yatawara Road (up to 2½ milepost) ..	2½
162.	Gunnepana-Polgolle Road (up to 1½ milepost) ..	2½
163.	Kaiwadantenne-Kirimitiya Road	2½
164.	Nattarampota-Yaggahapitiya Road (up to 1st milepost)	2½
165.	Sirimalwatte-Hakketugalle Road (up to 2½ milepost) ..	2½
166.	Meegamana-Wattegama Road (up to ½ milepost) ..	2½
167.	Malpana-Ataragalle Road (up to ½ milepost) ..	2½
168.	Ankelipitiya-Uduwella Road (up to 1½ milepost) ..	2½
169.	Udagama-Wavinne Road (up to ½ milepost) ..	2½
170.	Sirimalwatte-Nattarampota Road (up to ½ milepost) ..	2½
171.	Menikhinna-Keenegalle Road (up to ½ milepost) ..	2½
172.	Wepatana-Gomagoda Road (up to ½ milepost) ..	½2
	MATALE (PUBL C WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
173.	Ambatenne-Bokkawela-Arambekadde Road ..	4
174.	Matale-Rattota-Laggalla Road from 27½ to 36th milepost	4
175.	Heedeniya-Marion Hill Road	4
176.	Wariyapola-Galoya Road	4
177.	Gonnangalla-Madulkele Road	4
178.	Kadugala-Wattegama Road	4
179.	Hataraliyadde-Palagalla Road	2½
180.	Galagedara-Poholiyadde Road	2½
181.	Haggala-Kirindiella-Duckwari Road	2½
182.	Weragama-Bandarapola Road	3
183.	Beeridiwela-Dullewe Road	2½
184.	Totagamuwa-Imbulandanda Road	2½
185.	Hataraliyadde-Galabawa Road	2½
186.	Galagedera-Bogasinna Road (speed not to exceed 8 miles per hour over bridges)	2½
187.	Pujapitiya-Alawatugoda Road	2½
188.	Walala-Pitiyagedera Road	2½
189.	Walala-Wavinna Road	2½
190.	Tenne-Owilikande Road	3
191.	Alwatte-Watagoda Road	3
192.	Kumbiyangoda-Kotuwegedera Road	2½
193.	Laggolla-Illukumbura Road	2½
194.	Akurana-Ounuwila Road	2½
195.	Arambepola-Pathabaragolla Road	2½
196.	Mackannigama-Liyanagaswaguru Road ..	2½
197.	Kaikawela-Kabaragala Road (5th milepost to 6th milepost)	2½
198.	Kabaragala-Kalupana (up to 2½ milepost) ..	2½
199.	Kaduwela-Wehigala-Laliambe Road (up to 1st milepost)	2½
200.	Medawela-Bokkawela Road (up to ¾ milepost) ..	2½
	NUWARA-ELIYA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
201.	Maturata-Padiyapelella Road	2½
202.	Westwardho-Punduluoya Road	2½
203.	Tillicultry-Agras Road	2½
204.	Denike-Makuruppe Road	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
205.	Maturata-Marigold-High Forest Road ..	2½
206.	Ellamulla-Mandara Nuwara Goodwood Road ..	2½
207.	Punduluoya-Sheen-Dunsinane Road	2½
208.	Rappahancock Road	2½
209.	Black Pool Ambewela Horton Plains (Ambewela-Pattipola Section)	2½
210.	Kandapola-Brookside Road	2½
211.	Ambewela-Diyagama Road	2½
212.	Elgin-Ambewela Road	2½
213.	Ramboda-Frotoft Road	2½
214.	Part Amhurst Gap-Portswood Road	2½
215.	Ellamulla-Rockwood-Nuwara Eliya Junction ..	2½
216.	Mahakudugalla-Glen Devon Road	2½
217.	Brookside-Harasbedde Road	2½
218.	Frotoft-Caminathan Road	2½
219.	Waltrim-Radella Road	2½
220.	Kowlahena Road	2½
221.	Tangakella-Abbotsford Road	2½
222.	Agras-Horton-Plains Road	2½
	DIMBULLA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
223.	Approach Roads to Public Buildings.. ..	6
224.	Yalagoda-Daulagala Road	3
225.	Hindagala-Gelioya Road	2½
226.	Bowela-Unambuwe Road	3
227.	Hapugastalawa-Halgolla Road	2½
228.	Glenlock-Loolkandura Road	3
229.	Ratnagiri-Palmerston Road	3
230.	Tyspane-Rogersongama Road	2½
	NORWOOD (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
231.	Hatton-Maskeliya-Monray Road (from 33½ milepost to 36th milepost)	2½
232.	Laxapane-Delhousie Road	2½
233.	Olugantota-Bogawantalawa Road (2nd milepost to 3rd milepost)	2½
234.	Ginigathena-Ellauda Road (from Ginigathena to 1st milepost only)	2½
235.	Aberdeen-Nayawela Road	2½
236.	Somerset -Udehentenna Road (from Somerset to Estate Bungalow only)	2½
237.	Kurunduwatta-Ambalapitiya Road (from Kurunduwatte up to 1st milepost only)	2½
	NALANDA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTNENT) DISTRICT	
238.	Elahera-Pallegama Road (bridge on 30th mile is not fit for any vehicular traffic)	2½
239.	Paldeniya-Koholanwela Road	2½
	GALLE (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
240.	Meetiyagoda-Gonapinuwala Road	2½
241.	Kanneliya Service Road	2½
242.	Dikkumbura-Tittagala Road	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
243.	Welhengoda-Ketaluwa East Road	2½
244.	Eramudugaha-Heenitigala Road	2½
245.	Road to Rural Court-House and Resthouse Imaduwa ..	2½
246.	Wanduramba-Kottawa Road	2½
247.	Ketapola-Omatta Road	2½
248.	Madampe-Meetiyagoda Road	2½
249.	Tiranagama-Pinkanda Road	2½
250.	Gonapinuwala-Majuwana Road	2½
251.	Tanabaddegama-Hammeliya Road	2½
252.	Ratgama-Sandarawala Road	2½
253.	Gintota-Wackwella Road	2½
254.	Bentota-Circular Road	2½
255.	Urugaha-Rantotawila Road	2½
256.	Galwehera-Uragaha Road	2½
257.	Balapitiya-Watugedera Road	2½
258.	Atakohota-Goluwamulla Road	2½
259.	Metiwiliya-Kitulwitigala Road	2½
260.	Telwatte-Kirilagahawila Road	2½
261.	Ambegama-Etkandura Road	2½
262.	Totagamuwa-Rangalla Road	2½
263.	Nayapamula-Unanwitiya Road	2½
264.	Unanwitiya-Nagoda Road	2½
265.	Pitiwela-Ranapanadeniya Road	2½
266.	Ukwatta-Piyadigama Road	2½
267.	Kitilampitiya-Batuwantudawa Road ..	2½
268.	Labuduwa-Godakanda Road	2½
269.	Labuduwa-Narawala Road	2½
270.	Poddala-Keembiya Road	2½
271.	Ovilana-Pitadeniya Road	2½
272.	Akmeemana-Pinnaduwa Road	2½
273.	Pilana-Pinnaduwa Road	2½
274.	Unawatuna-Talpe Road	2½
275.	Dedduwa-Gonagala Road	2½
276.	Gonagala-Kaikawela Road	2½
277.	Kellapotta-Horangalla Road	2½
278.	Induruwa-Galagama Road	2½
279.	Ketamburawa-Unanwitiya Road	2½
280.	Wakwella-Dodangoda Road	2½
281.	Approach road to Red House Habaraduwa ..	2½
282.	Polwatta-Batapola Road	2½
	MATARA (PUBL C WORKS DEPARTMENT) DITTRICT	
283.	Henegama-Telijjawila Road	2½
284.	Beliatta-Kirinda Road	2½
285.	Radawela-Iriyatota Road	2½
286.	Akuressa-Yakbedda Road	2½
287.	Welihinda-Malimboda Road	2½
288.	Aturaliya-Pitakatuwana Road	2½
289.	Nadugala-Attudawa Road	2½
290.	Sapugoda-Gatara-Ransegoda Road	2½
291.	Dondra-Talpawila Road	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
292.	Bandarawatta-Mahamawata Road	2½
293.	Diyagaha-Motagedara Road	2½
294.	Remote Control Wireless Station Road ..	2½
295.	Midigama-Ibbawala Road	2½
296.	Weligama-Panchaliya Road	2½
297.	Yakkalamulla-Ketanwila Road ..	2½
298.	Kodagoda-Dikkumbura Road	2½
299.	Tawalama-Nelluwa Road	2½
300.	Hunnadeniya-Ratmale-Walasgala Road ..	2½
301.	Kekanadure-Ratmale-Dickwella Road ..	2½
302.	Howpe-Makandura Road	2½
303.	Deniyaya-Kiriweldola Road	2½
304.	Unakuruwa-Puwakdenduwa Road	2½
305.	Wehelgoda-Naimana-Aparekka Road.. ..	2½
306.	Diyagaha-Uduwa Road	2½
307.	Kapuduwa-Kadawedduwa Road	2½
308.	Urugamuwa-Bodarakanda Road	2½
309.	Urubokka-Ginneliya Road	2½
310.	Mudugamuwa-Jamburegoda Road	2½
311.	Batawala-Pathegama Road	2½
	HAMBANTOTA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
312.	Kirinda-Palatupana Road	2½
313.	Wiraketiya-Middeniya Road	2½
314.	Gonnoruwa-Mahalewaya Road	2½
315.	Palatupana-Buttawa-Yala Road	4
	PELMADULLA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
316.	Balanogda-Bowatte-Kaltota Road (from 12th milepost to Kaltota)	2½
317.	Alpitiya-Ematiyagoda Road	2½
318.	Galagoda-Weligapola Road (from 2nd milepost to Weligapola)	2½
319.	Godakawella-Ematiyagoda Road	2½
320.	Halmillaketiya-Hingura Road	2½
321.	Morahele-Amupitiya Road	2½
322.	Kelle-Urubokke Road	2½
323.	Ranwala-Ambewila Road ..	2½
324.	Panamure-Mellendiyawala Road	2½
325.	Godakewella-Yapallera Road	2½
326.	Wewelwatte-Agarsland Road	2½
327.	Belihuloya-Horton Plains Road (up to 2nd milepost only)	2½
328.	Pallewella-Medaganoya Road	2½
328A.	Panamure-Eraperuwa Road ..	2½
328B.	Pelmadulla-Kuttapitiya Road (up to ½ milepost) ..	2½
	JAFFNA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
329.	Arialai Road	2½
330.	Chavakachcheri-Nunavil Road	2½
331.	Maduvil South-Chavakachcheri Road ..	2½
332.	Old Road at Chavakachcheri	2½
333.	Atchchelu Road	2½
334.	Chemanikulam Road	2½
335.	Kopay Old Road	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
336.	Atchchuveli-Navakeri Road	2½
337.	Udupiddy-Karnavai Road	2½
338.	Thondaimannar-Udupiddy Road	2½
339.	Kadduvan-Myliddy Road	2½
340.	Kankesanturai Cross Road	2½
341.	Maviddapuram-Vayavilan Road	2½
342.	Thyiddy Road	2½
343.	Sandilipay-Pandaterripu Road	2½
344.	Innuvil-Manipay Road	2½
345.	Mallakam-Punnalaikadduvan Road	2½
346.	Punnalaikadduvan-Kurumbachitty Road ..	2½
347.	Evenai-Punnalaikadduvan Road	2½
348.	Elalai-Kadduvan Road	2½
349.	Anaicottai Lagoon Road	2½
350.	Sangarathai-Araly Road	2½
351.	Sangarathai Tank Road	2½
352.	Anaicottai-Kakatheevu Road	2½
353.	Pandatherippu-Sambilituraí Road	2½
354.	Moolai Road	2½
355.	Lawton Kanagasabai Road	2½
356.	Navaly Church Road..	2½
357.	Navaly Market Road..	2½
358.	Annurkai-Urumpirai Road ..	2½
359.	Alaveddy Road	2½
360.	Tellipalai-Maviddapuram Road	2½
361.	Alaveddy Dutch Road	2½
362.	Chullipuram Road	2½
363.	Navaly New Road	2½
364.	Old Road at Anaicottai	2½
365.	Kokkuvil West Road	2½
366.	Mandaitivu Road	2½
367.	Mankumpan Road	2½
368.	Naranthanai-Kayts Road	2½
369.	Naranthanai-Karampan Road	2½
370.	Maveli-Periyathurai Road	2½
371.	East Coast Nainativu Road	2½
372.	Kaithady Lane	2½
373.	Thatchchanthoppu Road	2½
374.	Thampalai-Valalai Road	2½
375.	Polikandy-Malisanthai Road	2½
376.	Allaipiddy Road	2½
377.	Oluvil Road	2½
378.	Vellai Road	2½
379.	Eruveli Road	2½
	VAVUNIYA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
380.	Mullaitivu-Koddilai Road (11th milepost to 17½ milepost)	2½
381.	Ratmalgahawewa-Kebitigollawa Road ..	2½
382.	Main Road to Vattapalai	2½
383.	Approach Road to Metal Quarry on the 17th mile Mankulam-Mullaitivu	2½
384.	Alambil to Beech	2½
385.	Mamaduwa-Maraiiuppai Road (up to 2nd milepost)	
386.	Galanaddinakulam-Asikulam Road ..	2½
387.	Ettakande-Mailagaswewa Road	2½
388.	Horowapotane-Kapugollewa Road (up to 4th milepost)	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	MANNAR (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
389.	Approach roads to Railway station and Goods shed-Manathulam and Thoddaveli	2½
390.	Uyilandulam-Manatkulam-Nanaddan Road (up to 5th milepost)	2½
	ANURADHAPURA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
391.	Welioya-Tammannawa Road	2½
392.	Ranoruwa-Helembewa-Oyamaduwa Road ..	2½
393.	Anuradhapura-Arippu Road (10th to 12th milepost) ..	2½
394.	Kahatagasdigiliya-Konwewa Road	2½
395.	Katukeliyawa-Gambirigaswewa Road ..	2½
396.	Wetiyawa-Pahamunugama Road	2½
397.	Nuwarawewa Bund Approach Road	2½
398.	Ikkirigollawa-Ratmalgahawewa Road ..	2½
399.	Ulukkulama-Eliyapattuwa Road	2½
400.	Alittana-Turuwilla Road	2½
401.	Kahatagasdigiliya-Kainnattama Road ..	2½
402.	Potana-Ihalagama Road	2½
403.	Eppawela-Nelukulama Road	2½
	PALLAI (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
404.	Karaveddy Road	
405.	Pooneryn-Vellankulam Road (speed 5 miles per hour)	2½
406.	Paranthan-Pooneryn Road	2½
407.	Rose Road	2½
408.	Oddisuddan-Puthukkudieruppu Road ..	2½
409.	Karachchi-Puthukkudieruppu Road	2½
410.	Approach road to Elephant Pass Resthouse ..	2½
411.	Chavakachcheri-Kachchai Road	2½
412.	Eluthumadduval-Kilaly Road (up to 2nd milepost) ..	2½
413.	Meesalai-Varany Road	2½
414.	Nelliyady-Karanavai Road	2½
415.	Point Pedro East Coast Road	2½
416.	Puloly Hospital-Vallipuram Road	2½
417.	Thumpalai Road	2½
418.	Thunnalai-Vallipuram Road	2½
419.	Chettiyakurichchy in Pooneryn	2½
420.	Karanavai South Road	2½
421.	Karanavai North Road	2½
422.	Viraly-Varany Road	2½
423.	Chavakachcheri Dutch Road	2½
424.	Viravany-Vathiravattai Road	2½
425.	Mirisuvil-Government School Road	2½
426.	Maravanpulo Road	2½
427.	Meesalai-Allarai-Kachchai Road	2½
428.	Maruthankerney-Aliyavalai Road	2½
429.	Iyakkachchi-Passbuck-Shutt Road (up to 1st milepost)	2½
430.	Warburtons Road (2nd milepost to 4th milepost)	2½
431.	Kachchai-Ketpaly Road	2½
	BADULLA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
432.	Demodera-Gannaverella Road	2½
433.	Mailagastenne-Spring Valley-Hindagalla Road ..	2½
434.	Ketawela-Keenakelle Road	2½
435.	Welikemulla-Wewelhinna Road (up to 2nd milepost) ..	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
436.	Yapama-Madulsima Road (5th mile-post to 9th mile post)	2½
437.	Ensalwatte-Loggaloya Road	2½
438.	Namunukula-Devatura-Kalugala Road ..	2½
439.	Lunugala-Madulsima Road	2½
440.	Cannaverella-Pingarawa Road	2½
441.	Hingurugamuwa-Rock Hill Road	2½
442.	Badulla-Gobo-Metigahatenne Road	2½
443.	Bandarawela-Heeloya Road (up to 1st mile-post) ..	2½
444.	Passara-Nandeniya Road	2½
445.	Mundandura-Kosgolla Road	2½
446.	Pingarawa-Devatura Road	2½
447.	Nahavilla-Pingarawa Road	2½
	DIYATALAWA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
448.	Ohiya to Junction of Horton Plains Road (3¼ to 4½ mile-post)	2½
449.	Welimada-Amhurst Road (up to 3rd mile-post) ..	2½
	BATTICALOA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
450.	Eravur-Punnaikudah Road	2½
451.	Ichchalampathai Road	2½
452.	Urany Road	2½
453.	Thimilativu Ferry Road	2½
454.	Kiran Ferry Road	2½
455.	Oddaimavady-Miravodai Road	2½
456.	Thalankudah-Manmunai-Mavdimunmari Road ..	2½
457.	Palamunai Road	2½
	KALMUNAI (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
458.	Thalankudah-Manmunai-Mavadimunmari Road (Beyond 2nd mile)	2
459.	Oluvil Road	2½
460.	Karunkodaitivu-Paddiyadipiddi Road ..	2½
461.	Thuraineelvanai Ferry Road	2½
462.	Thuraineelavanai Village Road	2½
	KOSLANDA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
463.	Obbecotte-Dembagalla Road	2½
464.	TanamalwilaHambegamuwa (up to 10th mile-post) ..	2½
465.	Buttala-Okkampitiya Road	2½
466.	Approach road to Alupotha Town	2½
467.	Kalupahana Valley Road	2½
468.	Ela-Wellawaya Road (up to 1½ mile-post) ..	2½
	KURUNEGALA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
469.	Melsiripura-Madahapola Road (upto 4½ mile-post) ..	2½
470.	Pilikade-Handurukande Road	2½
471.	Shakerley Estate Road	2½
472.	Weuda-Malliyagoda Road (up to river) approximately 1 mile	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weiht Tons
	CHILAW (PUBLIC WOKKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
473.	Tuntota-Mandakondana Road	2½
474.	Bangadeniya-Pothukulam Road (4th to 6¼ mile-post) ..	2½
475.	Katuneriya-Sirigampola (¼ to 1¾ mile-post) ..	2½
476.	Andigama-Pothukulama Road	2½
477.	Bowatte-Deduru Oya Road (up to 5th mile-post) ..	2½
478.	Manatkulam-Kokawila Road	2½
479.	Andigama-Ratambalaoya Road	2½
480.	Periyamaduwa-Kamandaluwa Road	2½
481.	Road connecting Manatkulam, Kokkawila and Madampe-Vilattawa	2½
482.	Nabodawa-Rathambulaoya Road	2½
483.	Bowatte-Deduruoya Road (5th mile-post to 7½ mile-post)	2½
484.	Bowatte-Mandakondana Road	2½
485.	Kuliyapitiya-Padiwela Road	2½
486.	Giratalana-Akurana Road	2½
487.	Embewa-Gaiyala Road	2½
488.	Anavilundawa Road	2½
489.	Maiyawa-Anavilunduwa Road	2½
490.	Maiyawa Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridge Nos. 2/1 and 2/2)	2½
491.	Kelegama-Adippola Road	2½
492.	Rajakadaluwa-Puniyadikulama Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per houu over bridge No. 2/5) ..	2½
493.	Karukkuliya Road	2½
494.	Bangadeniya-Karukkupone Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridge No. 2/3) ..	2½
495.	Mandalana-Deduruoya Road	2½
496.	Vilattawa-Deduruoya Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridge No. 1/9)	2½
497.	Malwatte-Karawita Road	2½
498.	Maradankulama Road (speed to to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridge No. 1/1)	2½
499.	Palubingiriya-Nankadawara Road	2½
500.	Palubingiriya-Ratmalagara Road	2½
501.	Panirendawa-Dumalasuriya Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridge No. 3/5) ..	2½
502.	Kudirippuwa-Kachchakaduwa Road	2½
503.	Galmuruwa-Udalawela Road	2½
504.	Pothuwile-Karukkuwatawana Road	2½
505.	Karukkuwatawana-Sembukya Road	2½
506.	Madampe-Karukkawa Road	2½
507.	Mahawewa-Thoduwawa Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridges Nos. 2/1 and 2/6)	2½
508.	Kudawewa-Panihiliyagama Road	2½
509.	Ihalawalhapitiya-Halpanwila Road	2½
510.	Walahapitiya-Pilakatumulla Road	2½
511.	Walahapitiya-Medagoda Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridge No. 4/7) ..	2½
512.	Muttibendiwila-Talgasagara Road	2½
513.	Halpanwila-Kadaimpara Road (speed to exceed 4 miles over bridge No. 2/1)	2½
514.	Nattandiya-Pilakatumulla Road	2½
515.	Mattakotuwa Sea Beach Road	2½
516.	Mudukatuwa-Mawila Road	2½
517.	Dummalasuriya-Dunkannawa Road (8th mile-post to 12th mile-post (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridge No. 1213)	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
518.	Kirimetiyana-Taulawela Road	2½
519.	Kirimetiyana-Kundirapola Road (up to 2nd mile-post)	3
520.	Kolinjadiya-Nainamadama Road	2½
521.	Part Dunkannawa Irabodayagama Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridges Nos. 8/1 and 8/2)	2½
522.	Kirimetiyana-Wekada Road	3
523.	Andigama-Ratambala Oya Road	2½
524.	Mandalana-Wanduressakotuwa Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridges Nos. 8/1, 9/2, 10/1, 11/3 and 12/1)	2½
525.	Pulichchakulam-Udappu Road (up to 1¼ mile-post) (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over Bridges No. 1/5, 1/1)	2½
526.	Marawila Church Road	2½
	MARADANKADAWALA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
527.	Galkulam-Yakkala Road	2½
528.	Kalawewa-Avukana Road	2½
529.	Hiripitiyagama-Vijitapura Road	2½
	TRINCOMALEE (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
530.	Road from 23rd mile Trincomalee-Anuradhapura Road to Ketaghewa through Penikettiyawa ..	2½
531.	Paddimedu-Kovilkuddyuruppu Road ..	2½
532.	Kantalai Road	2½
533.	Sinhalese Section Road (13th mile-post to 17th mile-post	2½
534.	Penikettiyawa Road	2½
535.	Kuchchaveli-Kallampathaikulam Road (up to 3rd mile-post)	2½
536.	Sampur-Illakantalai Road	2½
537.	Tirapane-Kimbulapitiya Road	2½
538.	Pulmoddai-Tenamarawedi Road	2½
539.	Amaravayal-Eramadu Road	2½
540.	Part Old Batticaloa Road	2½
541.	Periyakulam Road	2½
542.	Horowapotana-Alutya Road	2½
	(*a*) up to 5th mile-post	2½
	(*b*) 20th milepost to 25th mile-post ..	2½
543.	Minneriya-Galoya Road	2½
544.	Toppur-Kaddaidparichan Road	2½
	PUTTALAM (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
545.	Alankudah-Noraicholai Road	2½
546.	Ihalapuliyankulam-Pahalapulinkulam Road (4 miles per hour over culverts)	2½
547.	Anamaduwa-Tattewewa Road	2½
548.	Arachchivillu Reservation Road	2½
549.	Karuwalagasawewa-Meeyellawa Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles over timber bridge) ..	2½
550.	Mahagalkadawela-Mahenaneriya Road (up to 3rd mile post)	2½
551.	Danikottuwa-Ambanpola Road (speed not to exceed 4 miles per hour over bridge No. 1315) ..	2½
552.	Ambanpola-Ehetuwewa Road (up to 4th mile-post)	2½
553.	Anamaduwa-Galgamuwa Road (6th mile-post to 25th mile-post)	2½
554.	Ambale-Mahananeriya Road (up to 4th mile-post) ..	2½
555.	Vannativillu-Karative Road	2½

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	Column I	Coloumn II Maximum Weight Tons
	DANDAGAMUWA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) DISTRICT	
556.	Kalugamuwa-Vilakatupotha Road	2½
557.	Katupotha-Moonamaldeniya Road	2½
558.	Dirumpitiya-Maharachchimulla Road ..	2½
559.	Paragammana-Horakelly Road	2½
560.	Malpitiya-Piduruwella Road	2½
561.	Boyawalana-Talwatta Road	2½
562.	Malpitiya-Uhumiya Road	2½
563.	Dunkannawa-Irabodayagama Road	2½
564.	Hamhamunna-Dampitiya Road	2½
565.	Wedanda-Dickwehera Road	2½
566.	Pallendeniya-Dikwehera Road	2½
567.	Maharagama-Horakelly Road	2½
568.	Indiwinna-Lihiriyagama Road	2½
569.	Mawiwela-Horombawa Road	2½
570.	Muruthenge-Diyadora Road	2½
571.	Uhumiya-Kinigaspitiya Road	3
572.	Amunugama-Godawita Road	2½
573.	Yangalmodara-Waduwawa Road	3
574.	Waduwawa-Morawalapitiya Road	2½
575.	Patanduwa-Udugama Road	2½
576.	Yakwila-Horatapola Road	2½
577.	Epaladeniya-Bodimulla Road	2½
578.	Dambadeniya-Labuyaya Road	2½
579.	Mutugala-Bihalpola Road	2½
580.	Kirimetiyana-Wekada Road	2½
581.	Wekada-Galweka Road—	
	(*a*) up to 1½ milepost	3
	(*b*) from 1½ milepost to Galweka	2½
582.	Morukkuliya-Etiwewela Road	2½
583.	Kadawelagadera-Vittikuli Road	2½
584.	Padeniya-Kobeigana Road	2½
585.	Walpola-Hanhamuna Road	2½
586.	Yahalegedera-Panagamuwa Road	2½
587.	Dandagamuwa-Uduwela Road	2½
588.	Approach roads to Resthouse and Circuit Bungalows ..	2½
	HIGHWAYS IN CHARGE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND VILLAGE COMMITTEES	
	WESTERN PROVINCE	
	Urban Council, Kalutara	
589.	First Cross Street, Kalutara North	4
590.	Old Ferry Road, Kalutara North	4
591.	Reverside Road, Kalutara South (up to Lock Gate) ..	4
592.	Second Cross Street, Kalutara North ..	4
593.	Sri Sumangala Road South (up to Public Works Department Office), Kalutara North	4
594.	Temple Road up to Arrack Warehouse, No. 1, Kalutara North	4
	Urban Council, Panadura	
595.	Main Street (from 3rd Cross Road Junction up to 17th mile deviation), (Public Works Department) ..	4

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	Colnmn I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	Urban Council, Kolonnawa	
596.	Frazer Road	3
597.	Sugunasara Road	3
	Village Committee, Panadura and Talpiti Baddas	
597A.	Horetuduwa Ganga shala Road	3
	CENTRAL PROVINCE	
	Urban Council, Gampola	
598.	Illawature Road	3
599.	Mount Temple Quarry Road	3
600.	Rubbish Depot Road	3
601.	Slaughter-house Road	3
	Municipal Council, Nuwara Eliya	
602.	Park Road	3
603.	Hill Street	3
604.	Chapel Street	3
605.	Cross Street	4
606.	Pedro Road	3
607.	Church Road	4
608.	Havelock Drive	3
609.	Wedderburn Road	4
610.	Haddon Hill Road	3
611.	Approach Road to Military Barracks.. ..	3
612.	Buona Vista Road (up to overhead bridge) ..	4
613.	Clinic Road	4
	SOUTHERN PROVINCE	
	Urban Council, Matara	
614.	Uyanwatta Circular Road	3
615.	Rahula Road (speed over bridge not to exceed 4 miles per hour)	3
616.	Kadaweediya 3rd Cross Road	6
617.	Nupe 5th Cross Road	3
618.	Nupe 6th Cross Road	3
618A.	Nupe 7th Cross Road	3
619.	Welegoda Road	3
619A.	Polhena Road	3
	Town Council, Dondra	
620.	Lighthouse Road, Dondra, between its junction with Matara-Hambantota Road and its junction with Kiralawella Road	3
	Municipal Council, Galle	
621.	China Garden Front Street between Wackwella road and Havelock Road	5
622.	Havelock Road	5
623.	Jail Road	5
624.	Leyn Boan Cross Street	5

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
625.	Fort-Roads with the circle fromed from the old Gate comprising parts of— (*a*) Hospital Street from the Old Gate to the junction of Pedlar Street ; (*b*) Pedlar Street from Hospital Street to the junction of Church Street ; (*c*) Church Street from Pedlar Streett to Queeen Street and (*d*) Queen Street	5
626.	Pedlar Street from its junction with Church Street to the Office of the Medical Officer of Health ..	5
627.	Rampart Street, from Hospital Street ot Messrs. Volkart Brothers Yard	5
628.	Road from Customs Road to New Gate ..	5
629.	Talbot Town Road between Colombo-Galle Road and Wackwella Road	5
630.	Fowl Street	5
631.	Ward Street	5
632.	Pettigalwawatte Cross Road	5
633.	Wackwella Road from its junction with Colombo-Galle Road to its junction with Kitulampitiya Road ..	5
634.	Richmond Hill Road from its junction with Wackwella Road to its jundction with Colombo-Galle Road ..	5
635.	Kumbalwella Road from its junction with Wackwella Road to its junction with Galle-Baddegama Road ..	5
636.	Kitulampitiya Road from its junction with Wackwella Road to its junction with Galle-Baddegama Road ..	5
	Village Committee, Ahangama	
637.	Atadahiwatta-Gulugaha Road (Speed over bridges not to exceed 15 miles per hour)	2½
	Village Committee, Kodagoda	
638.	Batemulla-Kalugahakanda Road (Sppeed over bridges not to exceed 6 miles per hour)	2½
639.	Tokatiyamulla-Ambeykumbura Road (Speed over bridges not to exceed 6 miles per hour) ..	2½
640.	Panchaliya-Walawwewatte road(Speed over bridges not to exceed 6 miles per hour)	2½
	NORTHERN PROVINCE	
	Town Council, Mullaitivu	
641.	Sea Beach Road, Mullaitivu	2½
642.	Road from St. Mary's Church to Salt Stores, Mullaitivu	2½
	Municipal Council, Jaffna	
643.	Anathanvadaly Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
644.	Ammansanthy Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
645.	Beach Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
646.	Brown Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
647.	Chapel Street (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
648.	Chemmah Street (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
649.	Chetty Street (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
650.	Cherniya Street (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
651.	Cherubim Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
652.	Columbuthurai Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
653.	Canagaratnam Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
654.	David Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
655.	First Cross Street (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
656.	Fourth Cross Street (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
657.	Front Street (Speed ove bridges : Town Regulation speed only.)	3
658.	Grave Yard Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
659.	Kannathiddy Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
660.	Maravakkulam Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
661.	Martyn Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
662.	Nachchimarkovil Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
663.	Navanthurai Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
664.	Nedunkulam Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
665.	Neeraviady North Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
666.	Nallore 2nd mile Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
667.	Neeraviady East Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
668.	Oddumuadam Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
669.	Old Store Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
670.	Pachchuvalai Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed only)	3
671.	Paddankaddykulam Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3
672.	Pirrappankulam Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3
673.	Pungankulam Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3
674.	Rakka Street (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3
675.	Rasavinthoddam Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3
676.	Second Cross Street (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
677.	Sivan Kovil, Pannai Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3
678.	Sivappirakasan Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3
679.	Taffs Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3
680.	Tharakkulam Road except portion through esplanade between Kankesanthurai Road junction and esplanade junction (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3
681.	Third Cross Street (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3
682.	Thundampiddy Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3
683.	Villondy Road (Speed over bridges : Town Regulation speed)	3
	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA	
	Urban Council, Balangoda	
684.	Pettiyagala Road from junction of Old Road, Balangoda to Sanitary Board limits	2½
685.	Old Road, Balangoda from junction with Public Works Department Main Road to junction with Pettiyagala Road	2½
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE	
	Municipal Council, Kurunegala	
686.	Bandawa-Udapola Road (up to Municipal Council limits)	4

[10,771/4-3-1955.]

THIRD SCHEDULE

HIGHWAYS IN THE CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

687.	Colombo-Galle Road from Colombo up to the 10th mile post only	13
688.	Dematagoda-Wellampitya Road up to the 5½ mile post only	13

[10,771/4-3-1955.]

FOURTH SCHEDULE

HIGHWAYS IN THE CHARGE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND VILLAGE COMMITTEES

WESTERN PROVINCE

Urban Council, Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia

689.	Parakrama Avenue	2½
690.	Kalubowila Road (speed over bridge 15 miles per hour)	2½

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	Column I	Column II Maximum Weight Tons
	Municipal Council, Negombo	
691.	St. Sebastian's Road (speed over bridge not to exceed 6 miles per hour)	4
692.	Sea Street	4
693.	Esplanade Road	4
694.	Selby Road	4
695.	Visterini Avenue	4
	NORTHERN PROVINCE	
	Town Council, Point Pedro	
696.	Thumpalai Road	2½
697.	First Cross Street	2½
698.	Second Cross Street	2½
699.	Third Cross Street	2½
	EASTERN PROVINCE	
	Urban Council, Batticaloa	
700.	Courthouse Road (speed over bridges not to exceed 10 miles per hour)	2½
701.	Nash Drive (speed over bridges not to exceed 10 miles per hour)	2½
702.	Market Road (speed over bridges not to exceed 10 miles per hour)	2½
	NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE	
	Urban Council, Anuradhapura	
703.	Cameron Road	6
704.	Mosque Road	6
705.	Hindu Temple Road	6
	SOUTHERN PROVINCE	
	Village Committee, Kodagoda	
706.	Howper-Mayakaduwa Road, Section A (speed over bridges not to exceed 6 miles per hour) ..	2½
707.	Wathawana-Divelhena Road (speed over bridges not to exceed 6 miles per hour)	2½
708.	Palleaddera-Jamburegoda Road (speed over bridges not to exceed 6 miles per hour)	2½

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SECTIONS 143, 166 AND 237

Regulations not reproduced.

SECTION 146

No Regulations.

SECTIONS 150 (1) AND 237

Regulations not reproduced.

SECTIONS 150, 164 (2), AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (SIGNS AND NOTICES) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Signs and Notices) Regulations, 1951.

2. (1) Traffic signs that may be erected or exhibited under section 164 of the Act shall have substantially the forms specified in the First Schedule hereto.

(2) Each traffic sign assigned the number specified in the First Schedule hereto and enumerated in column 1 of the table hereunder shall have the significance mentioned in the corresponding entry in column 2 of that table.

Column I	Column II
Part 1 No. 1	The limit of the speed of motor vehicles
Part 1 No. 2	The limit of the laden weight of a motor vehicle
Part 1 No. 3	A place where parking of motor vehicles is prohibited
Part 3 No. 1	A place set apart for the parking of motor vehicles
Part 1 No. 4	A zone where sound signals are prohibited
Part 1 No. 5	The proximity of a hospital
Part 1 No. 6	The proximity of a school
Part 1 No. 6	The proximity of a children's playground
Part 1 No. 7	A place where pedestrians may cross a highway

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Column I	Column II
Part 1 No. 8	A highway into which the entry of motor vehicles is prohibited
Part 1 No. 8	A highway on which motor vehicles shall be driven only in one direction
Part 1 No. 8	A place where motor vehicles shall not be turned to the right
Part 1 No. 8	A place where motor vehicles shall not be truned to the left
Part 1 No. 8	A highway where the use of motor vehicles is prohibited
Part 1 No. 9	A place where motor vehicles shall be turned left only
Part 1 No. 9	A place where motor vehicles shall be turned right only
Part 2 No. 1 with symbol No. 3	A place where two bends on a highway are in close proximity to each other, the first being on the right
Part 2 No. 1 with symbol No. 2	A place where two bends on a h ghway are in close proximity to each other, the first being on the left
Part 2 No. 1 with symbol No. 4	A place where there is a corner on a highway on its right
Part 2 No. 1 with symbol No. 5	A place where there is a corner on a highway on its left
Part 2 No. 1 with symbol No. 6	A place where a level crossing on a highway is protected by gates
Part 2 No. 1 with symbol No. 7	A place where a level crossing on a highway is not protected by gates
Part 2 No. 1 with symbol No. 8	A place where one highway meets another without interesecting
Part 2 No. 1 with symbol No. 9	A place where two or more highways intersect
Part 2 No. 1 with symbol No. 10	A place on a highway where there is another highway meeting it on the right
Part 2 No. 1 with symbol No. 11	A place on a highway where there is another highway meeting it on the left
Part 2 No. 1 with symbol No. 12	A place at which two or more highways intersect where there is a circular space in the middle
Part 2 No. 1 with symbol No. 13	The proximity of a steep hill
Part 3 No. 2	A place where motor vehicles shall be driven on the left only
Part 3 No. 3	A place on a highway where omnibuses may be halted to take up or set down passengers and goods

3. Where definition plates shown on any drawing in the First Schedule are used, any instructions or information specified thereon shall be in Sinhalese or Tamil or in Sinhalese and Tamil with English thereafter only as a second or third optional language, as the case may be, as determined by the competent authority.

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4. On the reverse side of every traffic sign or notice erected or exhibited for the purposes of section 164 of the Act, the competent authority shall cause to be displayed in letters not less than half an inch in height, the name of such authority immediately preceded by the words " By order of ".

5. In the case of any traffic sign erected under the repealed Motor Car Ordinance, and kept in force by Section 242 (6) of this Act, if any instructions or symbols thereon are materially different from the instructions or symbols on a sign for a similar purpose specified in these regulations, the competent authority shall cause such sign to be made to conform to the requirements of these regulations within two years from the date on which these regulations come into force.

6. (1) For the purpose of indicating that motor vehicles shall not be parked on any part of a highway on which parking or halting is restricted or prohibited, signs may be used consisting of yellow rectangular markings, 54 inches in length and 9 inches in width painted on the upper surface of the kerb of the highway at suitable intervals for the full length of that part of the highway to which the restriction or prohibition applies. Such signs may be used in conjunction with or without sign No. 3 of Part I of the First Schedule hereto.

(2) Where a traffic sign indicating an omnibus stopping place has been erected on any highway, no motor vehicle shall be halted or parked on that side of the highway on which the traffic sign has been erected for a distance of 30 feet from such sign.

7. Lines which may be continuous or broken, may be placed on highways for indicating—

(*a*) places where traffic must stop when required to do so either by a police officer engaged in the control of traffic or by a light signal ;

(*b*) the course to be taken by traffic at junctions of highways, corners and curves ;

(*c*) the proximity and situation of street refuges ;

(*d*) the lane to be used by pedestrians at pedestrian crossings ;

(*e*) the division of the highway into traffic lanes ; or

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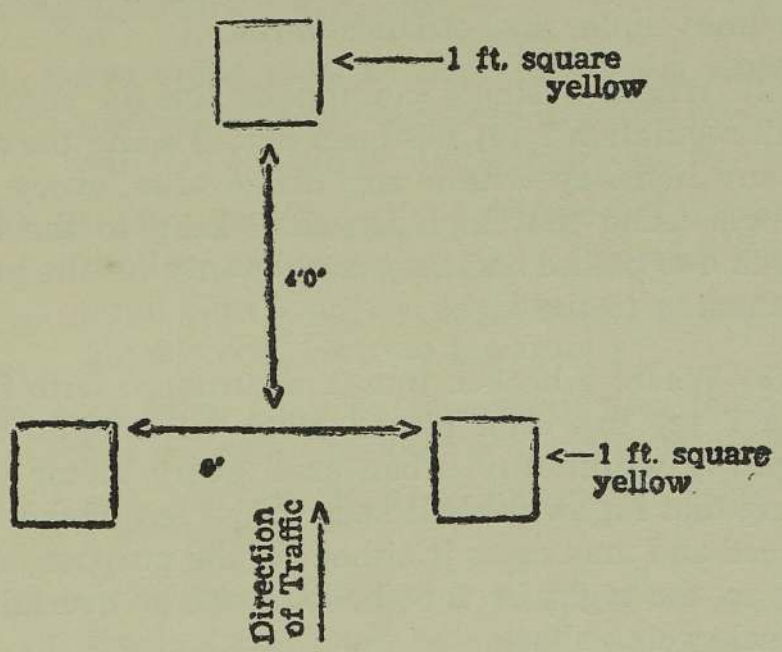
(*f*) the reservation of parts or portions of the highway for parking of motor vehicles and the alignment at which the vehicles shall be parked.

8. The colour of the lines used for the purposes stated in regulation 7 shall be yellow or white, not less than 4 inches and not more than 5 inches wide, and the lines may either be painted, or may be made of metal or other suitable material, or may consist of studs or plates. Such studs or plates shall be so fixed that their outer edges are flush with the adjacent surface of the highway and no part of such studs or plates projects more than three-quarter of an inch above such surface.

9. (1) For the purpose of indicating the impending approach to a dangerous point on, or part of, a highway, the sign as illustrated hereunder, that is to say, a single sign of three squares or a series of such signs longitudinally, may be used on that half of the highway which will be used by the traffic to which the warning is intended, with the apex of the triangle formed by the three squares pointing in the direction in which the dangerous point or part of the highway lies.



(2) The squares referred to in paragraph (1) may be painted or if made of metal or other suitable material, may be inlaid into the highway and at the centre of each such square a reflector stud may be fixed in the manner described in regulation 8.

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(3) Where a sign or signs are used on a highway in accordance with paragraph (1), no motor vehicle shall be driven at a greater speed than 12 miles per hour over that part of the highway indicated by such sign or signs.

10. (1) For the purposes of section 150 (2) of the Act, a warning notice shall be in accordance with the requirements of the drawing specified in the Second Schedule hereto.

(2) Where two or more highways intersect, the licensing authority shall declare which of such highways is the main road for the purposes of section 150 (1) of the Act and cause warning notices in accordance with paragraph (1), to be erected at suitable points on the highway or highways other than the highway declared to be the main road.

[L 0,711/10-9-1954.]

11. (1) Where double continuous lines in accordance with regulation 7 (*e*) have been placed along the middle of any highway within any urban area, every motor vehicle using that highway shall keep to the left of the lines so placed and shall not cross the lines under any circumstances.

(2) Where a single continuous line in accordance with regulation 7 (*e*) has been placed along the middle of any highway within any urban area, every motor vehicle using that highway shall keep to the left of the line so placed and may cross it only for the purpose of turning to the right.

(3) Where a broken line in accordance with regulation 7 (*e*) has been placed along the middle of any highway within any urban area, every motor vehicle using that highway shall keep to the left of the line so placed and may cross it either for the purpose of turning to the right or for the purpose of overtaking a vehicle going ahead.

12. (1) A pedestrian crossing shall be used by foot passengers, with the utmost despatch and without loitering thereon, for the purpose of passing from one side of a highway to the other side.

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(2) Every motor vehicle approaching a pedestrian crossing shall proceed at such speed as to be able, if necessary, to stop before reaching such crossing.

(3) Every motor vehicle approaching a pedestrian crossing where traffic is not for the time being controlled by a police officer or by light signals shall, if any foot passenger is on the highway at such crossing or in the act of stepping on to the highway at such crossing be brought to a halt at such crossing and may thereafter proceed with due regard to the safety of any such foot passenger.

(4) No motor vehicle shall be stopped whether wholly or partly upon a pedestrian crossing unless—

(*a*) it is prevented from proceeding by circumstances beyond the control of the driver, or

(*b*) it is necessary to so stop in order to avoid an accident.

13. Light signals may be used for the control of motor traffic and such signals shall be in accordance with the following provisions :—

(*a*) three lights shall be used facing the stream of traffic which the signal is intended to control, one red, one amber and one green ;

(*b*) the lamps showing the coloured lights aforesaid shall be arranged vertically, the lamp showing a red light being the uppermost and that showing a green light the lowermost ;

(*c*) each lamp shall be separately illuminated and the effective diameter of the lens thereof shall not be less than 8 inches or more than 8 1/4 inches ;

(*d*) the height of the centre of the green lens from the highway shall be 7 feet and 6 inches, but if there is a gradient on the highway the height may be increased to not more than 10 feet ;

(*e*) the centres of the lenses shall not be more than fourteen inches apart ;

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(*f*) the head of the signal enclosing the lamps, and the post, if any, on which it is supported, shall be painted black and white in alternate horizontal bands ; and

(*g*) the sequence of the signal lights shown for the purpose of controlling vehicular traffic shall be as follows :—

(i) Red

(ii) Amber and red together

(iii) Green

(iv) Amber

14. (1) The significance of the light signals referred to in regulation 13 shall be as follows :—

(*a*) the red signal shall be taken as prohibiting motor traffic to proceed beyond the stop-line on the highway provided in conjunction with the signals until the green signal is shown ;

(*b*) the amber-with-red signal shall be taken to denote an impending change in the indications given by the signal from red to green but shall not be taken to alter the prohibitory significance of the red signal ;

(*c*) the green signal shall be taken to indicate that motor traffic may pass the signal and proceed straight on or to the left or to the right with due regard to the safety of other users of the highway and subject to the directions of any police officer or other duly authorized person who may be engaged in the regulation of traffic ; and

(*d*) the amber signal shown alone shall be taken as prohibiting motor traffic from proceeding beyond the stop-line except in the case of any vehicle which when the signal first appears is so close to the said line that it cannot safely be stopped before passing the line :

Provided that where a green arrow is used in conjunction with a light signal motor vehicles may proceed in the direction indicated by that arrow during such

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time as the arrow is so illuminated notwithstanding that they would otherwise be required by the signal to stop.

(2) In this regulation, "stop-line" means a line painted across a highway at a place where light signals have been erected for the purpose of regulating traffic.

15. Such traffic signs or notices as may be considered suitable may be erected or exhibited under section 164 (2) of the Act for any purpose other than a purpose for which a sign has been prescribed in these regulations. All such traffic signs and notices shall be of non-permanent construction.

16. In the event of any disagreement between any two or more competent authorities relating to the erection or exhibition of any traffic sign or notice, any such authority may appeal to the Commissioner.

17. Where an appeal is made to the Commissioner under regulation 16, he shall hold an inquiry at which all the parties to the disagreement and any other person interested in the erection or exhibition of the traffic sign or notice shall be given an opportunity of being heard.

18. (1) The decision of the Commissioner made after an inquiry under regulation 12 shall be final.

(2) It shall be the duty of the competent authority or authorities to erect or exhibit a traffic sign or notice in accordance with the decision of the Commissioner.

19. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Motor Traffic Act;

"competent authority" means the authority empowered under section 164 of the Act to erect traffic signs and notices; and

"licensing authority" has the same meaning as in the Act.

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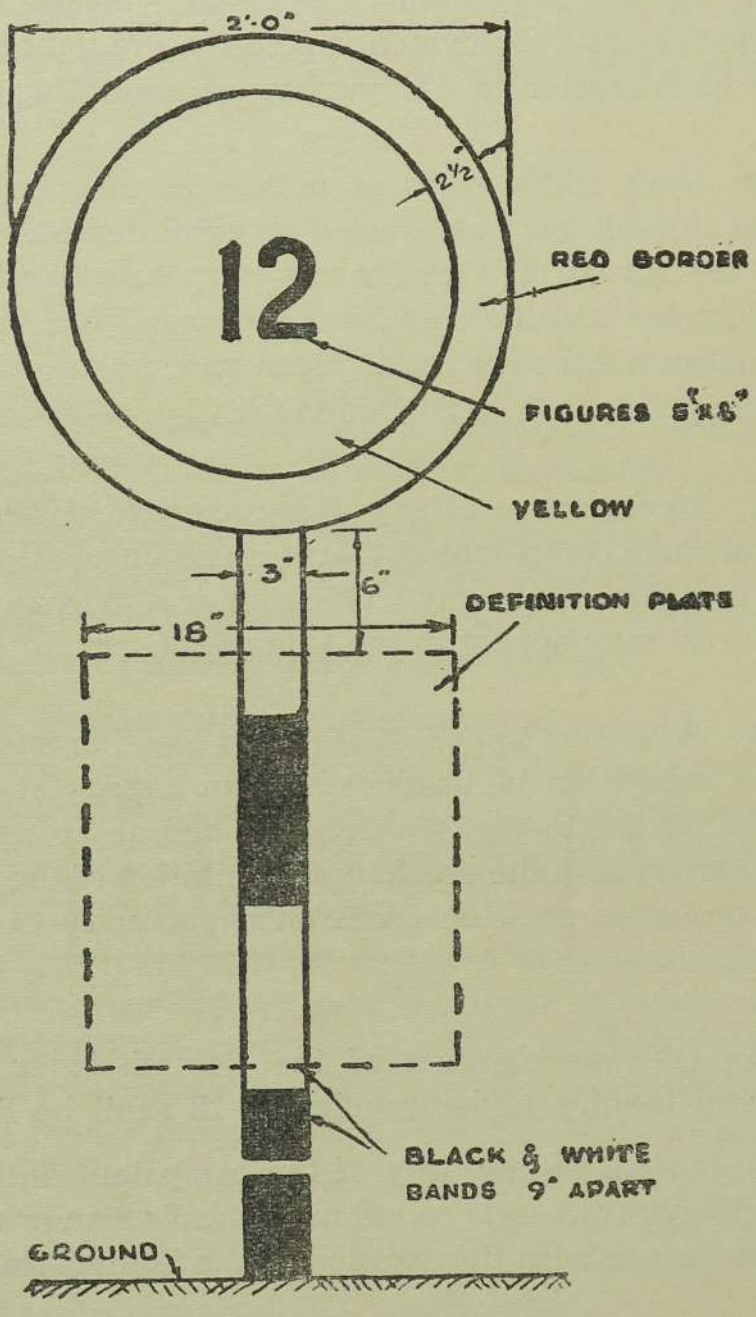
FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I

No. 1

SPEED LIMIT



Scale : 1 inch to 1 foot

Notes : (1) The figure 12 is merely given as an example. The actual figures indicating the speed limit in miles per hour shall be as prescribed in each case where the sign is used.

(2) Where the speed limit is imposed only on a certain class or classes of motor vehicles, the class or classes shall be specified on the definition plate. Where in addition to a general speed limit applicable to other vehicles a special speed limit is imposed on vehicles of a certain class or classes, the general speed limit shall be specified on the disc and the special speed limit together with the class or classes of vehicles to which it applies shall be specified on the definition plate.

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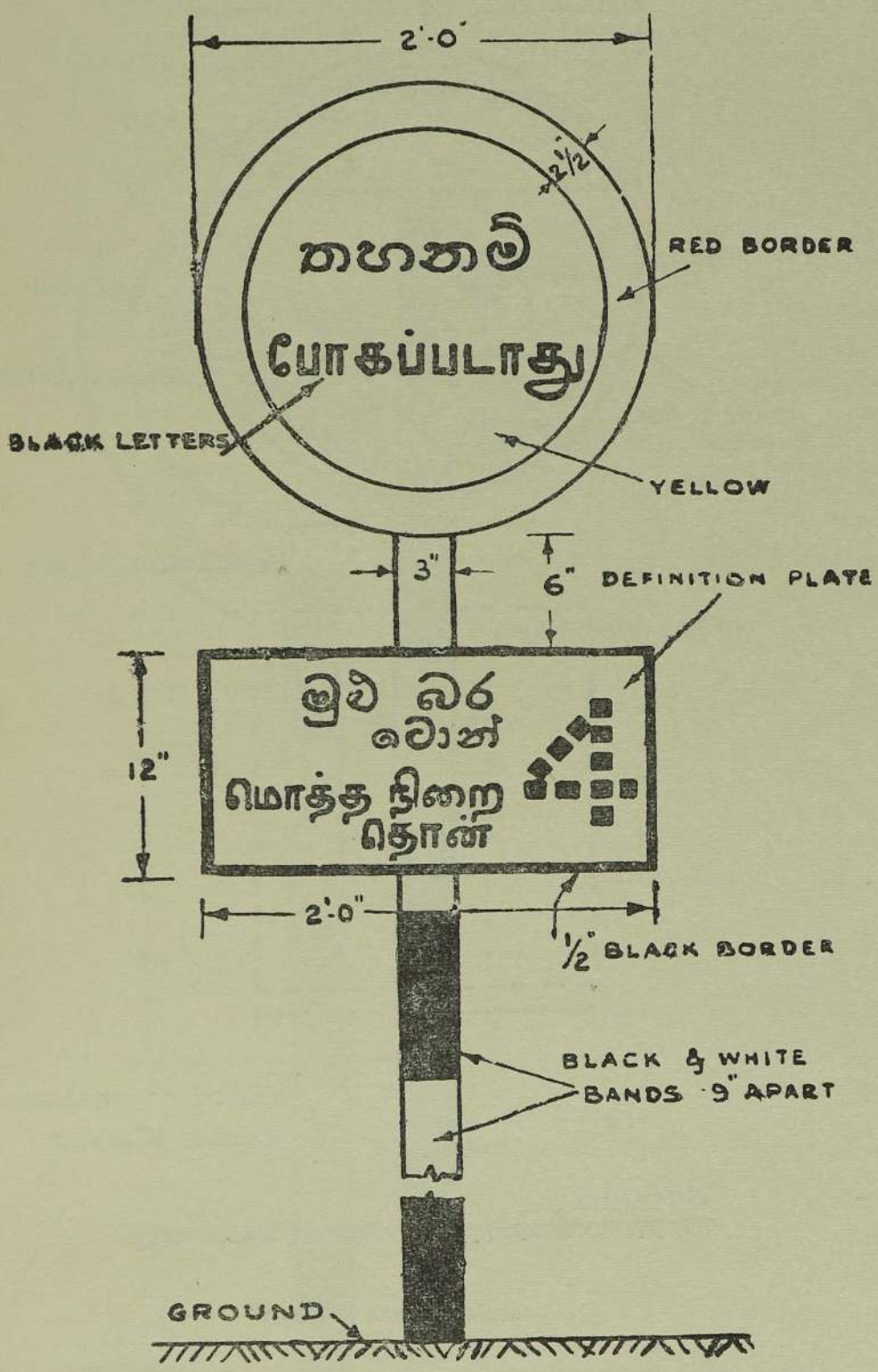
No. 2

WEIGHT LIMIT



Scale : 1 inch to 1 foot

Note : The figure 4 is merely given as an example. The actual figure indicating the weight limit shall be as prescribed in each case where the sign is used.

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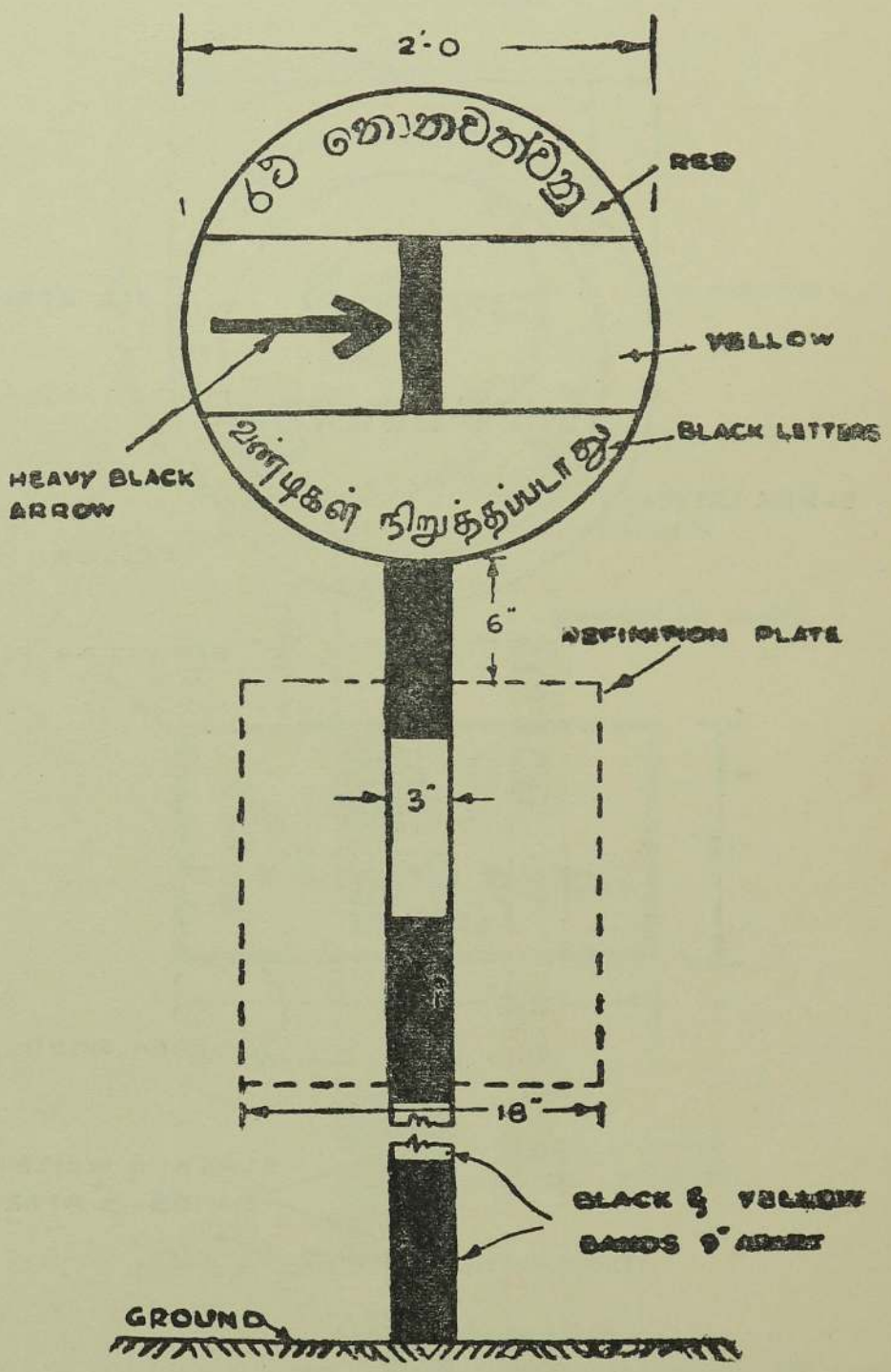
No. 3

NO PARKING



Scale : 1 inch to 1 foot

Notes : (1) An arrow head as inscribed on the band or on the other half of the band pointing in the opposite direction will indicate that parking is prohibited on that part of the road lying to the side of the sign to which the arrow head points.

(2) Amplified instructions if any, and the times if any, during which parking and or halting will be prohibited may be set forth upon the definition plate.

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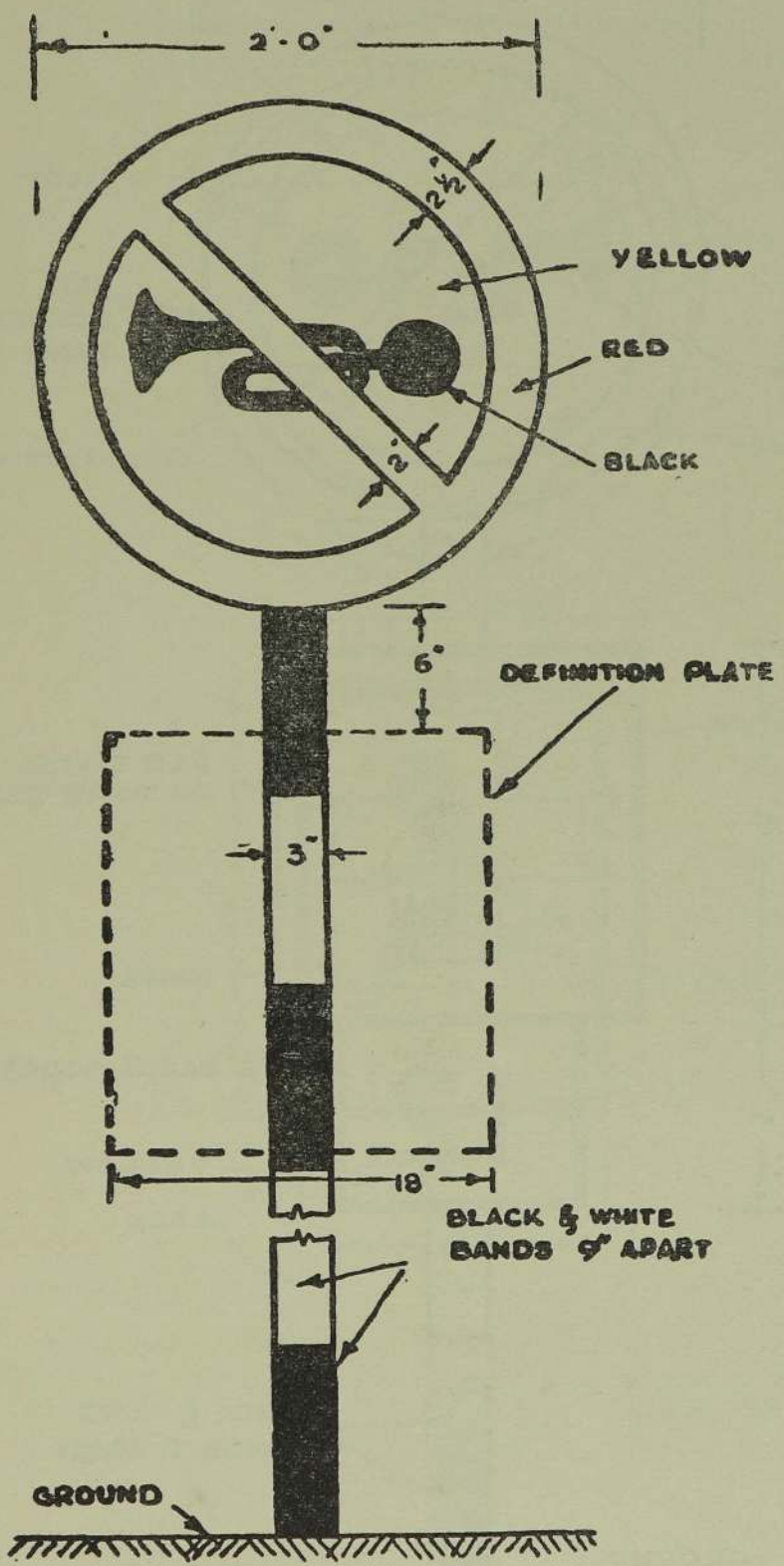
No. 4

SOUND SIGNALS PROHIBITED



Scale : 1 inch to 1 foot

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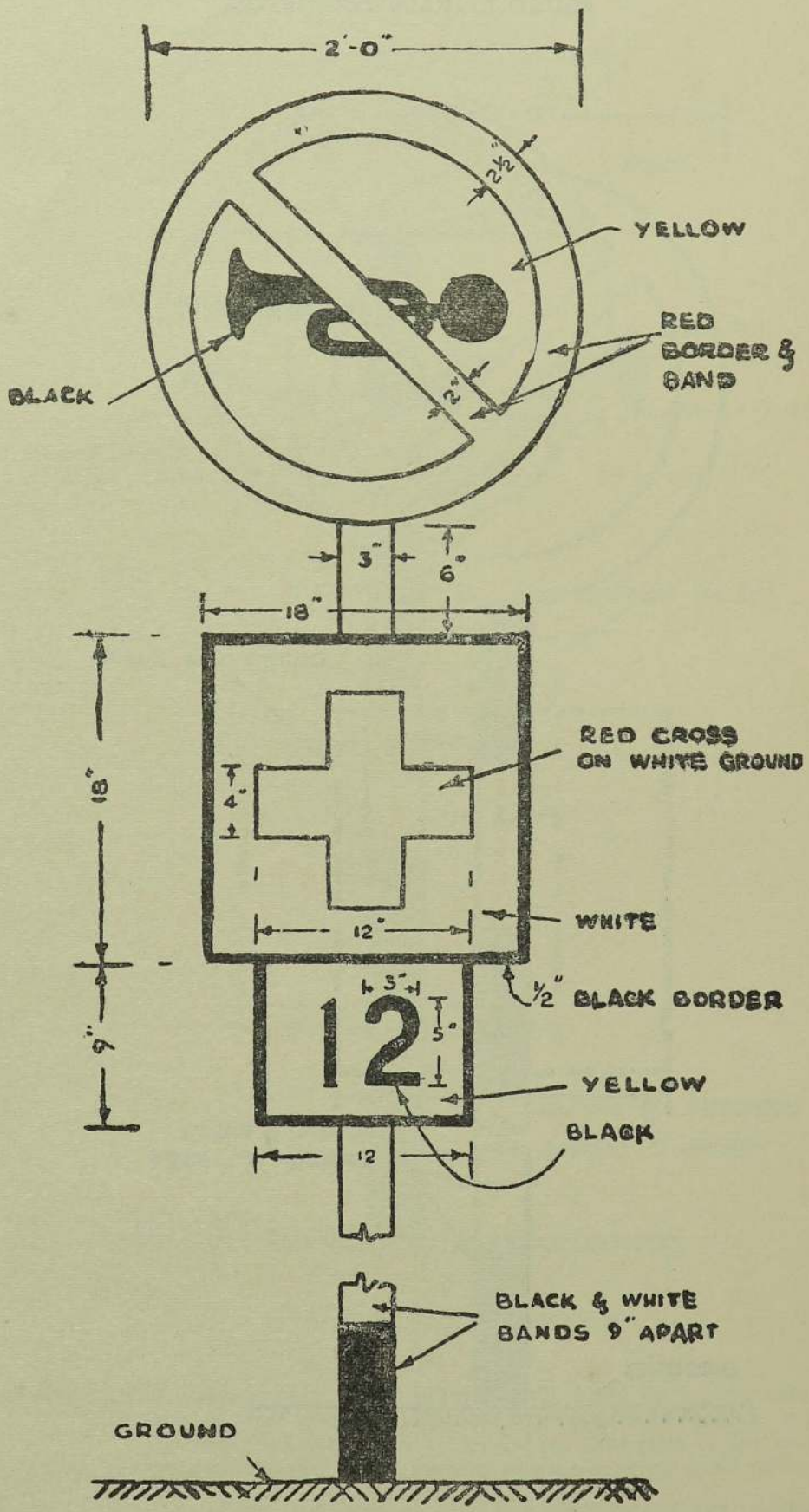
No. 5

HOSPITAL



Scale : 1 inch to 1 foot

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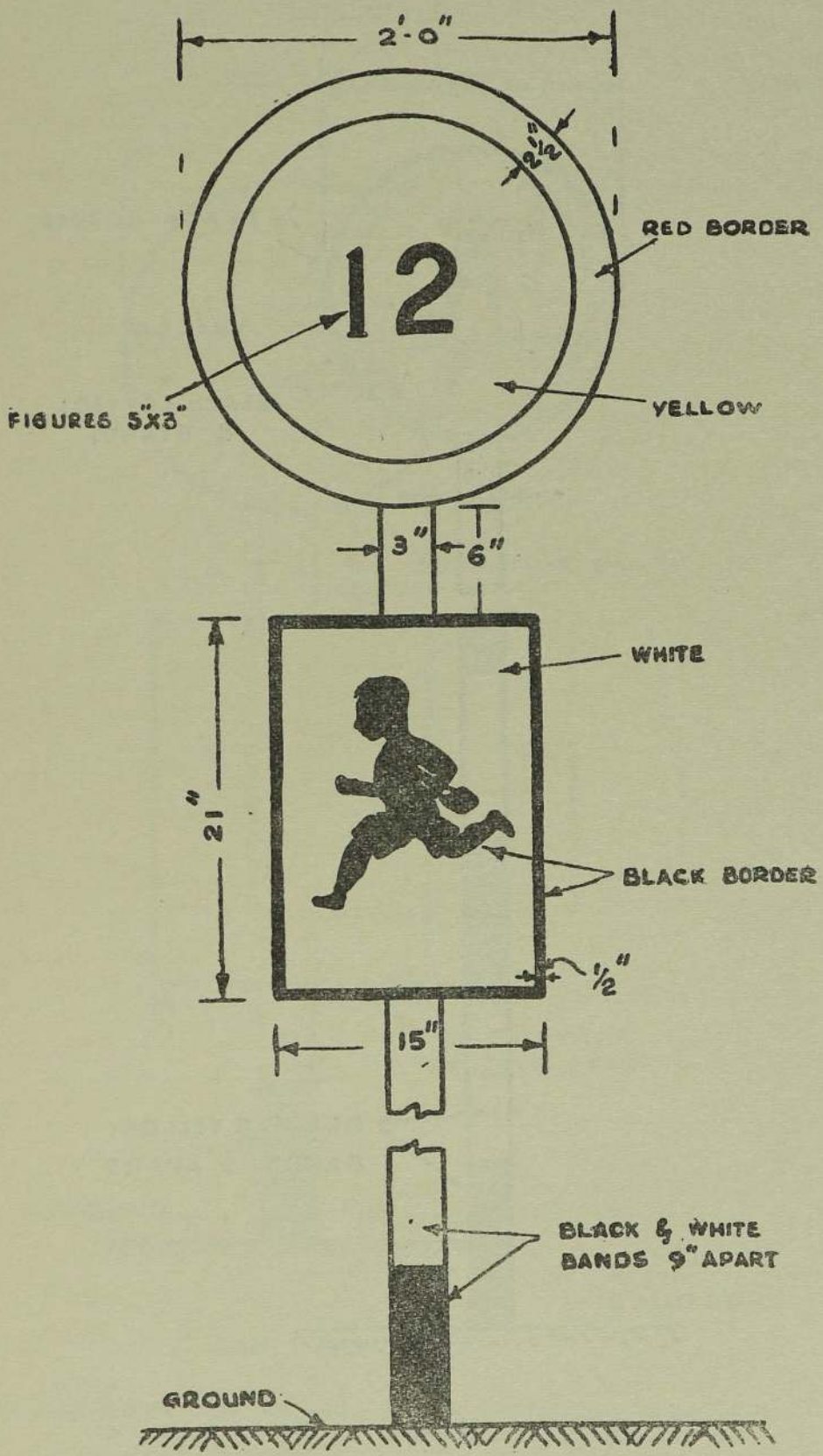
No. 6

SCHOOL OR CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND



Scale : 1 inch to 1 foot

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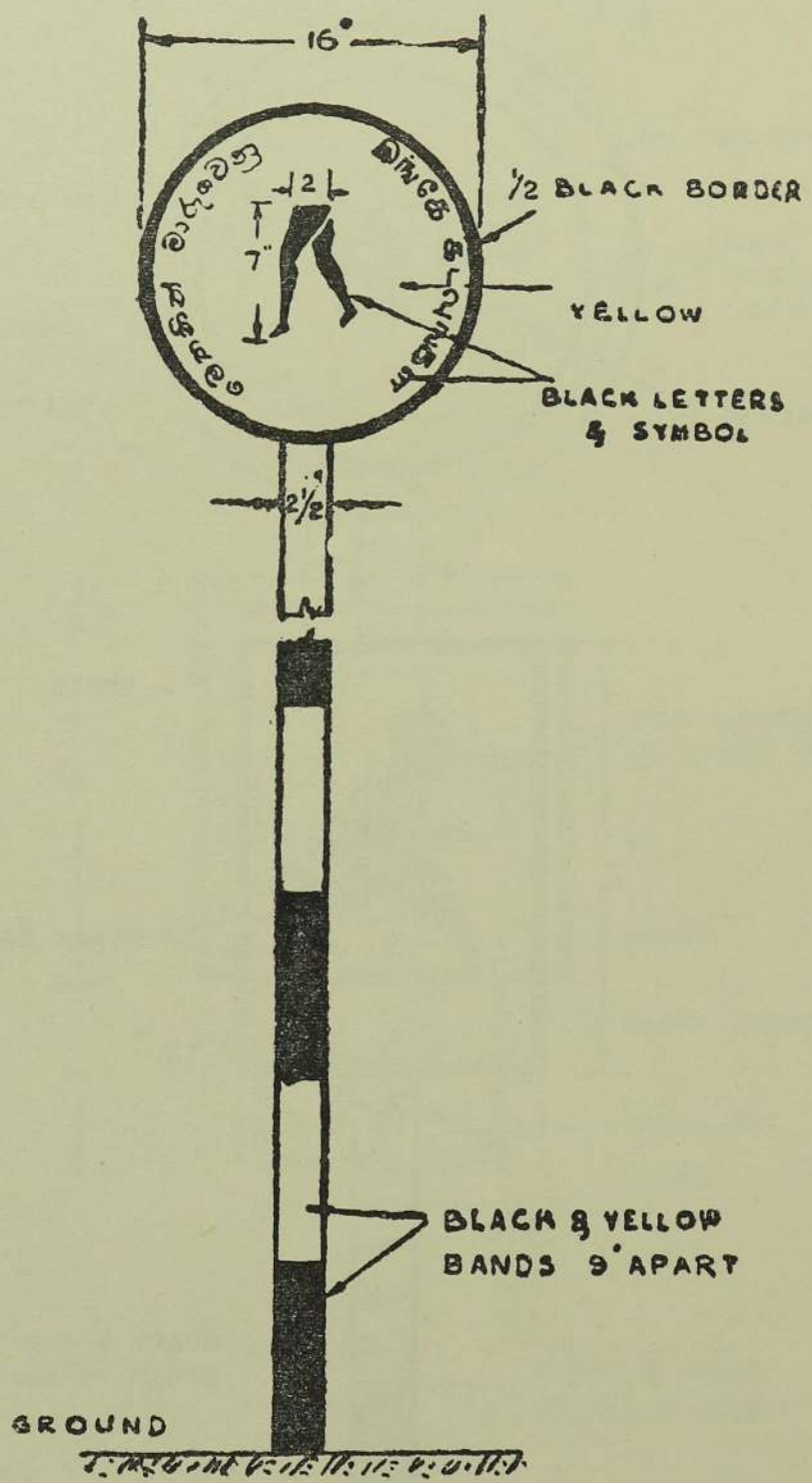
No. 7

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING



Scale : 1 inch to 1 foot

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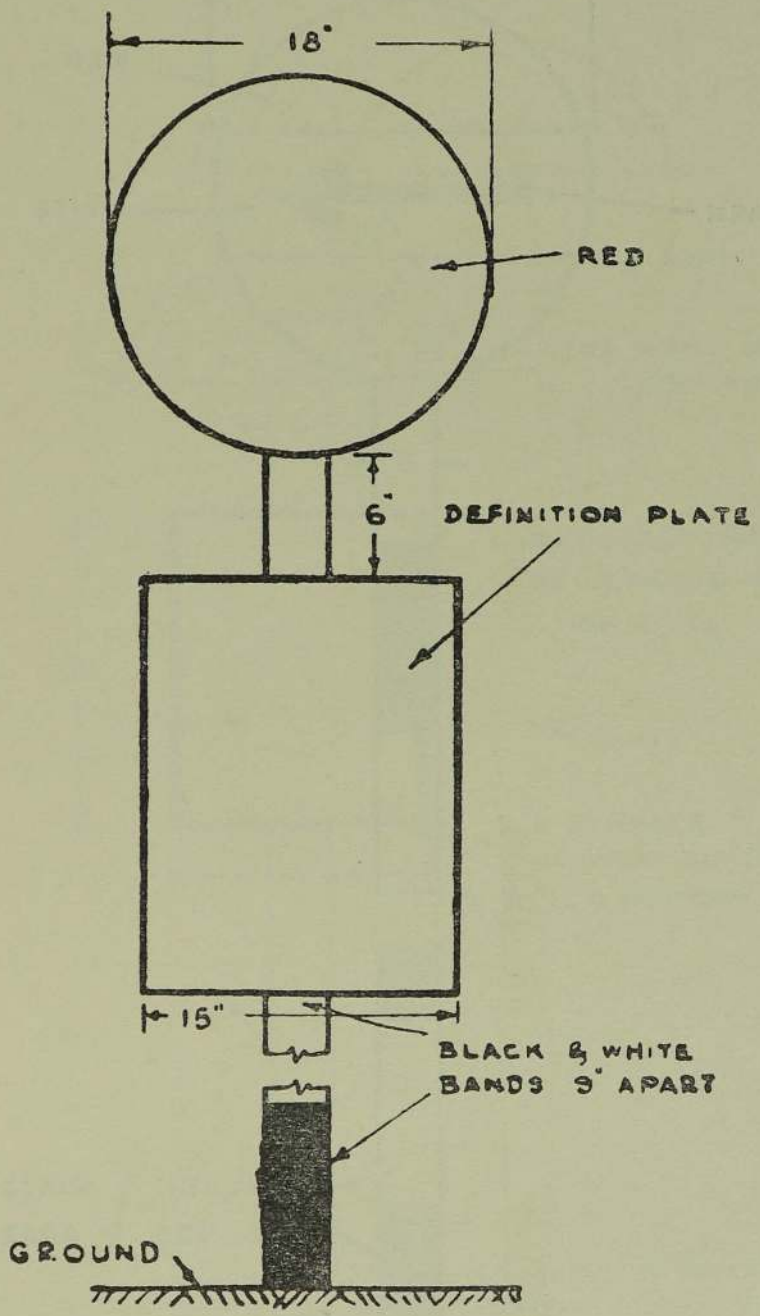
No. 8

NO ENTRY—ONE WAY STREET
or
NO RIGHT TURN
or
NO LEFT TURN
or
VEHICLES PROHIBITED



Scale: 1 inch to 1 foot

Notes : (1) This sign shall be used for any of the purposes stated above, the purpose being specified in the definition plate.

(2) Where the prohibition in case of "vehicles prohibited" is imposed on only certain class or classes of motor vehicles the class or classes shall be specified on the definition plate.

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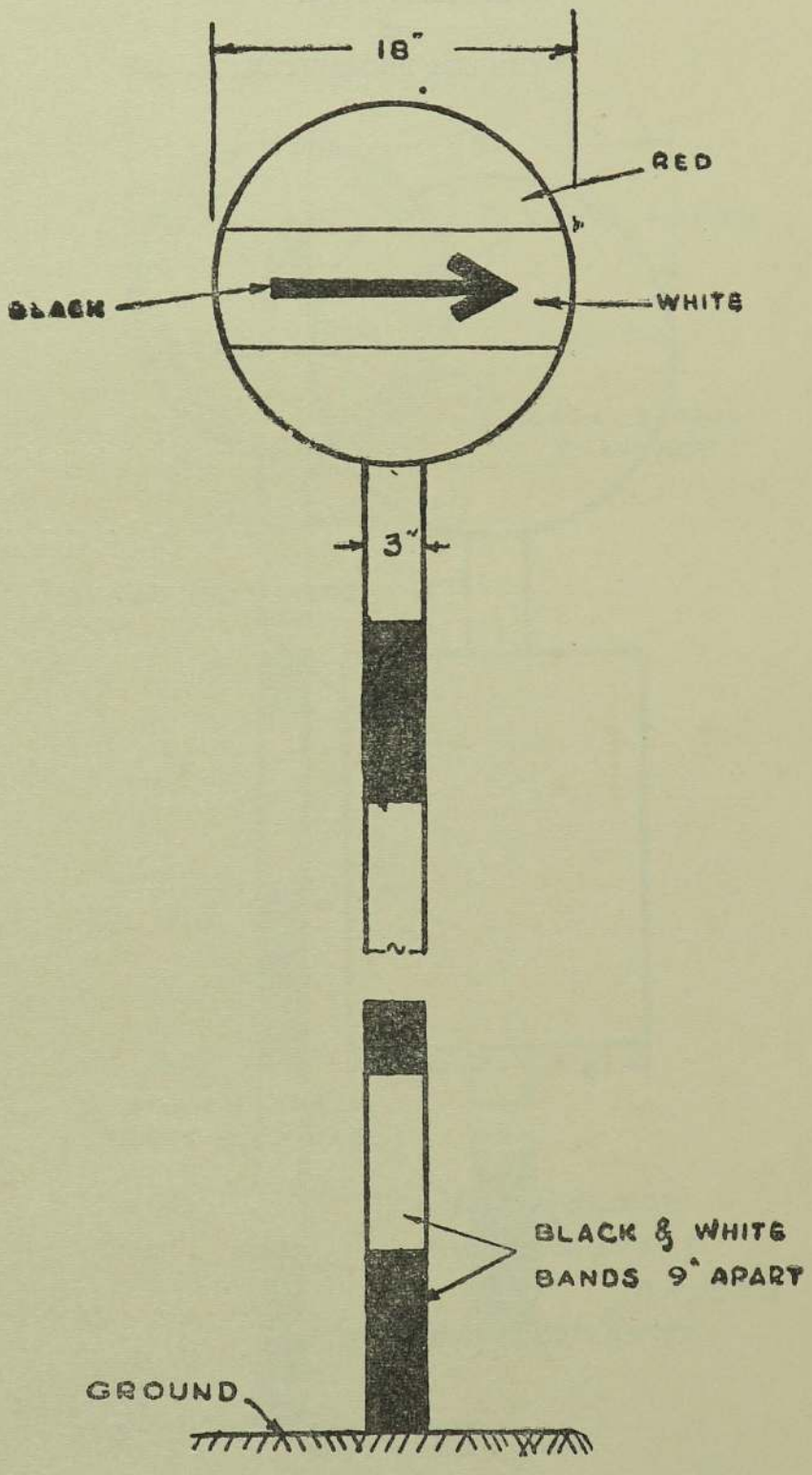
No. 9

TURN LEFT

or

TURN RIGHT



Scale : 1 inch to 1 foot

Note : When used for the purpose of indicating turn left, the direction in which the arrow points shall be reversed.

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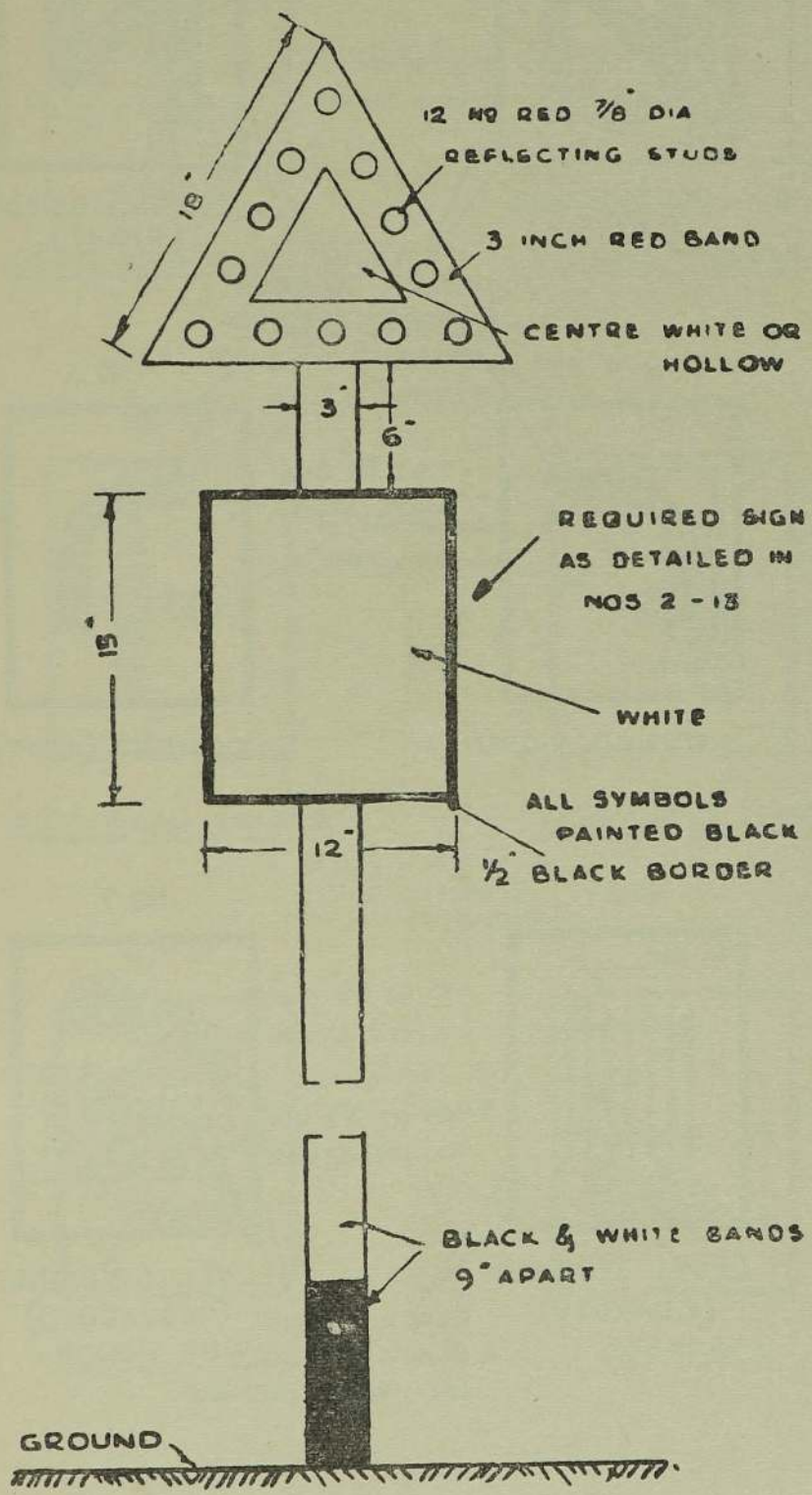
Part II

No. 1

GENERAL DESIGN

1. The signs in this part shall be used in conjunction with a Red triangle plate in the manner indicated in the general design.
2. The use of the reflector studs is optional.



Scale : 1 inch to 1 foot

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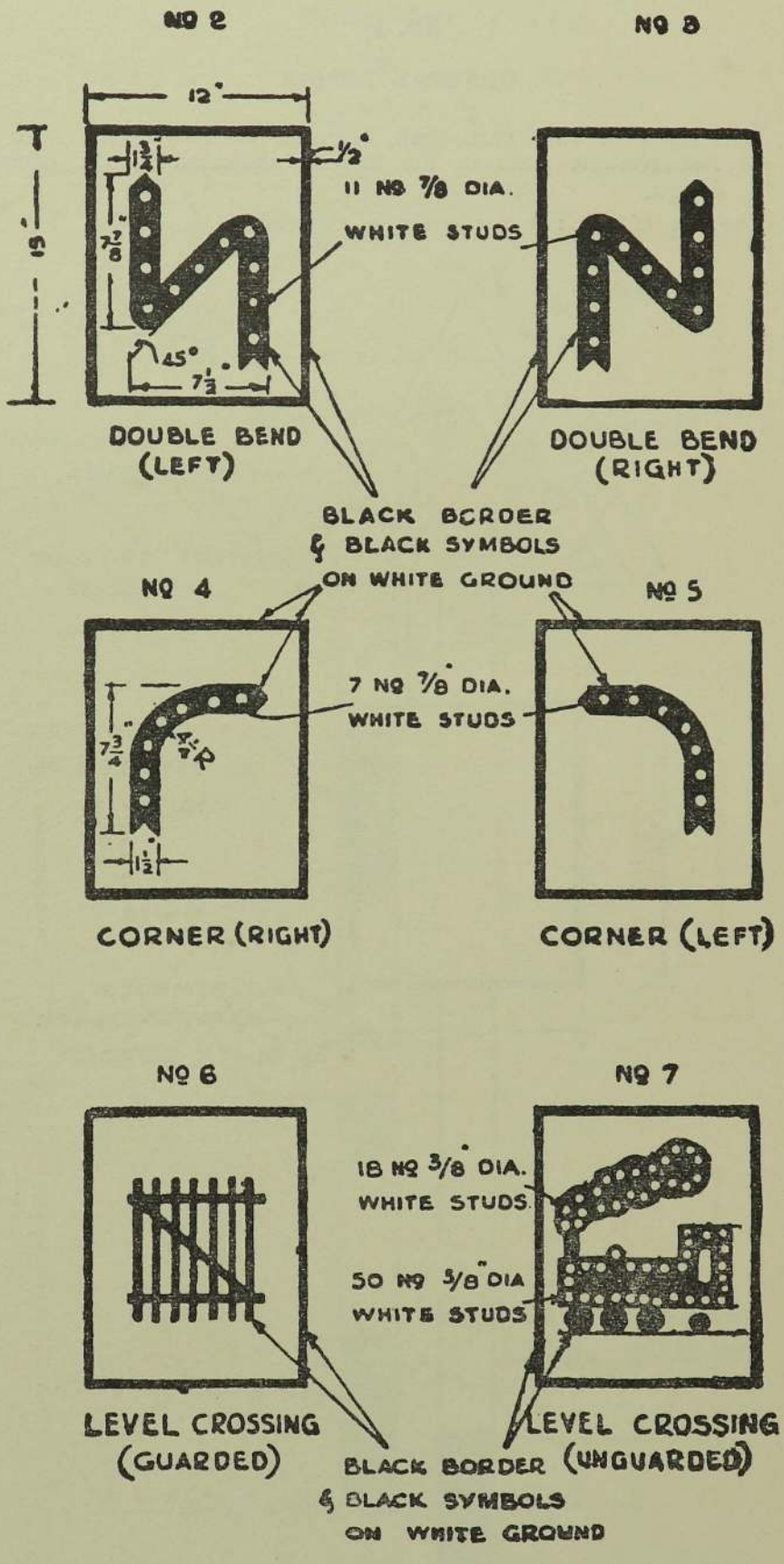

Scale: 1 inch to 1 foot

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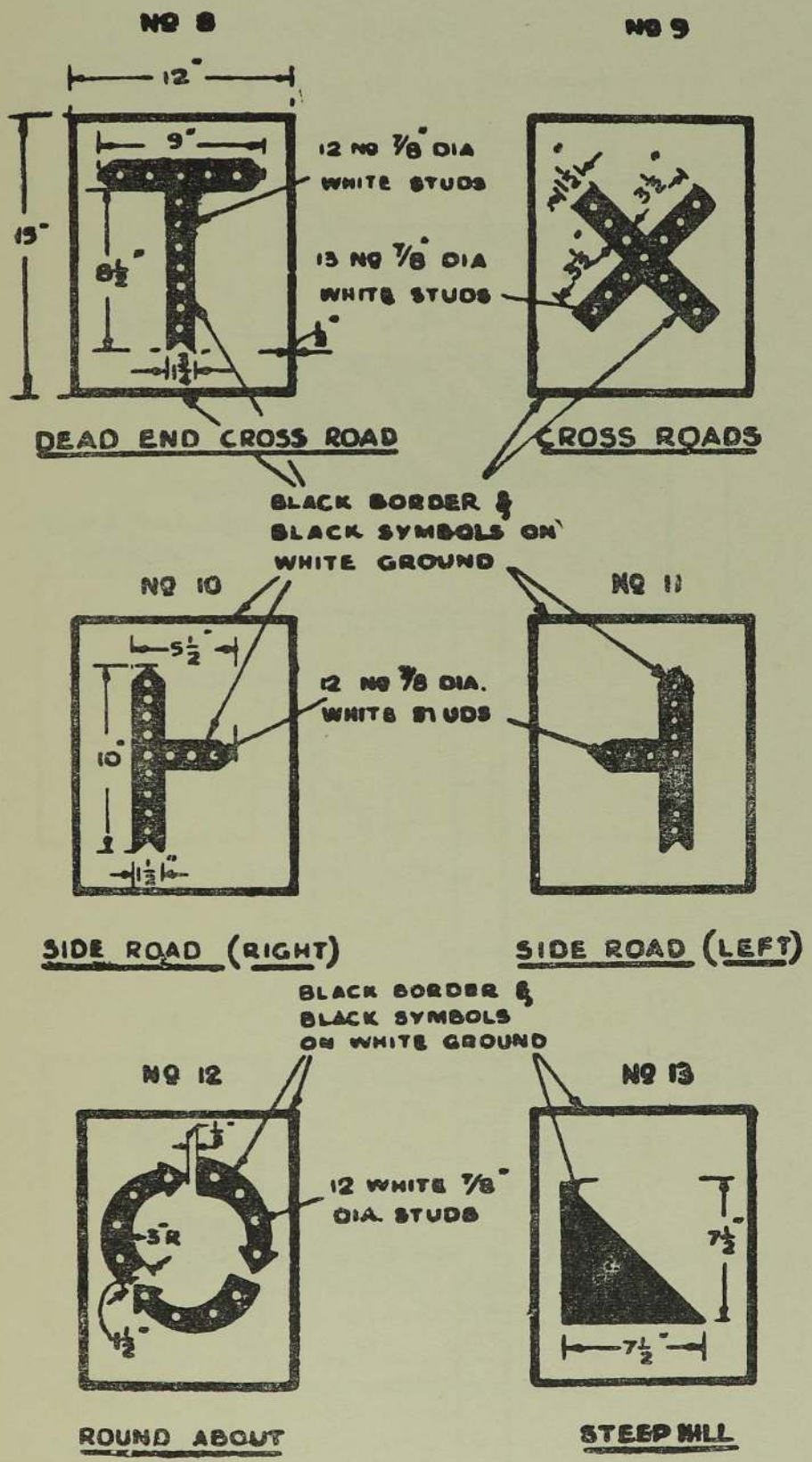

Scale : 1 inch to 1 foot

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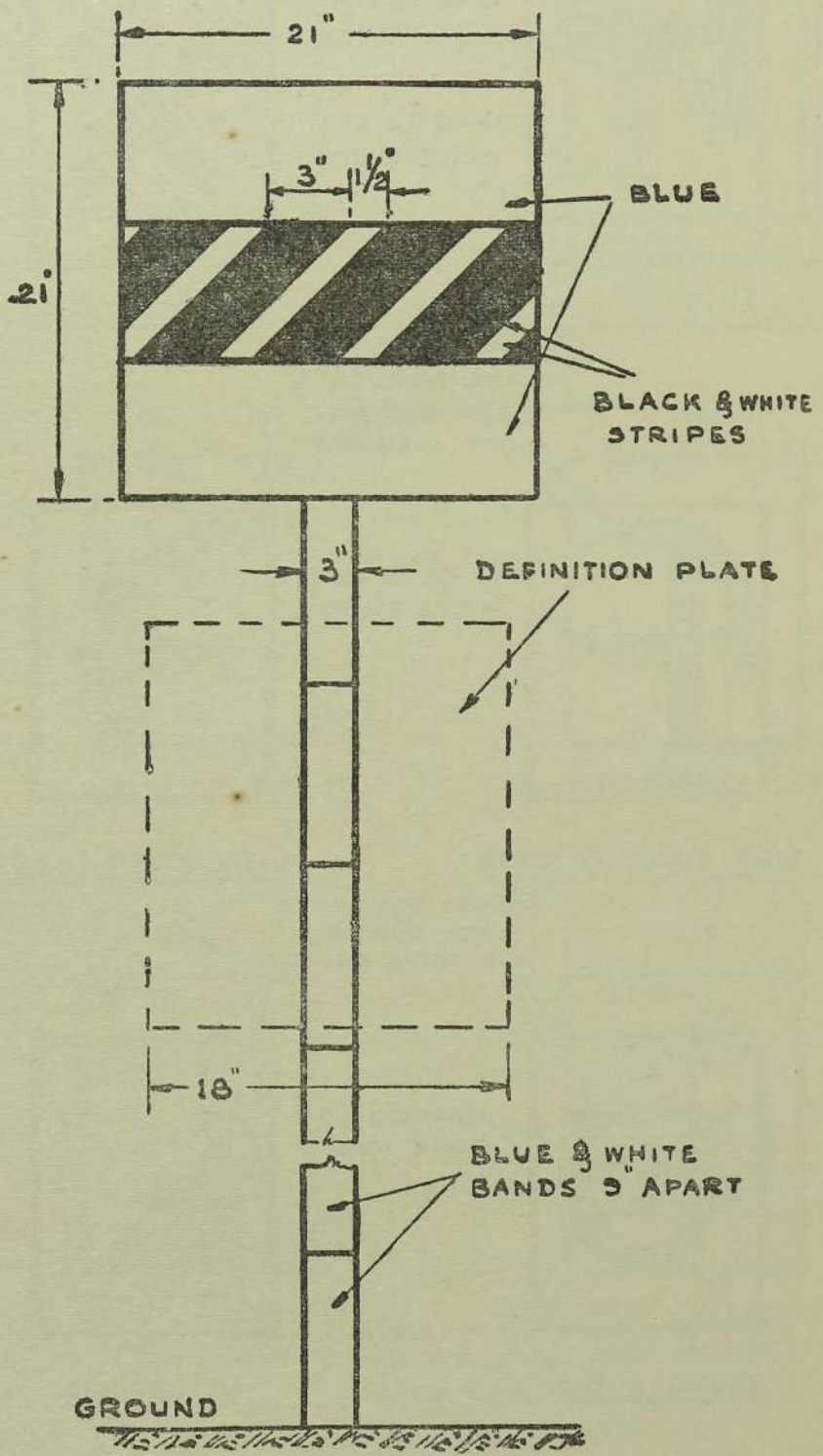
PART III

No. 1

PARKING



Scale : 1 inch to 1 foot

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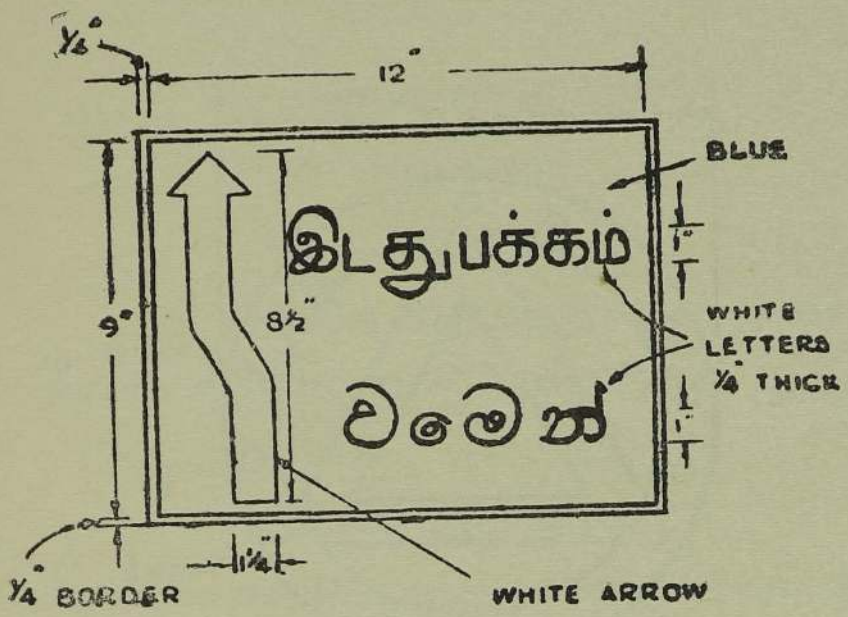
No. 2

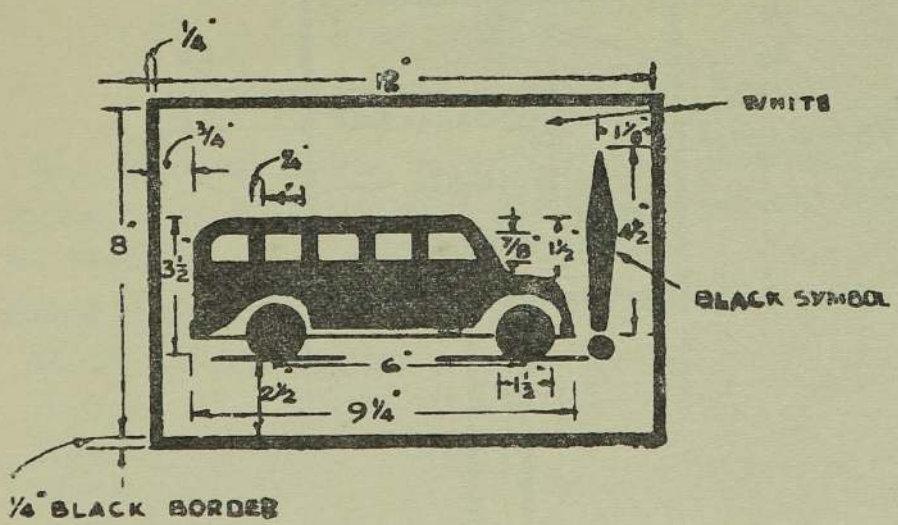
KEEP LEFT



Scale : 2 inches to 1 foot

No. 3

OMNIBUS STOPPING PLACE



Scale: 2 inches to 1 foot

Note : The overall size of the plate may be 12″ × 8″ minimum to 24″ × 16″ maximum. The dimensions of the symbol may be increased in proportion if a larger plate than the minimum size is used.

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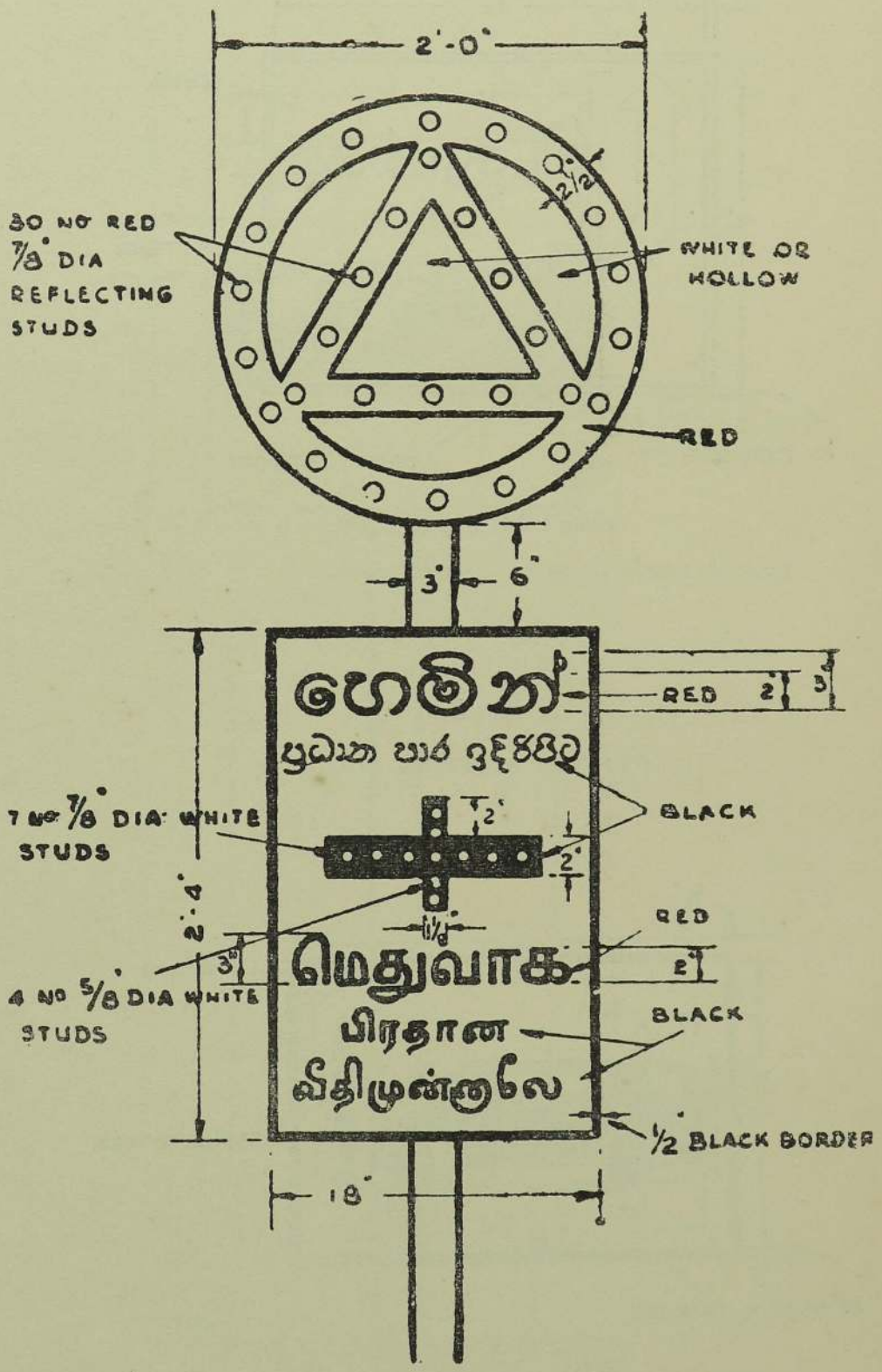
SECOND SCHEDULE

MAIN ROAD AHEAD



Scale : 1 Inch to 1 foot

Note : Reflector studs are optional.

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SECTION 153 (4)

No Regulations.

SECTION 155 (3)

No Regulations.

SECTIONS 166 (2) AND 237

Regulations not reproduced.

SECTIONS 168 AND 238

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (HIGHWAY CODE) REGULATIONS, 1951

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Highway Code) Regulations, 1951. [10,360/27-2-1952.]

2. The provisions of the Schedule hereto comprising such directions as appear to be proper for the guidance of persons using roads and including directions relating to the prohibition, regulation and control of traffic are hereby declared to be the Highway Code.

SCHEDULE

THE HIGHWAY CODE

The Highway Code comprises such directions as appear to be proper for the guidance of persons using the roads as :—

Pedestrians
Motor Vehicle Drivers
Bullock and Buggy Cart Drivers
Rickshaw Pullers
Motor Cyclists
Pedal Cyclists
Persons Leading or Driving Animals

and includes directions relating to the prohibition, regulation and control of traffic.

15—D—RR 19479 (12/66)

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To all Road Users—

1. Teach your children to cross the road safely. Teach them young and teach them correctly.

2. Do not let your children play in or near a street —You are only risking their lives.

3. Do not let your cattle or dogs stray on the road. Many a person has been killed because a driver swerved to avoid a dog—You are risking other peoples' lives.

4. Be sure you are fit to use the road. Alcohol even in small quantities, some drugs, and fatigue reduce your powers of concentration, sense of caution and alertness—You become either reckless or drowsy— You are then risking not only your life but the lives of others.

5. Learn the signals used for regulating traffic and by drivers of vehicles.

And then

6. When you take to the road—

Always be on the alert,
Always be careful, and
Always be courteous.

To Pedestrians—

7. Where there is a pavement or footpath, use it. If there is no pavement or footpath it is a safer to walk on the right so as to face the oncoming traffic.

8. When you meet a friend do not linger talking to him standing on the road, get well clear of the road.

9. Never stand at or near a blind corner or other place where you may not be seen by approaching traffic.

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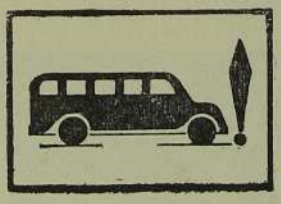
10. If you want to board an omnibus get to the nearest omnibus stopping place which you can recognize by the traffic sign shown on the right and take your place in the queue in the order of your arrival at the stopping place. It is an offence to break into a queue.



11. Wait until an omnibus or tram car has stopped at a recognized stopping place before you get on or off.

12. When you want to cross a road look right and left for a pedestrian crossing traffic sign (see diagram) or an island refuge on the centre of the road. If you see a pedestrian crossing sign or an island refuge, walk along the pavement or the verge of the road to that point before starting to cross.



13. Before you cross the road look right, left and right again. If vehicular traffic permits, cross at right angles. Be specially careful when crossing a one-way traffic road.

14. At traffic signals or at a police controlled crossing, watch the traffic as well as the signals and cross the road only when you see that the traffic signals or policeman has held up the traffic to permit you to cross in safety.

15. Do not loiter on a pedestrian crossing; walk carefully but quickly. It is an offence to loiter and thereby hold up traffic at a pedestrian crossing unnecessarily.

16. It is a meritorious act to voluntarily assist and accompany children, the aged, the infirm and the blind to cross the road safely.

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To Drivers of all Vehicles, Cyclists and Rickshaw-Pullers—

17. KEEP well to the LEFT or near side of the road unless you are about to overtake or turn to the right.



18. KEEP to the left of any line marked with studs or painted along the centre of the road. It is an offence to let any part of your vehicle cross that line except for the purpose of turning right.

19. Be careful when passing stationary vehicles and other obstructions. A pedestrian may step out from behind them.

20. Go slow when passing a body of troops, a procession, children or animals and give them plenty of room. If requested by a person in charge of a body of troops or procession or children or animals either verbally or by raising the hand as a signal, stop your vehicle immediately and keep it stationary as long as is necessary for the movement of the troop, procession, children or animals.

21. Give pedestrians and pedal cyclists plenty of room. They are very vulnerable. Be ready for children who may run suddenly on to the road. Make special allowance for the aged, the infirm and the blind.

22. The hand signals that must be given by drivers and cyclists and rickshaw pullers are given below. These signals are for the purpose of giving information

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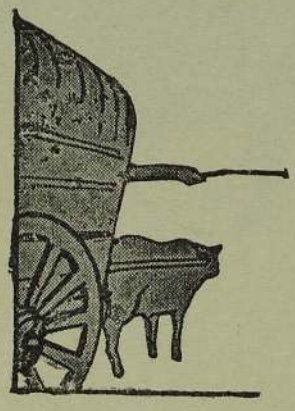
to other drivers. The arm should be extended beyond the side of the vehicle at least as far as the elbow so as to be visible to other drivers.







I am going to turn to my Right





I am going to slow down—do not overtake

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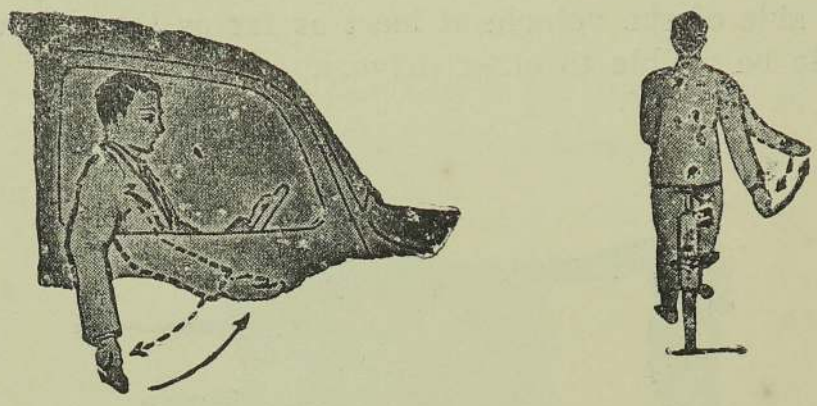
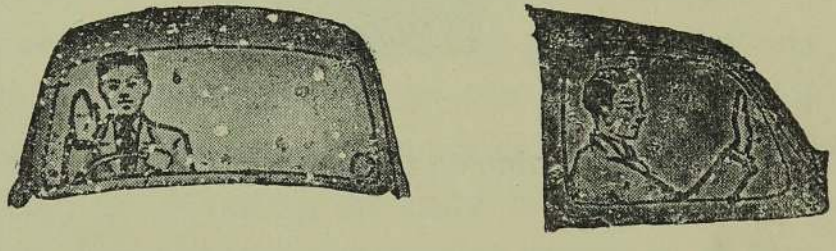


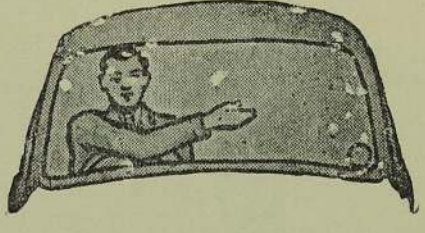
I am ready to be overtaken

23. At least a hundred feet before you stop or slow down or change direction give the proper signal and give it in good time. Give it clearly and deliberately. Do not keep your arm hanging out aimlessly.

24. When approaching a traffic policeman drivers should, wherever possible, indicate to him the direction in which they intend to proceed. Signals for this purpose are shown below :—



I want to go straight ahead



I want to turn to my Left



I want to turn to my Right

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25. A traffic policeman is there to help you. Do as he directs. The diagrams below indicate the signals he will use, as viewed by the driver for whom they are intended.



To bring on a Vehicle from the front.
(A Beckoning Movement)





To bring on Vehicles from Right or Left (A Beckoning Movement)



'Stop' Signal to a Vehicle approaching from the Front



'Stop' Signal to a Vehicle approaching from Behind

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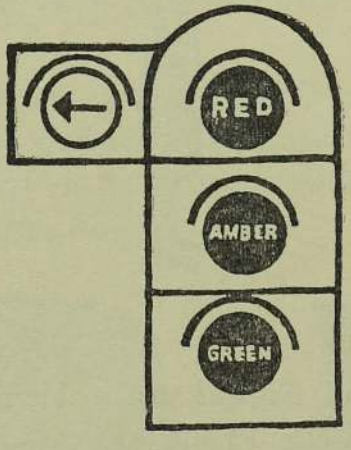
'Stop' Signal to Vehicles approaching from Front and Behind simultaneously



Drivers should note that, after they have stopped, the Policeman may lower his hand or use it for giving other signals, but they must not move on until signalled to do so.

26. Where Traffic Light Signals are used for regulating traffic :—



RED.....means STOP and wait behind the stop line on the carriageway.

RED AND AMBER..together means STOP but get ready to move when green light comes on.

AMBER.....means STOP as a change to RED is about to occur.

GREEN.....means that vehicles facing the green light may proceed straight on or may, provided they can do so with safety turn to the left or right.

GREEN ARROW....shown with the RED signal allows vehicles to proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow.

You should strictly obey these signals.

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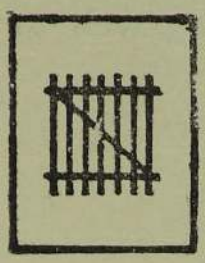
27. Take special care at cross roads, bends, railway crossings and wherever the traffic signs given below are erected.



Level Crossing Guarded



Level Crossing Unguarded



Dead End Cross Road



Side Road Right



Side Road Left



Cross Roads



Corner Right



Corner Left



Double Bend Right



Double Bend Left



Steep Hill

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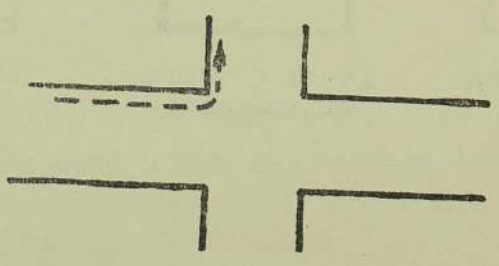
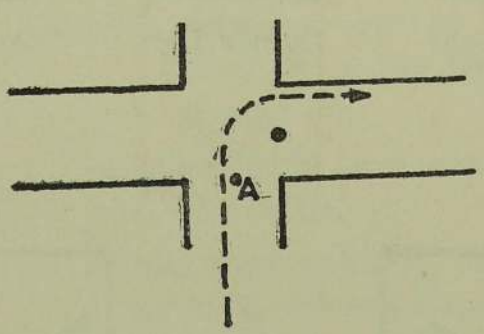
28. If about to turn left from one road into another give the proper signal in good time and proceed when traffic or the traffic signal permits in the manner indicated in the diagram below keeping well to the left of the road.



If you are about to turn right from one road into another give the proper hand signal about 100 feet ahead and while keeping your hand at the signal position drive so that on reaching the point 'A' at the intersection of the roads (see diagram below) your vehicle will be a little to the left of the centre line of the road. Then stop and when traffic or the traffic signal permits proceed to turn in the manner indicated in the diagram.



29. The traffic sign shown here will indicate that you are approaching a major or main road.

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Go slow, and, unless you have a clear view of the major road in both directions, stop before entering the main road.



30. At Roundabouts (see traffic sign below) or at the intersections of two or more roads which are not controlled by a traffic policeman or traffic lights, always bear in mind and carefully observe the important rule that where your vehicle and another are approaching each other, the other vehicle, *if it is on your rigthand side, has the right of way.*—In which case slow down or stop and let it proceed. It is an offence not to do so.



31. Give way to pedestrians about to get on or off a tramcar.

32. Never cut out, that is, do not turn from the near side sharply, without giving ample warning and making sure that it is safe to do so.

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33. Never overtake unless you are sure that you can do so without danger to yourself and others. Be specially careful in the dusk when it is more difficult to judge speed and distance.

34. Overtake only on the right except when the driver in front has signalled that he is going to turn right. (This does not necessarily apply at roundabouts or when overtaking tramcars).

35. When traffic in front of you is held up never attempt to gain a forward position by encroaching on the offside of the road.

36. Do not overtake—

(*a*) unless you have a clear and unobstructed view of the road ahead ;

(*b*) unless you can do so without forcing the overtaken or approaching vehicles to swerve or reduce speed ;

(*c*) at a corner or bend ;

(*d*) at or approaching the brow of a hill or a humpback bridge ;

(*e*) at cross roads ;

(*f*) at a pedestrian crossing.

37. Look out for pedestrian crossings.



This sign erected on the roadside will indicate the position and 2 lines in white or yellow across the road will indicate the lane reserved for use by pedestrians. When you are approaching a pedestrian crossing proceed at such a speed as to be able to stop before reaching the crossing.

If a pedestrian is walking upon or is in the act of stepping on to the crossing you must bring your vehicle to a HALT at the crossing. You may thereafter proceed with due regard for the safety of such pedestrians.

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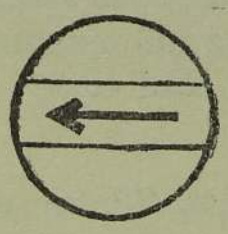
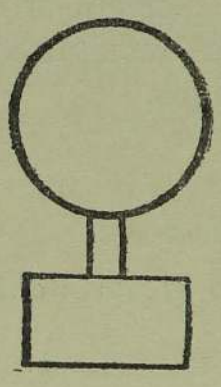
Never stop on a pedestrian crossing unless you are forced to do so by circumstances beyond your control or to avoid an accident.

38. In some streets, traffic signs (as shown here) are erected indicating—

(*a*) that vehicle should TURN LEFT or TURN RIGHT, the direction being indicated by the arrow.



(*b*) NO ENTRY ONE WAY STREET or NO RIGHT TURN or NO LEFT TURN—the particular instruction being inscribed on the definition plate.



It is an offence for a vehicle to be driven or ridden contrary to the directions appearing on those signs.

39. When you stop your vehicle draw it as close as possible to and parallel with the kerb of the carriageway unless angle parking is indicated by white or yellow lines drawn on the ground.

Where there is no kerb the vehicles should be parked on the verge beyond the carriageway as far out as is possible so as to avoid obstruction of the carriageway.

40. Do not park your vehicle—

(*a*) abreast of another vehicle ;

(*b*) within 100 feet of a bend or road junction ;

(*c*) at or near an omnibus or tram stopping place or pedestrian crossing ; or

(*d*) facing the wrong way at night.

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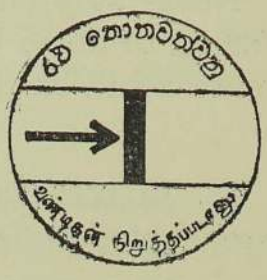
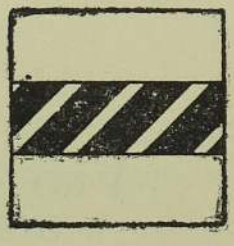
41. Where the Parking Prohibited sign is erected or where the kerb or edge of the road is painted in yellow rectangles at intervals it is an offence to park your vehicle on that part of the road lying to the side of the sign to which the arrow head points or for the full extent of the painted kerb or road edge.



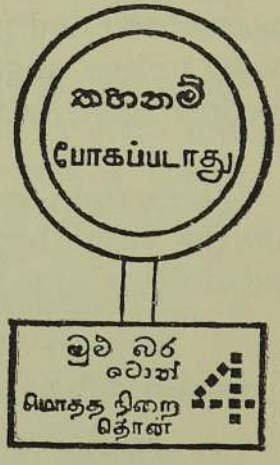
42. Where special places are set apart for parking of motor vehicles in certain streets such places can be recognized by the Parking Signs.



To Motor Vehicle Drivers and Bullock Cart Drivers—

43. A load projecting behind your vehicle may be a danger to others. In daytime mark the end with a red cloth which will attract attention. (At night mark the end of the load with a red light).

44. In some street the traffic sign shown here is erected to indicate a weight limit and that the use of vehicles whose laden weight is over that limit is prohibited. The weight limit in tons will be indicated in figures at the right hand end of the definition plate. It is an offence for such prohibited vehicles to use that road.



45. Never turn or reverse (back) your vehicle unless you have made sure that it is safe to do so and that you will not endanger other people. Look out specially for pedestrians and children. When turning

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a motor vehicle round it is generally best to go to a side road or entrance, back into it and then come forward into the major road.

To Motor Vehicle Drivers and Motor Cyclists—

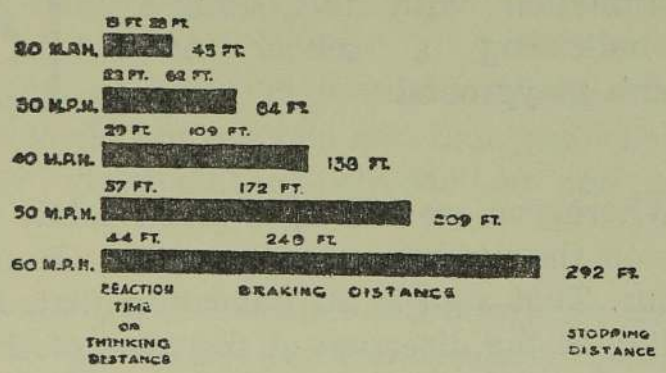
46. Adjust your speed to the prevailing road and traffic conditions. Drive on your engine and not on your brakes.

47. Stopping distances increase with speed. Study this diagram. It shows you :—

(*a*) The Braking Distance, that is to say, what proper BRAKES can do on a good dry level surface after the driver applies the brakes.

(*b*) The Thinking Distance, that is to say, the distance travelled before driver reacts (allowing half second only for such reaction).

(*c*) The overall stopping distance.



The faster you travel, the smaller the margin of safety in an emergency, and the worse the smash if an accident occurs. Always be able to pull up well within the distance you can see is clear.

48. Do not drive in a spirit of competition with other road users. If another driver shows lack of care or good manners, do not retaliate.

49. Never accelerate when being overtaken.

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50. A speed limit is imposed for reasons of safety and the general restrictions are :—

Motor coaches and lorries

Within urban areas	..	20 miles per hour
Outside urban areas	..	25 miles per hour

All other vehicles

Within urban areas	..	30 miles per hour
Outside urban areas	..	40 miles per hour

51. Special restrictions on speed are indicated by this traffic sign with the speed limit in figures given in the centre of the sign as indicated.



You should be particularly careful to comply with this restriction where this restriction is imposed in conjunction with the traffic sign indicating a school or children's playground.



52. Where you see the signs given below painted in yellow on the roadway slow down to about 12 miles per hour. That sign is an indication that, if you are travelling in the direction of the apex of the triangle you are approaching a point or part of the road where you may have to stop suddenly or exercise special care when driving.

□

□

□

53. To exceed the general speed limits or the specially restricted limits is to take a risk and imperil other peoples lives apart from it being an offence.

Risk not the life you cannot replace.

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54. At night always drive well within the limits of your lights. If you are dazzled, slow down even to a standstill.

55. Do not drive on your horn. Use your horn only when it is really necessary. Its use does not give you the right of way or absolve you from the duty of taking every precaution.

56. Where this traffic sign is erected the sounding of horns is prohibited.



You should be particularly careful to observe this prohibition when this sign is used in conjunction with the traffic sign indicating a hospital, out of consideration for the sick.



To Motor Vehicle Drivers—

57. Before opening any door of a vehicle, make sure that the vehicle has stopped and that you will not endanger or inconvenience anyone on the road or footpath.

58. If you use a direction indicator, see that it is returned to the neutral position as soon as your movement is completed.

59. Make a habit of using your driving mirror so that you know what is behind you, especially when about to move off, overtake, stop or open the door.

60. If you are a driver in a convoy, or a driver of one of a series of large vehicles such as lorries or motor coaches, do not drive close behind the vehicle in front of you. Leave ample space so that a faster vehicle after overtaking you can, if necessary, draw in to the left again before overtaking the next vehicle.

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61. Do not use your headlights unnecessarily, especially in lighted areas.

62. Dip your headlights when meeting other motor vehicles on the road.

63. Switch off or dip your headlights when you are following close behind another vehicle which you do not intend to overtake.

64. When you headlights are dipped or extinguished be specially careful.

65. When driving, keep both hands on the steering wheel unless you are performing a necessary driving function.

66. Never drive with your elbow on the window edge—it restricts your movements in any emergency.

67. Keep a sharp look out for changes in road conditions. Learn to notice quickly and use extra care where the camber of a road is against you or where the surface is loose, greasy, highly polished or covered with leaves.

68. Unless compelled by traffic conditions, avoid driving closely behind the vehicle in front of you. If you do, your vision is restricted and your margin of safety lessened, should the driver in front suddenly brake or swerve.

69. When following an omnibus or tramcar, look ahead for the stopping places, as these will warn you of the likelihood of such a vehicle pulling up or the possibility of persons suddenly crossing the road to board it.

70. Learn to look ahead so that you will see road signs and warnings of danger in sufficient time for you to be able to react.

71. Never brake or accelerate violently at a corner; it may induce skidding.

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72. Do not start making adjustments while travelling—stop and make them in safety.

73. Be very careful at night when approaching red "danger" lamps on the road. There may have been an accident and people may walk unexpectedly into the path of your vehicle.

74. Always concentrate on your driving.

75. BEFORE DRIVING make sure—

(i) that your vehicle is properly licensed ;

(ii) that you (or any other person driving your vehicle) is insured against Third Party Risks ;

(iii) that your driving licence covers the type of vehicle you drive ;

(iv) that your vehicle is in a road worthy condition particularly in regard to brakes, steering gear, tyres, windscreen wipers, mirror, horn and lights ; and

(v) that you are in a fit condition and not under the influence of drink, drug, fatigue or emotion.

In Case of an Accident—

76. If you are in no way connected with the accident and find you cannot give any active assistance to those involved or to any one injured, go your way.

Do not crowd round the scene of the accident or the injured because injured persons need plenty of air and any helpers need all the room. If you are tending any of the injured, remember that all omnibuses carry First Aid Equipment. Do not hesitate to stop any passing omnibus, if need be, and request the driver to let you use the equipment.

If you are the driver of an omnibus, even if your vehicle is not involved in the accident, the use of your first aid equipment may help to save a life.

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77. If you are involved in an accident as the driver or rider of a motor vehicle :—

(i) immediately stop the vehicle.

(ii) Give—(*a*) your name and address ;

(*b*) the name and address of the owner of the vehicle ; or

(*c*) the distinctive number of the vehicle ;

if requested to do so by—

(*d*) any police offcer or headman ;

(*e*) any person to whom injury has been caused ; or

(*f*) any person in charge of or owner of the property or animal to which injury or damage has been caused.

(iii) Take any injured person if so requested by him, or if he is unconscious, or if you think that the injured person's life is in danger as a result of the accident *immediately to the nearest hospital.*

(iv) Report the accident forthwith except for any delay that may arise by taking the injured person to hospital at the nearest Police Station.

(v) Where a person is injured, produce when requested to do so, your certificate of insurance or security to a police officer or headman, or the injured person or person acting on the injured person's behalf. If you fail to do so you should produce it at the nearest Police Station within 24 hours of the accident.

78. If the motor vehicle of which you are the OWNER is involved in an accident, whether you were present at the time of the accident or not, you must on demand by any police officer or headman, furnish all information in your possession as to the name, address, description, antecedents and whereabouts of the driver of the vehicle and of every person in the vehicle at the time of the accident.

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79. If the motor vehicle in which you were travelling is involved in an accident you must furnish if so requested—

(*a*) your name and address,

(*b*) the name and address of the driver of the vehicle ;

(*c*) the name and address of the owner of the vehicle ; or

(*d*) the distinctive number of the vehicle, to

(i) any police officer or headman ;

(ii) any person to whom injury has been caused ; or

(iii) any person in charge of or owner of the property or animal to which injury or damage has been caused.

You must also within 24 hours of the accident, communicate your name and address and the fact that you were in the vehicle at the time of the accident to the officer in charge of a Police Station.

To Pedal Cyclists—

80. Ride in single file.

Never ride two or more abreast.

81. Do not swerve about the road.

82. When traffic is held up do not take risks by riding in and out of the narrow spaces in between vehicles.

83. Never ride close behind a fast moving vehicle ; it may slow down or stop suddenly.

84. Do not hold on to a motor cycle, motor vehicle or trailer in motion.

85. Make sure that your rear reflector is kept clean and is never obstructed by your clothing or anything else.

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86. Do not ride a machine which is too big for you The saddle should be so adjusted that you can place one foot on the ground when the machine has to be stationary in a traffic hold up.

87. Do not carry a passenger on your cycle unless it is constructed or adapted for the purpose.

88. Never carry parcels or other articles which may interfere with the proper control of your machine, or may cause harm to others.

89. Cross tramlines at wide angle and signal your intention well in advance.

To Persons Leading or Driving Animals—

90. Make sure the road is clear before you let an animal out at a field or garden or compound on to the road.

91. When leading an animal place yourself between it and the traffic and keep the animal to the edge of the road.

92. Should the animal or animals you are leading become restive and difficult to control you are entitled to hold up traffic by hand signal if only you consider it absolutely necessary for the safety of the animal and other users of the road to do so.

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SECTIONS 170 (2) AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (PROVISION OF PUBLIC STANDS) REGULATIONS, 1951

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor (Provision of Public Stands) Regulations, 1951. [10,360/27-2-1952.]

2. Where the Commissioner is satisfied that the provision for public stands made by the local authority for any urban area is unsatisfactory, he may, by written notice served on the local authority of that area, request the local authority to provide a public stand or to provide satisfactory accommodation and facilities at an existing public stand.

3. Any local authority of an urban area on whom a notice referred to in regulation 2 is served, may request the Commissioner to hold a public inquiry before any decision is taken relating to the request referred to in that regulation.

4. If the Commissioner is requested to hold a public inquiry by the local authority for any urban area, he shall publish a notice in the Gazette and in at least two daily newspapers. Such notices shall—

(*a*) state the particulars specified in the notice referred to in regulation 2 ;

(*b*) invite persons interested in the request of the Commissioner to make representations to him ; and

(*c*) specify the date before which such representations shall be made.

5. (1) Every representation shall be made by a written statement in duplicate and within the time specified in the notice referred to in regulation 4.

(2) The Commissioner shall send a copy of every representation to the local authority referred to in regulation 2.

6. (1) After the expiry of the date specified in the notice referred to in regulation 4, the Commissioner shall fix a date for the public inquiry and publish a

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notice in the Gazette and two daily newspapers at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the public inquiry. Such notice shall—

(*a*) state the date, time and place at which the public inquiry will be held ; and

(*b*) state that any person other than a person who has made representation may, if he so desires, appear at the public inquiry on giving notice to the Commissioner not less than seven days before the date fixed for the inquiry.

(2) The Commissioner shall, by written notice, inform the local authority of the urban area and every person who has made representations, of the date, time and place at which the public inquiry will be held.

7. At the public inquiry, no person other than the following persons shall be heard :—

(*a*) the Municipal Commissioner or the Chairman, as the case may be, of the local authority referred to in regulation 2 or a person authorized in writing by him in that behalf ;

(*b*) a person who has duly made representations relating to the Commissioner's request regarding a public stand or a person authorized by him in writing in that behalf ; or

(*c*) a person who has duly given notice under regulation 6 or a person authorized in writing by him in that behalf.

8. After the consideration of all the evidence given of the public inquiry, the Commissioner shall, by written notice, inform the local authority of his decision relating to the provision for public stands.

9. If the local authority of the urban area is unable or declines, to make provision according to the request of the Commissioner under regulation 2 or his decision under regulation 8, he may take the necessary steps to carry out his decision with such funds as may be provided for the purpose.

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10. Any new public stand to be erected at the expense of the Commissioner shall be on land provided for the purpose by the local authority of the urban area, if such land is considered suitable for the purpose by the Commissioner; otherwise it may be erected on such other land as may be determined by the Commissioner.

11. If a public stand is provided by the Commissioner in any urban area, the local authority of that area srall not provide any other public stand in that area except with the permission of the Commissioner and no hiring car, omnibus or lorry shall be halted or parked at any such other stand except with the permission of the Commissioner.

12. The Commissioner may entrust the administration and maintenance of any public stand provided by him in any urban area to the local authority of that area. In such a case, the local authority shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other regulation made under this Act, collect and transmit monthly to the Commissioner seventy-five *per centum* of all fees paid in respect of permits issued for the use of that stand. If the land on which the stand is erected has been provided by the local authority, the amount so transmitted to the Commissioner shall be sixty *per centum* of the fees so collected.

13. If the Commissioner so decides, he may himself administer and maintain any public stand provided by him in any urban area in which case all the powers vested in the local authority of that area in respect of that stand shall be deemed to be vested in the Commissioner.

14. The local autrority of any urban area where a public stand has been provided by the Commissioner may, at any time, by service of three months' notice on, and on payment to, the Commissioner of the cost of providing the public stand less five *per centum* depreciation per year on the outstanding capital cost

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but including the value of the land used or purchased for the purpose of the stand, if such land was not provided by the local authority, acquire such public stand.

15. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Motor Traffic Act;

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic;

"local authority" has the same meaning as in the Act and includes a Village Committee in any case where the area within the administrative limits of that Committee has been declared by regulation to be an urban area for the purposes of the Act; and

"public stand" has the same meaning as in the Act.

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SECTIONS 171 (1) AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (HIRING CAR FARES) REGULATIONS, 1951

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Hiring Car Fares) Regulations, 1951. [10,360/27-2-1952.]

2. The maximum fare for any hiring car other than a motor cab hired for any journey on any highway shall be an amount calculated at such of the rates specified in Table 1 hereunder as is applicable to that hiring car together with a charge for detention, if any, at the rates specified in Table 2 hereunder.

TABLE I

For the hire of a car which is authorized to carry—

	More than 3 Passengers (Class A)		Not more than 3 Passengers (Class B)	
	From 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Tariff 1 Rs. c.	From 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. Tariff 2 Rs. c.	From 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Tariff 1 Rs. c.	From 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. Tariff 2 Rs.. c.
For a journey of one mile or any part thereof ..	1 0	1 25	0 60	0 90
For a journey of more than one mile—				
(*a*) for the first mile ..	1 0	1 25	0 60	0 90
(*b*) for each additional unit of a quarter of a mile or any outstanding part of such unit ..	0 25	0 31¼	0 15	0 22½

TABLE 2

The charge for detention shall be at the rate of Re. 1 for every half-hour or any outstanding fraction of a half-hour for the period of detention.

The period of detention shall be the total number of hours from the start of the journey to the end of the journey less 1/20th of the number of miles of that journey, no account being taken of the periods of stoppage due to any mechanical breakdown of the vehicle.

3. The maximum fare that may be charged for any motor cab hired for any journey on any highway shall be an amount calculated at such of the rates specified in Table I hereunder as is applicable to that motor cab together with a charge for detention, if any, at the rates specified in Table 2 hereunder.

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TABLE 1

For the hire of a car which is authorized to carry—

	More than 3 Passengers (Class A)		Not more than 3 Passengers (Class B)	
	From 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Tariff 1	From 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. Tariff 2	From 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Tariff 2	From 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. Tariff 1
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
For a journey of one mile or any part thereof ..	1 0	1 25	0 60	0 90
For a journey of more than one mile—				
(*a*) for the first mile ..	1 0	1 25	0 60	0 90
(*b*) for each additional unit of a quarter of a mile or any outstanding part of such unit ..	0 25	0 31¼	0 15	0 22½

Note.—In the case of charges under paragraph (*b*), the additional unit may be a unit of less than a quarter of a mile but the charges for such unit or any outstanding part thereof shall be in the same proportion to the charge for the first mile as such unit is to one mile.

TABLE 2

The charge for detention shall be at the rate of Re. 1 for the first half-hour or part thereof and 50 cents for every additional unit of a quarter of an hour or part thereof after the first half-hour for the periods of detention when the motor cab is stationary between the time of starting the journey and the end of the journey. The additional unit may be a unit of less than a quarter of an hour, but the charge for such unit or any outstanding part thereof shall be in the same proportion to the charge for the first half-hour as such unit is to a half-hour.

4. No charge by way of extras of any kind whatsoever or for personal baggage or property of the passengers or such as "per passenger" or for the carriage of hand-carried pet animals shall be made so as to exceed the fares authorized by these regulations.

5. For the purpose of these regulations—

(*a*) the starting point of the journey shall be the garage or public stand from which the hiring car or motor cab commenced its journey at the request of the passenger for him to be picked up whether at the garage or the public stand or at some place other than the garage or the public stand. Where a passenger hails a hiring car or a motor cab for a journey, the starting

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point of the journey shall be the place at which the hiring car was so hailed and acknowledged by the driver of the hiring car or motor cab ; and

(*b*) the end of the journey shall be the final destination at which or the time at which the passenger discharges the hiring car or motor cab.

6. In these regulations, " motor cab " has the same meaning as in the Motor Traffic Act.

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SECTIONS 176 AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (LOST PROPERTY) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Lost Property) Regulations, 1951.

2. The driver of a hiring car shall, on the completion of every journey, search the hiring car for any property accidentally left therein by any passenger. If any such property is found and is not claimed immediately by the owner, the driver shall, without undue delay, take it to the police station of the area in which the hiring car is usually kept, and deliver it to the officer in charge of such station.

3. (1) Where any property referred to in regulation 2 is claimed by the owner within three months from the date on which it was brought to the police station, such property shall be delivered to the owner on the payment to the Commissioner or any officer authorized by the Commissioner in that behalf a sum, by way of reward to the driver of the hiring car, which shall be equivalent to one-tenth of the value of such property :

Provided that such sum shall not be less than one rupee or more than fifty rupees.

(2) The reward referred to in paragraph (1) shall be paid to the driver of the hiring car in which the lost property was found.

4. Where any property referred to in regulation 2 is not claimed and removed by the owner within the period of three months from the date on which it was brought to the police station, such property shall be sold by public auction in accordance with directions of the Commissioner and the net proceeds shall, after deducting expenses and the reward to the driver calculated in accordance with the provisions of regulation 3, be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

5. In respect of any property accidentally left in a hiring car, no person other than the driver thereof shall be entitled to any reward under these regulations.

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6. Any passenger of an omnibus or other person who finds any property accidentally left in an omnibus by a passenger shall deliver it forthwith to the conductor of the omnibus.

7. The conductor of an omnibus shall, on completion of every journey, search the omnibus for any property accidentally left therein by any passenger.

8. All lost property delivered to the conductor of an omnibus or found by him shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 9, be handed over by him as soon as possible to the person authorized by the holder of the stage carriage permit under which the omnibus is used, for the specific purpose of receiving such lost property, at the registered address of the holder of the permit, and a receipt must be obtained for such lost property from such person.

9. Where any property accidentally left in an omnibus is claimed before it is delivered to the person referred to in regulation 8, and the claimant satisfies the conductor of the omnibus as to ownership, it shall be returned to such claimant without fee or reward. The conductor shall obtain from the claimant, a receipt describing the property and stating the claimant's name and address. Such receipt shall be delivered to the person referred to in regulation 8, who shall retain it for a period of three months from the date of delivery.

10. Every holder of a stage carriage permit shall keep a record of all lost property handed in to the person referred to in regulation 8 and the names of conductors who delivered such property and shall retain such property in his custody. If the owner's name and address are ascertainable from the property, he shall be notified without undue delay.

11. (1) If any property left in an omnibus is claimed within three months after it was delivered to the person referred to in regulation 8, the holder of the stage carriage permit under which the omnibus is used may charge a fee of one rupee, if the assessed

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value of the property is ten rupees or less, or one-tenth of such value, if it exceeds ten rupees. The fee so recovered shall be paid in full by way of reward to the conductor of the omnibus.

(2) In this regulation, "assessed value" means the value as determined by the holder of the stage carriage permit.

12. If any property left in an omnibus is not claimed within three months after it is delivered to the person referred to in regulation 8, such property may be given to the conductor who delivered it to such person or sold at the discretion of the holder of the stage carriage permit under which the omnibus is used. If any property is sold, the conductor shall be paid by way of reward, the whole of the proceeds if the amount is one rupee or less, or if the amount realised is more than one rupee, one-tenth of such amount or the sum of one rupee, whichever is the greater. Any balance from the proceeds of the sale left after the payment of the reward may be appropriated by the holder of the permit.

13. Any perishable article which is delivered to the person referred to in regulation 8 may be disposed of in such manner as may be determined by the holder of the stage carriage permit under which the omnibus in which such article was found is used any time after it is so delivered. If such article is sold, the proceeds of the sale shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of regulation 12.

14. In the event of any dispute as to the value of property accidentally left in any hiring car or omnibus, the decision of the Commissioner thereon shall be final.

15. The conductor of an omnibus to whom a reward may be given under these regulations shall be the conductor who first obtains possession of the property in respect of which the reward is given.

16. In these regulations, "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

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SECTION 178 (1)

No Orders.

SECTIONS 178 (2) AND 237

REGULATIONS

The licensing authority is hereby authorized to specify in every revenue licence for a private car issued by that authority the maximum number of persons who may be carried in such car. The number so specified shall not exceed eight including the driver. [10,867/9-12-1955.]

SECTION 178 (4)

No Regulations.

SECTION 179 (1)

No Orders.

SECTION 179 (4)

No Regulations.

16 D——RR 19479 (12/66)

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SECTIONS 190 AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (USE OF VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Use of Vehicles) Regulations, 1951.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO ALL MOTOR VEHICLES

2. (1) All the tyres fitted to a motor vehicle shall at all times, while the vehicle is used on any highway, be maintained in such condition as to be free from any defect which is likely to cause any damage to the surface or the highway or to be dangerous to persons travelling in such vehicle or to persons using the highway.

(2) All the tyres of a motor coach, lorry, hiring car or existing motor, wagon fitted with pneumatic tyres shall at all times, while such vehicle is used on any highway, be in such condition that no portion of any tyre is worn down to such an extent as to expose any part of the outermost canvas : Provided, however, that the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a tyre fitted to the inner wheel of a set of dual rear wheels of a motor vehicle.

3. Every hiring car, motor coach and lorry fitted with pneumatic tyres shall, while the vehicle is used on a highway, carry at least one spare inflated tyre affixed to a rim, spare wheel or other device so that it is capable of being fitted quickly to a wheel or axle, as the case may be, and every such vehicle fitted with pneumatic tyres of two different sizes shall, in like manner, carry at least one spare inflated tyre of each such size.

4. Every windscreen wiper required by regulation made under this Act to be fitted to a motor vehicle and every part of every braking system and of the means of operation thereof fitted to a motor vehicle and the steering gear fitted to a matter vehicle shall, at all times, while such vehicle is used on any highway, be maintained in good and efficient working order.

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5. In the case of a motor coach or lorry, no article or person shall, while such vehicle is used on any highway, be carried in such a position on the right side of the driver thereof as to be likely to hinder the steering or control of such motor coach or lorry.

6. (1) No person shall use or cause or permit to be used on any highway any motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine so that the exhaust gases from the engine escape into the atmosphere without first passing through a silencer, expansion chamber or other contrivance required by regulation made under the Act to be fitted thereto.

(2) Every silencer, expansion chamber or other contrivance referred to in paragraph (1) shall at all times, while the motor vehicle is used on any highway, be maintained in good and efficient working order, and shall not be altered in such a way that the noise caused by the escape of the exhaust gases is increased by the alteration.

7. Every instrument for indicating speed fitted to a motor vehicle shall—

(*a*) at all material times be maintained in good working order ; and

(*b*) be kept free from any obstruction which might prevent its being easily read or the appropriate indication given thereby being easily seen.

8. (1) The distance between the rear of any motor vehicle while used on any highway and the front of any trailer which is attached to that vehicle measured when the trailer and the motor vehicle are in a straight line, shall not exceed four feet.

(2) Where a two-wheeled trailer attached to a motor vehicle is used on any highway, the distance from the front of the motor vehicle to the rear of the trailer, where such vehicle and trailer are in a straight line, shall not exceed thirty-three and a half feet.

(3) No lorry while used on any highway shall have more than one trailer attached to it and no tractor so used shall have more than two trailers attached to it.

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9. Where a trailer which is not attached to a motor vehicle is left on any highway at night, it must carry two uncoloured lamps in front on each side showing a white light and at the rear a lamp showing a red light.

10. Where a trailer whose carrying capacity is not less than ten hundredweight is used on any highway, there shall be carried at the rear of such trailer a person who shall give by means of a whistle or other suitable appliance other than a bell or siren, warning to the driver of the motor vehicle to which the trailer is attached of the approach of any traffic from behind the trailer.

11. Where a trailer used on any highway is equipped with a brake, there shall be carried on such trailer a person competent to operate such brake :

Provided, however, that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply if the brakes upon the motor vehicle hauling the trailer are so constructed and arranged that such brakes cannot be used without bringing into action simultaneously the brake attached to the trailer, or if the brake of the trailer can be operated from the motor vehicle by a person upon such vehicle independently of the brake on such vehicle.

12. (1) No motor vehicle shall be used on any highway to tow any other vehicle unless the tow rope or chain is so adjusted that the distance separating the nearest points of the two vehicles shall not exceed fifteen feet and adequate steps have been taken to render the tow rope or chain easily distinguishable by other users of the highway.

(2) Where a motor vehicle is taking another vehicle in tow in any highway, no person other than a licensed driver shall drive such other vehicle.

13. (1) When a motor vehicle is drawing a trailer or trailers on a highway there shall be exhibited in a conspicuous position on the back of the trailer, or when

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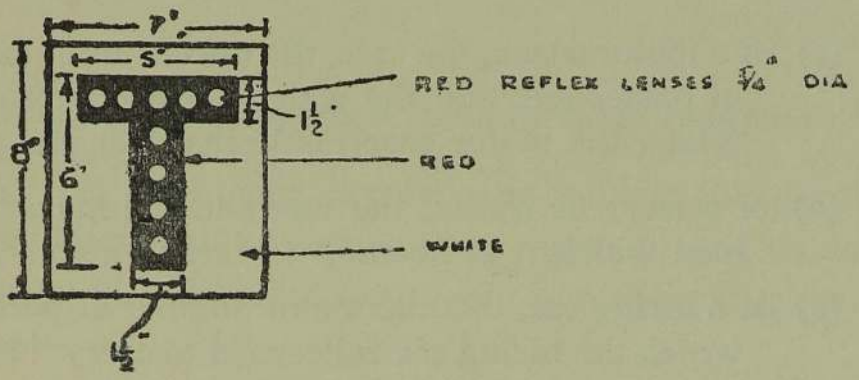
more than one trailer is being drawn, on the back of the rearmost trailer, a distinguishing mark conforming in all respects to the diagram specified hereunder :—



(2) The mark shall be fixed so that the letter " T " is upright either on the centre line or offside of the trailer and at a height not exeeding four feet from the ground. The mark shall be kept clear and unobscured.

(3) Where any disabled motor vehicle is being taken in tow in consequence of a breakdown, the distinguishing mark referred to in paragraph (1) shall be used but the red reflex lenses may be omitted.

14. Where any goods carried in any motor vehicle used on any highway project more than six feet behind the back of the vehicle, there shall be affixed at the end of the load a red flag during the day and a lamp showing a red light at night, so as to be visible from the rear of such vehicle.

15. No articulated vehicle having more than three axles shall be used on any highway outside Colombo.

16. The overall length of any motor vehicle, including that of an articulated vehicle, used on any highway outside Colombo shall not exeed 27 feet 6 inches.

17. The weight of any motor vehicle which is used on any highway in Colombo, together with the load thereon shall not exeed thirteen tons.

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18. There shall be painted in legible letters not less than one inch in height, in white upon a black ground or in black upon a white ground, and in one or more straight lines, on some conspicuous part of the right or off side—

(*a*) of a motor coach, the tare, the maximum number of passengers and the weight of goods, if any, which the motor coach is licensed to carry ;

(*b*) of a lorry or trailer, the tare and the maximum load which it is licensed to carry ; and

(*c*) of a hiring car, the maximum number of persons which the hiring car is licensed to carry.

19. Where any motor vehicle which does not conform to the requirements of the provisions of regulations relating to construction of vehicles made under section 19 of the Act, is used on any highway under the authority of a special permit issued in that behalf by the Commissioner, the driver of such vehicle shall carry such special permit in such vehicle.

MOTOR COACHES

20. The lamps provided for the internal illumination of a motor coach shall be kept lighted at all times at night when passengers are being carried.

21. The steering arms of a motor coach shall be kept clean and free from rust.

22. The exhaust pipe of a motor coach and all apparatus connected therewith shall be maintained in such condition as to prevent so far as practicable any fumes from entering the vehicle.

23. No motor coach shall, while used on any highway, draw a trailer :

Provided that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply to the drawing of one empty motor coach by another empty motor coach in case of an emergency.

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24. There shall be carried at all times when a motor coach is used on any highway, the first-aid equipment which a motor coach is required to carry by regulation made under this Act.

CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES IN OMNIBUS

25. No petroleum, kerosene or inflammable liquid of any kind shall be carried in an omnibus used on any highway in addition to the supply in fuel tanks thereof except—

(*a*) in a quantity not exceeding ten gallons ;

(*b*) in properly constructed tins each of a capacity not exceeding two gallons and fitted with a screw cap firmly fixed so as to prevent leakage ; and

(*c*) on the rear part of the roof of the omnibus or in such other position on the omnibus as may be specified on the licence for the omnibus.

26. The fuel tank of an omnibus used on any highway shall not be filled nor shall the filler cap thereof be removed while the engine is running.

27. No formic acid, nitric acid or other dangerous or inflammable substance shall be carried in any part of an omnibus used on any highway.

28. No goods or livestock from which an offensive smell arises or is likely to arise shall be carried in any part of an omnibus used on any highway.

29. It shall be the duty of the driver and the conductor of an omnibus to ensure that no articles or goods are carried in that omnibus in contravention of any of the provisions of regulations 26, 27 or 28.

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ANTI-DAZZLE PRECAUTIONS

30. No lamp showing a light to the front, which is derived from an acetylene burner or an electric bulb, shall be used on any motor vehicle on any highway unless such lamp is so constructed, fitted and maintained that the beam of light emitted therefrom—

(i) is permanently deflected downwards to such an extent that it is at all times incapable of dazzling any person standing on the same horizontal plane as the vehicle at a greater distance than 25 feet from the lamp and whose eye-level is not less than 3 feet 6 inches above that plane ; or

(ii) can be deflected downwards or both downwards and to the left at the will of the driver in such manner as to render it incapable of dazzling any such person in the circumstances aforesaid ; or

(iii) can be extinguished by the operation of a device which at the same time causes a beam of light to be emitted from the lamp which complies with paragraph (i) ; or

(iv) can be extinguished by the operation of a device which at the same time either deflects the beam of light from another lamp downwards or both downwards and to the left in such manner as to render it incapable of dazzling any such person in the circumstances aforesaid, or brings into or leaves in operation a lamp or lamps which comply or complies, as the case may be, with paragraph (i).

31. The provisions of regulation 30 shall not apply to any lamp fitted with an electric bulb or bulbs if the power of any bulb or the total power of all the bulbs which are capable of being illuminated at the same time does not exceed seven watts and the lamp is fitted with frosted glass or other material which has the effect of diffusing the light.

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32. Every driver of a motor vehicle using a highway at night shall, on approaching another vehicle travelling in the opposite direction or on noticing the approaching lights presumably of another vehicle travelling in the opposite direction, bring the beams of the front lamps to the anti-dazzle position if they are not already in that position. The lamps shall be maintained in that anti-dazzle position until one vehicle shall have passed the other.

33. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Motor Traffic Act; and

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

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THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (TAXIMETER) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Taximeter) Regulations, 1951.

PART I—USE OF TAXIMETERS

2. On and after such date as may be appointed by the Minister by notification published in the Gazette, these regulations shall apply to all hiring cars plying for hire in Colombo and to hiring cars used outside Colombo in pursuance of a contract of hiring entered into when plying for hire in Colombo:

Provided, however, that the Commissioner may, in writing, exempt any hiring car from the operation of these regulations if—

(*a*) such hiring car belongs to an owner who maintains not less than six hiring cars;

(*b*) such owner provides such garage accommodation for the hiring cars as may be approved by the Commissioner; and

(*c*) such hiring car does not ply for hire on public stands or in public places.

3. No hiring car shall be used or allowed to stand for hire unless it is fitted with a device, hereinafter referred to as a "taximeter".

4. No taximeter shall be fitted to any hiring car unless—

(*a*) it is of a standard type approved by the Commissioner under Part II of these regulations; and

(*b*) it has been tested and approved by the Commissioner before being fitted to the hiring car.

5. Every taximeter of any standard type approved by the Commissioner under Part II of these regulations shall, before being fitted to a hiring car, be sent to the Commissioner for a test in order to ascertain whether the taximeter accurately registers time and

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distance and also for examination as regards its external appearance, general action and conformity with the standard type approved under Part II of these regulations.

6. If the taximeter conforms to the standard type approved under Part II of these regulations, then it shall be fitted to the hiring car and shall be subjected to a practical test of at least five miles and a time test of at least half an hour by the Commissioner.

7. Every taximeter submitted for a test under regulations 5 and 6 may be opened by the Commissioner for the purpose of interior examination, if he deems it necessary.

8. If after the examination the taximeter is found to be accurate in all respects, it shall be sealed by the Commissioner in such a manner that its interior parts cannot be reached without breaking the seals.

9. A taximeter shall not be considered to be suitable unless the fares recorded by it for detention by time and distance travelled are according to the rates fixed by regulations made in that behalf under section 171 (1) of the Act.

10. Every person submitting a taximeter of an approved type shall be required to furnish a declaration that the instrument conforms to the approved type deposited under Part II of these regulations.

11. Every taximeter in use shall be examined at least once in every twelve months or earlier if its seals are removed for any repairs or adjustments.

12. Every taximeter shall be fitted to a hiring car in such a position and in such manner as may be approved by the Commissioner, having regard to the design of the hiring car. It shall normally be fixed on the nearside of the driver's seat, with the face or dial towards the interior of the hiring car, so as to be clearly visible to the hirer and also capable of being read both by the hirer and the driver.

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13. The flexible or driving gears or gear boxes of every taximeter shall be so fitted that no part of the cable, driving gears or gear boxes can be reached by an unauthorized person.

14. No taximeter or its gear box shall be fitted to a hiring car the effecctive circumfernce of the wheel of which is different from that for which such taximeter has been designed, geared and tested.

15. The effective circumference of the wheel by which a taximeter is driven shall not be more than five *per centum* of and not less than, the measurement shown on the plate attached to the taximeter under regulation 35.

16. Every motor cab shall have a light so affixed as to illuminate the taximeter at night.

17. Where a motor cab which is hired by any person is unable to proceed due to mechanical derangement or tyre failure, the driver of such motor cab shall, forthwith, lower the flag of the taximeter to the "stopped" position and shall not restart the taximeter until the defect in the motor cab is remedied.

18. No driver of a motor cab shall, without reasonable excuse, refuse to let such motor cab for hire when the flag of the taximeter is in a vertical position.

19. (1) No person shall break or in any way tamper with any seals or marks placed on a taximeter by the Commissioner, or, with intent to deceive, tamper with a taximeter.

(2) No taximeter shall be altered or repaired without the written permission of the Commissioner.

20. No taximeter which is in any way defective shall be fitted to any hiring car and no hiring car fitted with a defective taximeter shall stand for hire in any public stand or be used in any public place.

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21. Upon service of a notice by the Commissioner or by a person authorized in writing by the Commissioner on the owner of any motor cab prohibiting the use of the taximeter fitted to it for contravening any of these regulations, such taximeter shall at once be removed and the motor cab shall immediately be withdrawn from service.

22. The fee for the examination of a taximeter shall be ten rupees and shall be payable in revenue stamps.

PART II—APPROVAL OF STANDARD TYPES OF TAXIMETERS

23. Every application for the approval of any standard type of taximeter for use on hiring cars shall be made to the Commissioner and every such application shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) two complete specimens of the taximeter,

(*b*) a detailed description of such taximeter, with drawings of its mechanism, and

(*c*) a working specimen of the flexible cable by which the taximeter is driven.

24. (1) Every taximeter in respect of which approval is sought under the preceding regulation shall be subjected to an exhaustive test to ascertain whether the taximeter complies with the technical requirements set out in these regulations. The testing officer may open at least one of the two specimens and take out such parts as are necessary for a comprehensive examination of the mechanism.

(2) Arrangements shall be made with the Commissioner or the testing officer for the working of the taximeter to be demonstrated by a person familiar with its construction and technical details, and after such demonstration, the applicant shall supply, for at least one day, a hiring car fitted with such taximeter for the purpose of such practical test as may be necessary.

25. Every taximeter shall be so constructed as—

(*a*) to indicate in suitable slot upon the dial the amount of fare calculated by time and distance ; and

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(*b*) to have an indicator or handle in the form of a flag the position of which would indicate on the dial of the taximeter whether or not the taximeter is in action.

26. The letters and figures shown in the dial shall be of a reasonable size and shall be so placed as to be easily read by the hirer.

27. All letters and figures shown on the taximeter and gear box shall be of such size, form and colour as would render them clearly legible.

28. The words " For Hire " shall be printed on both sides of the indicator or handle of the taximeter in white letters of plain block type at least two inches in height and of proportionate thickness on a red-coloured ground so as to be easily read from a distance. The arm or lever of the taximeter which carries the flag shall be of such length that when it is kept vertical, the lower edge of the flag shall be above the highest part of the taximeter.

29. The taximeter shall be so constructed that when the indicator is vertical the taximeter shall be out of action.

30. The mechanism of the taximeter shall be so designed that—

(*a*) (i) the words " For Hire " are indicated in the appropriate slot when the flag arm is vertical,

(ii) the word " Hired " is indicated when the arm has been depressed through an angle of 180 degrees and the gears are in engagement, and

(iii) the word " Stopped " is indicated when the arm is arrested in a horizontal position at 270 degrees ;

(*b*) the flag arm cannot normally remain in any position other than in one of the three positions mentioned in paragraph (*a*) ;

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(*c*) the fare by time ceases to be recorded on the taximeter when the flag is in the "Stopped" position ;

(*d*) the fare by distance is recorded on the taximeter if the motor cab is driven with the flag in the "Stopped" position ;

(*e*) the fare recorded is not obscured when the flag is in the "Stopped" position ;

(*f*) it is not possible—

(i) to remove the flag back from "Hired" position to "For Hire" position, or

(ii) to return the flag from "Stopped" position to "Hired" position ;

(*g*) when the flag arm is raised to a vertical position, that is to say "For Hire" position, the previous record of fare is cleared and the various mechanisms are brought to their normal position. ;

(*h*) before the flag can again be depressed, the full vertical position shall be reached, and a positive stop made, to ensure that the mechanism comes to rest and that the fare indication is obscured by a shutter ;

(*i*) the mechanism for recording time and distance cannot be engaged or disengaged except by the normal sequence of operation of the flag arm referred to in paragraphs (*a*) and (*f*) ;

(*j*) the operation of the shutter for obscuring the fare synchronizes with the engaging and disengaging of the time and distance mechanism of the taximeter ;

(*k*) the fare recorded by the taximeter for detention by time and for distance travelled are according to the rates fixed by regulation under section 171 (1) of the Act.

(*l*) the amount of fare shown in the "Extras" slot advances by units of twenty-five cents.

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31. Every taximeter shall be so constructed as to give an audible warning by means of a suitable bell or gong, whenever the lever operating the recording mechanism is moved.

32. (1) Every taximeter shall be so constructed as to be capable of being sealed after it has been tested and approved.

(2) When the gear which operates the distance recording apparatus is not contained in the main part of the machine, the case or the cover enclosing it shall be so made that it may be sealed.

33. The mechanism driving the distance-recording gear of a taximeter shall be fitted not to the driving wheels of a hiring car but to the non-driving wheels or to the chassis gear box attached to the hiring car.

34. A plate of suitable size and pattern shall be attached to the taximeter or its gear box in such a manner that it cannot be removed without either removing the seals affixed by the testing officer or without opening the taximeter or gear box.

35. The plate shall bear raised or sunken words or figures denoting the measurement of the effective circumference of the wheel by which the taximeter will be driven and by which its action and accuracy may be tested.

36. The measurement shown at the plate shall be increased with the circumference of the wheels of minimum size approved for the hiring car and normally attached thereto.

37. After considering the report of the testing officer, if the Commissioner is satisfied that the taximeter complies with the requirements specified in these regulations, and is suitable for its purpose, he shall approve the type of taximeter as suitable for use on hiring cars. Where a taximeter has been so approved, the Commissioner shall retain one of the specimens as a pattern or sample instrument and the other shall be sealed and returned to the applicant.

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38. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Motor Traffic Act,

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic;

"effective circumference", in relation to the hiring car wheel to which the taximeter transmission gearing is attached and by which such meter is driven, means the distance the hiring car moves forward for one complete revolution of the wheel, and may be measured by making a mark on the tyre of the wheel where it touches the ground and pushing the hiring car in a straight line until its mark again comes in contact with the ground, the hiring car being in its normal working condition carrying two passengers; and

"motor cab" has the same meaning as in the Act.

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THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (USE OF PUBLIC STANDS) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Use of Public Stands) Regulations, 1951.

2. No motor vehicle other than a hiring car, omnibus or lorry shall enter or be parked in a public stand.

3. No hiring car, omnibus or lorry shall enter or be parked in any public stand unless its driver is in possession of a valid permit issued in that behalf by the authorized officer.

4. (*a*) A fee at such rates as may be fixed in that behalf, by the local authority, not exceeding the respective rates specified in the Schedule hereto, shall be charged for each permit issued under regulation 3 ; and such fee shall be paid into the fund of the local authority.

[10,622/18-12-1953.]

(*b*) Every permit issued under regulation 3 shall contain the number of the hiring car, omnibus or lorry in respect of which it was issued and shall be valid for the period stated therein.

5. The driver of any hiring car, omnibus or lorry parked in a public stand shall, whenever requested by a police officer or person authorized for the purpose by the authorized officer, produce for inspection the permit issued in respect of his vehicle.

6. Where a public stand or any portion thereof is reserved for the use of any specified class or description of motor vehicles, any motor vehicle not belonging to such class or description shall not enter or be parked in such public stand or the portion thereof so reserved.

7. Where separate passages for entrance and exit have been provided and indicated as such by notice exhibited at the public stand no motor vehicle shall enter or leave that stand except by the appropriate passage.

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8. No motor vehicle shall be parked in a public stand in such a way as to obstruct any other motor vehicle entering or leaving that stand.

9. Where chains or posts or both chains and posts have been provided in a public stand for the purpose of demarcating a lane or lanes for parking, motor vehicles parked within such lane or lanes shall be halted facing the same direction and one behind the other in order of their arrival and they shall be moved up in due order as vacancies occur in front or when requested by a police officer.

10. (1) No person other than the driver, the conductor or a bona fide passenger of an omnibus shall remain in that omnibus while it is parked in a public stand.

(2) No person other than the driver or a bona fide passenger of a hiring car shall remain in that hiring car while it is parked in a public stand.

(3) No person other than the driver of a lorry shall remain in that lorry while it is parked in a public stand.

11. No driver of any hiring car, omnibus or lorry parked in a public stand shall—

(*a*) start the engine of his vehicle except for the purpose of changing position or departing from such stand ; or

(*b*) sound any warning instrument affixed to the vehicle except for the purpose of preventing an accident or ensuring the safety of the vehicle or its occupants.

12. No person shall wash any hiring car, omnibus or lorry while it is parked in a public stand.

13. No person shall—

(*a*) effect any repair to any hiring car, omnibus or lorry parked in a public stand unless such repair is essential for the purpose of removing the vehicle from the stand ; or

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(*b*) in effecting any such repair cause any noise which is unnecessary or unreasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

14. No person shall enter or remain in a public stand for the purpose of carying goods to or from any hiring car, omnibus or lorry parked in that stand unless he is in possession of a permit issued by the authorized officer.

15. Any authorized officer may, in his discretion, issue such number of permits as may be determined by him, to persons to enter any public stand for the purpose of carrying goods to or from any hiring car, omnibus or lorry parked therein and he may cancel, withdraw or suspend any such permit.

16. Every driver of a hiring car, omnibus or lorry, every conductor of an omnibus parked in a public stand and every person who enters a public stand under the authority of a permit referred to in regulation 14 shall conduct himself in an orderly manner within the public stand.

17. In these regulations—

" authorized officer " means—

(*a*) in the case of a Municipal Council, the Municipal Commissioner ; and

(*b*) in the case of any Urban Council, Town Council, or Village Committee, the Chairman of the Council or Committee, as the case may be ;

" local authority "' has the same meaning as in the Motor Traffic Act, and includes a Village Committee in any case where the area within the administrative limits of that Committee has been declared by regulation to be an urban area for the purposes of that Act ; and

" public stand " means a place set apart under the Motor Traffic Act as a place at which hiring cars, omnibuses or lorries or any specified class or description of hiring cars, omnibuses or lorries may be halted or stand for hire.

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SCHEDULE

		Fees	
		Per Diem Rs. c.	Per Mensem Rs. c.
1.	For a hiring car	0 25	2 50
2.	For a lorry	0 50	4 0
3.	For an omnibus—		
	(*a*) where a waiting hall and shelter for passengers is not provided ..	0 50	4 0
	(*b*) where a waiting hall, shelter and queue railings of a type and standard approved by the Commissioner are provided and in respect of which a certificate of approval has beeen granted by the Commissioner	1 0	6 0

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THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (HIRING CARS AND OMNIBUSES) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,360/27.2. 1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Hiring Cars and Omnibuses) Regulations, 1951

PART I

2. Every person acting as the driver of any hiring car or omnibus or as the conductor or ticket inspector of any omnibus shall behave in a civil and orderly manner at all times while he is on duty therein.

3. No person acting as the driver of a hiring car or as the conductor or ticket inspector of an omnibus shall, while he is on duty therein—

(*a*) smoke in the vehicle during a journey or when it is carrying passengers ;

(*b*) give to any intending passenger any information which he knows to be false as to the destination or route of the vehicle or as to the fare for any journey ;

(*c*) wilfully obstruct the driver of any other hiring car or omnibus from taking up or setting down any passenger into or from such other hiring car or omnibus ; or

(*d*) refuse without reasonable cause to accept an intending passenger.

4. The driver of an omnibus shall not, while the omnibus is in motion, enter into conversation with the conductor or any passenger.

5. Every driver of a hiring car shall have the word "DRIVER" legibly marked on some conspicuous part of his clothing or wear in a conspicuous position a metal badge with the word "DRIVER" in legible letters.

PART II

6. The regulations in this Part shall apply—

(*a*) to motor cabs plying for hire in Colombo ; and

(*b*) to motor cabs used outside Colombo in pursuance of a contract of hiring entered into when plying for hire in Colombo.

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7. The driver of a motor cab shall not ply or stand for hire on any highway unless the motor cab—

(*a*) is halted at a public stand provided or set apart for motor cabs by any local authority ; or

(*b*) is hailed by an intending passenger while the motor cab is proceeding, after the conclusion of an engagement for hire, to a public stand or to the place where the cab is kept, or to or from that place from or to a public stand.

8. The driver of a motor cab shall not take the cab into, or allow it to remain at, a public stand, unless the cab is in a proper state of repair : Provided, however, that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply in the case of a motor cab requiring repairs that can be effected quickly and steps are being taken to do so.

9. Whenever motor cabs are halted at any public stand—

(*a*) every motor cab shall be kept with its front wheels straight, and at a distance of not less than one foot from the cab immediately ahead of it, and where the stand is by the side of a kerb, parallel to and not more than one foot distant from the kerb ;

(*b*) the driver of each of the first two motor cabs in order of position shall be in attendance on the cab while it is at the public stand and shall hold himself in readiness to accept any hire immediately ; and

(*c*) the driver of each motor cab behind the first cab shall move his cab forward from time to time as vacancies occur in front.

10. No driver of a motor cab at any public stand shall prevent the first cab at such stand from being hired.

11. No driver of a motor cab which has been engaged for hire at some future time shall keep his cab at a public stand unless he is willing to accept any intermediate engagement that may be offered.

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12. Where a motor cab of any specified seating capacity is required by an intending passenger and a cab of that capacity is not the first cab in order of position at a public stand—

(*a*) the driver of the cab which is first in order of position among the cabs of that capacity halted at that stand at the time shall accept the hire ; and

(*b*) the driver of any cab at that stand shall not accept the hire.

13. The driver of a motor cab shall not, while the cab is engaged for hire, stop the cab, except at the request of the hirer, for a period longer than may be necessary for any reasonable purpose.

14. (1) The driver of a motor cab shall not, when the cab is not engaged for hire—

(*a*) halt the cab on any part of a highway other than a public stand ; or

(*b*) cause the cab to loiter on a highway for the purpose of securing a hire.

(2) In this regulation " to loiter " means to proceed along a highway at a speed less than that at which other motor vehicles of the same class or description would normally be driven on that highway at that time.

15. The driver of a motor cab shall not without reasonable excuse—

(*a*) refuse a hire when the cab is standing unengaged at a public stand and the hirer tenders the authorized fare ;

(*b*) refuse or neglect when engaged on a hire to drive the cab to any place indicated by the hirer in any case where the journey and the return journey do not together exceed twenty miles ; or

(*c*) refuse or neglect when engaged on a hire to carry such number of passengers, not exceeding the number specified in the revenue licence for that motor cab, as he may be required by the hirer to carry.

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16. The driver of a motor cab shall, in the absence of reasonable cause to the contrary, proceed to the destination named by the hirer by the shortest route and within the shortest time.

17. No driver of a motor cab shall cause or permit his motor cab to be used in connection with, or for the furtherance of, prostitution, or act as a procurer of prostitutes.

18. No driver of a motor cab shall carry a cleaner or other attendant in the cab while it is engaged on a hire.

19. No driver of a motor cab shall terminate the hiring thereof before he has been discharged by the hirer.

20. No driver of a motor cab shall cause or allow any person, animal or article to occupy or to be placed in the space reserved for the driver's seat.

21. Every driver of a motor cab shall at all time exercise all reasonable care and diligence to maintain his vehicle in a fit and proper condition, and shall not knowingly drive the vehicle when such vehicle or any brake, tyre or lamp thereof is in a defective condition likely to endanger any passenger or other person or when there is not sufficient petrol in the tank of the vehicle to enable him to reach the next petrol-filling station on the route.

22. Every driver of a motor cab shall behave in a civil and orderly manner to passengers and to intending passengers.

23. Every driver of a motor cab shall be cleanly dressed in such manner as may be determined by the Commissioner.

24. The driver of a motor cab shall not interfere with any person entering or preparing to enter any other motor vehicle.

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25. In the case of a dispute between the driver of a motor cab and a passenger, either party may require the other to proceed to the nearest police station where the officer in charge shall, if the dispute is not settled amicably, record the name and address of both parties.

26. The driver of a motor cab shall display on his left breast, a metal badge of a type approved by the Commissioner, inscribed with the word "Driver" together with an identification number.

27. No driver of a motor cab shall cause or permit any person whom he knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease to enter, or to be placed or carried in, his motor cab.

PART III

28. Where barrier rails or markings on a highway or pavement are provided at a stopping place for omnibuses, waiting passengers shall form a queue, that is to say, a line of persons facing the stopping place in order of their arrival at such stopping place.

29. Where no barrier rails or markings are provided on a highway or pavement at a stopping place for omnibuses, if four or more waiting passengers are present, they shall form a queue facing the stopping place not more than two abreast on the pavement in order of their arrival at the stopping place.

30. No person shall take any position in a queue formed in accordance with regulation 28 or regulation 29 otherwise than behind the persons already forming such queue or enter an omnibus before any other person desiring to enter that omnibus who stood in front of him in such queue.

31. No person shall enter an omnibus when it is at or is approaching and about to stop at a stopping place on any highway before any other person desiring to enter that omnibus who was waiting in a queue at that stopping place.

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PART IV

32. (1) The driver of an omnibus shall not stop the omnibus or allow it to stand on any highway in an urban area except—

(*a*) in the event of a breakdown and then only for such period as may be necessary to enable reasonable repairs to be effected ; or

(*b*) at a public stand provided or set apart for omnibuses and indicated as such by the appropriate notice exhibited at the spot ; or

(*c*) at a stopping place indicated as such by the appropriate traffic sign exhibited at the spot and then only for such period as may be resonably necessary for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers or goods ; or

(*d*) in a parking place set apart for omnibuses and indicated as such by notice under section 166 of the Act.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph (1) (*c*), the driver of any omnibus may stop that omnibus for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers or for loading or unloading goods on any highway within an urban area at any place other than a stopping place indicated as such by the appropriate traffic sign, if the driver of that omnibus is in possession of a valid permit issued by the Commissioner authorizing that omnibus to be stopped at such place.

33. Where in an urban area any stopping places or public stands have been provided or set apart for omnibuses, no omnibus shall, after stopping at any such stopping places or public stands, be driven away therefrom, except—

(i) for the purpose of continuing along its approved route ; or

(ii) if such stopping place or public stand is the terminus of such route, for the purpose of returning along such route ; or

(iii) for the purpose of proceeding without passengers to the garage or other place where it is usually kept.

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34. No person shall, while travelling in an omnibus or hiring car—

(*a*) use any obscene, indecent or offensive language or gesture or behave in any manner likely to annoy or insult any person ;

(*b*) spit upon or spit out of the omnibus or hiring car or wilfully soil any part of the omnibus or hiring car ;

(*c*) wilfully damage or deface the omnibus or hiring car or any part of its equipment ;

(*d*) wilfully do or cause to be done with regard to any part of the omnibus or hiring car or its equipment anything which is calculated to obstruct or interfere with the working of such omnibus or hiring car or cause any injury or discomfort to any person ;

(*e*) alter or deface any ticket issued to him ;

(*f*) enter into conversation with the driver of the omnibus or hiring car ;

(*g*) smoke or carry a lighted pipe, cigar or cigarette in any part of the omnibus or hiring car in which a notice prohibiting smoking is exhibited ;

(*h*) beg or sell or offer for sale or distribute any goods or any printed matter of any description ;

(*i*) wilfully or unreasonably impede any other person from boarding or alighting from such omnibus or hiring car ;

(*j*) remain in the vehicle on any part of a highway when asked by the driver or conductor to leave on the ground that the vehicle is not allowed to pick up passengers at that place ;

(*k*) throw out of the omnibus or hiring car any bottle, liquid or litter or any article or thing likely to annoy persons or to cause danger or injury to any person or property.

35. No person shall enter any omnibus or hiring car if he is informed by the conductor or driver thereof, as the case may be, that the omnibus or hiring car is full.

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PART V

36. Every passenger using any hiring car or omnibus shall if so requested by the driver of such hiring car or the conductor of such omnibus, declare the journey he intends to take or has taken and shall on demand pay the authorized fare for the whole of such journey and accept the ticket tendered.

37. The owner or driver of each hiring car hired for any journey on any highway shall, on demand made by the person by whom the fare for the hiring car is paid, issue to that person a signed receipt specifying—

(*a*) the fare so paid ;

(*b*) the charge for detention, if any ;

(*c*) the distance travelled ; and

(*d*) the place and time at which the journey commenced and the place and time at which it ended.

38. A passenger travelling in a hiring car or omnibus shall if so requested by the driver of the hiring car or the conductor of the omnibus, leave the hiring car or omnibus, as the case may be, on completion of the journey for which he has paid.

39. The holder of a period or season ticket issued by any stage carriage undertaking shall surrender, if so requested, that ticket to the undertaking on the expiry of the period for which it was issued.

40. (*a*) Any passenger travelling in a hiring car or omnibus shall, if requested by the driver of the hiring car or the conductor of the omnibus or by a police officer, furnish forthwith his name and address to such driver, conductor or police officer, as the case may be.

(*b*) A driver of a hiring car or conductor of an omnibus shall not make a request referred to in paragraph (*a*) unless he is reasonably satisfied that the passenger so requested has contravened some provision

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of this Act or any regulation thereunder and shall accordingly intimate to the passenger the reasons for the request at the time of making the request.

41. (1) A driver of a hiring car, conductor of an omnibus or any police officer requested by such driver or conductor may remove from such hiring car or omnibus any passenger suspected of committing a breach of any provision of this Act or any regulation made thereunder.

(2) No passenger shall be removed from any hiring car or omnibus under paragraph (1) unless a request to leave has been ignored or refused by such passenger, and no more force shall be used than is absolutely necessary.

PART VI

42. (1) The following articles may be carried in an omnibus as the personal baggage of a passenger :—

(*a*) any article forming part of the personal effects of a passenger ;

(*b*) any article of food or drink, whether prepared or not, used by a passenger for the purpose of his trade or occupation ; or

(*c*) any live poultry.

(2) The following articles may, in addition to those specified in paragraph (1), be carried in a omnibus :—

(*a*) a bicycle belonging to any passenger ;

(*b*) any article which is certified by any Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent or chief headman or by an excise officer or police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector to be an article which is to be produced at any inquiry or trial in any court ; or

(*c*) any article entrusted to the conductor of an omnibus for conveyance to a stopping place on the route :

Provided that the total weight of all articles carried under sub-paragraph (*c*) shall not, at any time, exceed 112 lbs.

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(3) Nothing in the preceding provisions of this regulation shall be deemed to authorize the carriage in any omnibus of any article in contravention of any regulation made under section 190 (*e*) of the Act.

43. No article referred to in regulation 42 shall be carried in any omnibus unless it is packed in a suitable container in such manner that no inconvenience will be caused to any passenger by reason of the carriage of the article in the omnibus.

44. The total weight of the personal luggage of a passenger in an omnibus shall not exceed 28 lbs.

45. The conductor of an omnibus shall not cause or permit any article to be carried in any omnibus in contravention of the provisions of regulation 43 or regulation 44.

46. Every driver of an omnibus shall enter in the record-sheet carried by him in accordance with section 183 of the Act, the particulars relating to the items specified therein as soon as such particulars are ascertained.

47. The Commissioner may grant exemption from the provisions of sections 182 and 183 of the Act in respect of any hiring car or omnibus—

(*a*) which is, for the time being, used in the service of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces in times of emergency, or

(*b*) which, while under repair, is being used for the purpose of being tested.

48. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Motor Traffic Act;

"authorized fare" means—

(*a*) in the case of a hiring car, such fare not exceeding the maximum fare as prescribed by regulation made under the Act; and

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(*b*) in the case of an omnibus, the fare, if any, specified in the stage carriage permit under which the omnibus is used ;

" Commissioner " means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic ;

" local authority " has the same meaning as in the Act ; and

" motor cab " has the same meaning as in the Act.

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THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (LICENSING OF CONDUCTORS AND TICKET INSPECTORS) REGULATION 1951

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Licensing of Conductors and Ticket Inspectors) Regulations, 1951. [10,360/27-2-1952.]

2. No person shall act, or shall be employed by any other person to act, as a conductor or ticket inspector of an omnibus unless such person is the holder of an effective licence in that behalf issued by the Comissioner.

3. Every application for a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence shall be substantially in the form specified in the First Schedule hereto, and shall be accompained by—

(*a*) the prescribed fee ;

(*b*) two copies of the applicant's photograph, taken not earlier than six months before the date of the application and conforming to the requirements specified in the Second Schedule hereto ;

(*c*) a certificate from the principal or head master of the school last attended by the applicant prior to the application to the effect that the applicant has passed the seventh standard or a higher standard in Sinhalese or Tamil or English ; [10,839/16-9-1955.]

(*d*) two testimonials from responsible persons to whom the applicant is known personally as to his character given not earlier than six months before the date of the application.

4. No conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence shall be issued if the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant—

(*a*) has not attained 18 years of age on the date of the application ;

(*b*) has not passed at least the seventh standard in Sinhalese or Tamil or English ; [10,839/16-9-1955.]

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(*c*) is not of good character ;

(*d*) habitually behaves in a riotous or disorderly manner or is habitually drunk ;

(*e*) is suffering from any disease or physical disability likely to interfere with the efficient discharge of his duties as a conductor or ticket inspector, as the case may be, or to be prejudicial to the health or comfort of passengers ;

(*f*) is a registered criminal within the meaning of the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance (Chapter 22) ; or

(*g*) was the holder of a conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence, as the case may be, that was previously cancelled by the Commissioner:

Provided, however, the requirements of paragraph (*b*) above shall not, unless the Commissioner otherwise determines apply in the case of any person who, at the time of coming into force of these regulations, is licensed to act as a conductor of an omnibus or is actually employed as a ticket inspector, as the case may be. A certificate from the owner of an omnibus that the applicant was employed as a ticket inspector at the date of coming into force of these regulations shall be sufficient evidence of that fact :

And provided, further, the requirements of paragraphs (*f*) and (*g*) shall not apply in the case of any person, whom the Commissioner, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police, considers fit and suitable to be a conductor or ticket inspector, as the case may be.

5. (1) Every conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence shall be substantially in the form specified in the Third Schedule hereto.

(2) One of the copies of the photograph furnished under regulation 3 by an applicant shall be affixed to the licence issued to him and shall be authenticated

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by the Commissioner, with the facsimile of his signature or with his official seal or stamp ; and the other copy shall be filed of record in the office of the Commissioner.

(3) Every holder of a conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence shall furnish two copies of his photograph to the Commissioner whenever the photograph affixed to his licence under paragraph (2) is faded, defaced, damaged or torn or whenever he is ordered to do so by the Commissioner or by a court before which he is convicted under any written law of an offence in connection with the performance of his duties as a conductor or ticket inspector, as the case may be. The copies furnished under this paragraph shall be dealt with in the manner provided in paragraph (2).

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulations 7 and 10, every conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence shall be effected without renewal during the lifetime of the holder thereof.

(2) A conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence which is cancelled by the Commissioner, or by any court shall cease to be effective on the date of the cancellation thereof.

(3) A conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence which is suspended by the Commissioner or by any court shall not be effective during the period of such suspension.

7. (1) The Commissioner or any officer of his Department not below the status of divisional road transport officer authorized by him in writing in that behalf may suspend or cancel a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence if he is satisfied that the holder is unfit to be a conductor or ticket inspector, as the case may be, on the ground that the holder— [10,839/16-9-1955.]

(*a*) is not of good character ; or

(*b*) habitually behaves in a riotous or disorderly manner or is habitually drunk ; or

(*c*) is a registered criminal within the meaning of the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance (Chapter 22) ; or

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(*d*) is generally discourteous and rude to the travelling public ; or

(*e*) has been frequently convicted for demanding or receiving fares in excess of the fares authorized by law or for carrying passengers in excess of the maximum number authorized by law or for carrying goods other than goods so authorized ; or

(*f*) is suffering from any disease or physical disability likely to interfere with the efficient discharge of his duties as a conductor or ticket inspector, as the case may be, or to be prejudicial to the health or comfort of passengers.

(2) No conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence shall be cancelled or suspended except after notice to the holder and after hearing representations, if any, made by the holder before the date specified in the notice.

[10,839/16-9-1955.]

(3) Where any conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence is suspended or cancelled by any officer other than the Commissioner, the holder of such licence shall have a right of appeal against the order of such officer to the Commissioner ; and the Commissioner's decision thereon shall be final and conclusive. Every such appeal to the Commissioner shall be preferred by means of a written statement within ten days of the receipt by the holder of the licence, of the order suspending or cancelling the licence ; and every such written statement shall be transmitted by registered post to the Commissioner or delivered at the office of the Commissioner in which case a written acknowledgment of its receipt shall be obtained

[10,839/16-9-1955.]

(4) Where a conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence has been suspended or cancelled, the holder of such licence shall—

(*a*) within 7 days of the receipt by him, of the order suspending or cancelling the licence, or

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(*b*) if an appeal has been preferred as provided in paragraph (3) and the Commissioner has, upon such appeal, confirmed the order suspending or cancelling the licence, within 7 days of the receipt of the order of the Commissioner,

send or deliver the licence to the Commissioner for retention during the period of suspension, or for cancellation, as the case may be. Upon the expiry of the period of suspension the Commissioner shall return the licence.

8. (1) Where the Commissioner refuses to issue a conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence he shall serve or cause to be served on the applicant or holder, as the case may be, a written statement to that effect. The statement shall set out the grounds of the refusal, suspension or cancellation. [10,839/16-9-1955.]

(2) The applicant for a conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence who is aggrieved by the determination of the Commissioner refusing to issue the licence shall have a right of appeal against the determination to a tribunal of appeal constituted under the Act, and for that purpose the provisions in that behalf in Part X of the Act shall apply in like manner and to the same extent as they apply in the case of a right of appeal conferred by any provision of the Act, but notwithstanding anything in section 210 of the Act, the decision of the tribunal in the case of any such appeal shall be final and conclusive. [10,839/16-9-1955.]

9. (1) The conductor, or a ticket inspector of an omnibus shall carry his licence on his person or in the omnibus while he is on duty and shall forthwith produce it for inspection on demand made by a police officer, or a divisional road transport officer or a certifying officer or an examiner of motor vehicles :

Provided, however, that no person shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this subsection, if he proves to the satisfaction of the court that his licence had at the time of the alleged contravention been forwarded to the Commissioner.

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(2) Every holder of a conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence who is charged before any court with any offence under the Act or any regulation made thereunder or with any offence under any other written law committed in connection with his duties as conductor or ticket inspector, as the case may be, shall take the licence with him to the court and shall, if he is convicted of the offence, forthwith produce the licence to the court for the purpose of endorsement under regulation 10.

(3) Where a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence is not produced in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2), the court may make order disqualifying the holder of that licence from acting as a conductor or ticket inspector, as the case may be, until the licence is produced to the court.

(4) Where a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence is produced to a police officer at any investigation made by him into an offence alleged to have been committed in connection with the performance of the holder's duties as a conductor or ticket inspector, as the case may be, the police officer may take charge of such licence for the time being and issue to the holder a permit under his hand; and such permit shall be substantially in the form specified in the Fourth Schedule hereto.

(5) A permit issued under paragraph (4) shall be deemed to be sufficient authority for the person to whom it is issued to act or to be employed as a conductor or ticket inspector, as the case may be, notwithstanding that he is not in possession of the appropriate licence for such period not exceeding fourteen days as may be specified in the permit by the police officer, and for such further period or periods as the court before which he is charged may specify by endorsement made on the permit.

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(6) Every conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence taken by a police officer under paragraph (4) shall—

(*a*) where it is subsequently decided that no charge should be preferred against the holder thereof, be returned to him within a week after such decision is taken ; or

(*b*) where a charge is preferred, be returned to him, unless it is cancelled or suspended by the court, within a week after the final disposal of the charge.

10. (1) Any court before which a conductor or ticket inspector is convicted of any offence under the Act or any regulation made thereunder or of any offence under any other written law committed in connection with the discharge of his duties as a conductor or ticket inspector, as the case may be, may, in addition to any other punishment which it may lawfully impose for that offence—

(*a*) if the person is the holder of a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence, as the case may be, issued or deemed to be issued under this Act, cancel the licence, suspend the licence for a specified period or declare him disqualified from obtaining a licence for a specified period ; or

(*b*) if the person convicted is not the holder of any such licence declare him disqualified from obtaining a licence for a specified period.

(2) Where the holder of a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence is convicted before any court of any offence under the Act or any regulation made thereunder or of any offence under any other written law committed in connection with the discharge of his duties as a conductor or ticket inspector, as the case may be, the court shall endorse on the licence the particulars of the conviction and of any order made under this regulation, and the date of such endorsement ; and every such endorsement shall be initialled by the Judge or Magistrate of the court, or in the case of a conviction by the Supreme Court, by the Registrar of that court.

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(3) Where any court under paragraph (2) endorses on a conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence the particulars of any conviction and no order suspending or cancelling the licence is made by the court, the court shall forward to the Commissioner a copy of the endorsement made on the licence.

(4) Where an order suspending or cancelling a conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence is made and endorsed on the licence under this regulation, the court shall forward the licence to the Commissioner.

(5) Where a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence is suspended for any period, the Commissioner shall return the licence on demand, at the end of that period, to the person in whose name the licence was issued.

11. (1) Where a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence is suspended by a court under regulation 10—

(*a*) the person whose licence is so suspended shall, during the period of the suspension be disqualified from obtaining a new conductor's licence or a new ticket inspector's licence, as the case may be, and

(*b*) the Commissioner shall not issue any such new licence to that person during that period.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in paragraphs (5) to (9)—

(*a*) any person whose conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence is cancelled under regulation 10 shall be deemed to be disqualified from obtaining a new conductor's licence or a new ticket inspector's licence, as the case may be; and

(*b*) the Commissioner shall not issue to that person any such new licence.

(3) Where any court has under regulation 10 declared any person to be disqualified from obtaining a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence for any period, the Commissioner shall not, during that period issue to that person such a licence.

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(4) No person shall act as a conductor or ticket inspector at any time while any order suspending or cancelling his conductor's licence or his ticket inspector's licence, as the case may be, or declaring him to be disqualified from obtaining such a licence, is in force.

(5) The court which has made order cancelling a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence may, on the application of the person who was the holder thereof made at any time after the expiry of a period of a year reckoned from the date of cancellation and after such inquiry as the court may consider necessary, make order authorizing him to apply to the Commissioner for a new conductor's licence or a new ticket inspector's licence, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

(6) The court shall notify the Commissioner and the police of the receipt of any such application and shall afford the Commissioner and the Police an opportunity of being heard and of making representations against the grant of the application and of adducing evidence in support of any representations so made. Notice on the police may, for the purpose of this sub-section, be served on the senior police officer attached to the court which issues such notices.

(7) The court shall, in the consideration of any such application, have regard to all the circumstances of the case with particular reference to the fitness and suitability of the applicant to hold a licence.

(8) Any such application may, if refused be renewed at any time after the expiry of a period of a year reckoned from the date of refusal, and further applications may in like manner be made to the court not less than two years from the date of the last refusal. All the other provisions of this regulation relating to the first application made by any person thereunder after the cancellation of his licence shall apply in like manner to any other application made by him after the refusal of the first application.

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(9) Where any court makes order under this regulation authorizing any person to apply for a new conductor's licence or a new ticket inspector's licence, such person may make application for the licence under these regulations and the provisions of these regulations shall apply accordingly. Where any such new licence is issued to any such person, the Commissioner shall make an entry in the new licence to the effect that it is issued in consequence of an order under this regulation, but shall not set out therein any particulars relating to any previous convictions of that person.

12. (1) No person—

(*a*) who has been declared to be disqualified from obtaining or who has been refused a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence shall apply for or obtain such a licence while he is so disqualified or without disclosing such refusal ; or

(*b*) whose licence has been endorsed or cancelled by any court, shall apply for or obtain another licence of the same class or description without giving particulars of the endorsement or cancellation.

(2) A licence obtained by any person in contravention of the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be of no effect.

(3) No person who, at any time before the coming into operation of these regulations, had under the provisions of any written law for the time being in force, been disqualified from obtaining a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence or who had been refused such a licence shall apply for or obtain such a licence under these regulations while he is so disqualified or without disclosing such refusal, as the case may be ; and any licence so obtained shall be of no effect.

(4) No person whose conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence had, at any time before the date of coming into operation of these regulations been endorsed or cancelled or suspended for any period

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under the provisions of any written law for the time being in force, shall apply for or obtain such a licence under these regulations without disclosing particulars of the endorsement, cancellation or suspension, as the case may be ; and any licence so obtained shall be of no effect.

13. No person shall act as a conductor or ticket inspector of an omnibus if he is suffering from any disease of an infectious or contagious nature and no person shall employ any such person as a conductor or ticket inspector of an omnibus.

14. (1) If a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence has been lost, destroyed or defaced, the person to whom such licence was issued shall forthwith notify the Commissioner who, if satisfied that such licence has been so lost, destroyed or defaced shall, on application made in the form provided for the purpose, issue a duplicate and the duplicate so issued shall have the same effect as the original licence :

Provided that in the case of a conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence that has been defaced, the duplicate shall be so issued only after the surrender of the original licence to the Commissioner.

(2) If, during the period a conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence is effective, the holder thereof changes his address he shall, within 7 days of such change of address, notify the change to the Commissioner.

(3) If, during the period a conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence is effective, the holder thereof leaves the services of his employer or enters the services of another employer, he shall, within 7 days of the termination of employment or the commencement of new employment notify the Commissioner of the fact.

15. No person shall apply for or hold more than one conductor's or ticket inspector's licence, as the case may be, at any time.

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16. If any conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence produced before any court is found to be tampered with, mutilated or damaged, the court shall confiscate and destroy such licence and direct the holder thereof to obtain a duplicate as provided in these regulations. The court shall inform the Commissioner of having confiscated the licence to enable him to issue a duplicate.

17. Subject to the provisions of regulations 7 and 10, all conductor's and ticket inspector's licences in force on the 31st day of December, 1951, shall continue to be in force without renewal during the lifetime of the holder thereof.

18. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Motor Traffic Act; and

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 3)

APPLICATION FOR A CONDUCTOR'S LICENCE OR A TICKET INSPECTOR'S LICENCE

For Official Use.

Licence No. ————.
Date of issue : ————.
Expires on : ————.
Registered by : ————
Indexed by : ————.

To : The Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

1. Surname of Applicant : ————.
   (In block capitals)
2. Other names of Applicant : ————.
   (In block capitals)
   State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss : ————.
3. Permanent address of Applicant : ————.
   Address to which the licence should be sent, if different from above : ————.
4. Is application for a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence ? ————.
5. Age and date of birth of applicant [2] Age : ————years.
   Born on : ————.
6. Has the Applicant ever held a conductor's licence or a ticket inspector's licence ? If so, give particulars and reasons why the present application is made : ————.

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7. Has a licence held by the Applicant been cancelled by any court ? If so, give particulars :

8. Is a licence held by the Applicant under a suspension order by any court ? ————.

9. Does the Applicant suffer from any disease or physical disability likely to interfere with the efficient discharge of his duties as a conductor or a ticket inspector or to be prejudicial to the health or comfort of passengers ? ————.

10. When were the photographs annexed to the application taken : ————.

11. Applicant's qualifications in English, Sinhalese or Tamil[2] ? ————.

12. Has the Applicant been convicted in any court of law ? If so, give particulars : ————.

13. Particulars of the place where Applicant resided during the 2 years immediately preceding the date of this application and approximate dates : ————.

14. What is the nearest Police Station at which the Applicant can report, if so required ? ————.

15. Is the Applicant prepared to give his finger prints, if necessary ? ————.

16. State whether you require the licence to be in English, Sinhalese or Tamil : ————.

I, ———— declare that—

(1) the above particulars are true and accurate in every respect to the best of my knowledge

(2) the photograph affixed hereto is that of myself : and

(3) I am aware that if any of the above particulars are found to be incorrect or false, I am liable to be prosecuted or dealt with otherwise.

I attach two character certificates from—

(1) ————.

(2) ————.

Affix here uncancelled stamps to the value of Rs. 2.50.

————,
Signature of Applicant

Date ————.

Photograph[3]
Size 2½ in. by 2 in. ——Bust only.
Affix here one copy of the photograph.

---

1. Every applicant should have attained 18 years of age on the date of the application and should be prepared to produce a birth certificate or any other acceptable documentary proof of age, if so required.

2. A certificate from the principal or head master of the school last attended by the applicant prior to the application to the effect that the applicant has passed the seventh standard or a higher standard in Sinhalese or Tamil or English.

[10,839/16-9-1955.]

3. The photographs sent with the application should be of size 2½ in. by 2 in. showing the bust only. It is essential that full face view is shown and that no head-dress or uniform is worn. The photographs should have been taken within six months before the date of the application. Two copies of the photograph should be sent.

Note.—If this application is sent by post, it should be sent registered.

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SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 3 (*b*))

The photograph required for the purposes of this regulation 3 must—

(1) be two and a half inches long and two inches wide ;

(2) show the bust only ;

(3) be taken showing the full face ; and

(4) be taken without any head-dress or uniform.

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Regulation 4 (1))

FORM M.T.A. 46

CONDUCTOR'S LICENCE OR TICKET INSPECTOR'S LICENCE

This is to certify that————whose photograph is affixed hereto has been granted a licence to act as a conductor*/ticket inspector of an omnibus. The address of the holder is————.

————,

Date : ————. Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

(*Strike out the inapplicable words.)

Page 2 : Photograph.

Pages 5-60.

Date of Endorsement	Offence Committed	Section of the Act	Endorsement	By whom Endorsement made

Note.—Any order made by a Court of conviction, cancellation or suspension shall be communicated to the Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

Page 61—

Instructions and Information

1. This licence should be carried on your person or in the omnibus while you are on duty and should be produced for inspection on demand made by a Police Officer or a Divisional Road Transport Officer or a Certifying Officer or an Examiner of Motor Vehicles.

2. Where the photograph affixed is faded, defaced, damaged or torn, you should send to the Commissioner, together with this licence, two copies of the photograph of the same size as that affixed.

3. If this licence is lost, destroyed or defaced and if you require a new licence, you should apply for a duplicate on the form provided for the purpose with uncancelled stamps to the value of Rs. 2.50 and two copies of the photograph of the same size as affixed hereto.

4. Do not take in the bus more passengers than the number specified in the revenue licence or charge higher fares than those specified in the Approved Fare Table. If you do so, you are liable to be prosecuted and convicted and your licence may be cancelled or suspended by the Court or by the Commissioner for repeated offences.

5. You should always be courteous towards the travelling public. Your licence may be cancelled or suspended by the Commissioner if you are found to be rude and discourteous to the passengers.

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6. Before the omnibus starts on its journey, you should take the necessary steps to ensure that it carries the correct destination board and the Approved Fare and Time Tables for the service on which it plies.

7. You should always issue a ticket for the fare recovered. You should refund on demand to the passenger the full fare recovered if the bus is unable to complete its journey owing to breakdown or to the fault or neglect of the owner or any servant of the owner of the omnibus.

8. If, during the currency of the licence, you change your address or employer you should notify the Commissioner within 7 days.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Regulation 9 (4))

FORM M.T.A. 48

PERMIT ISSUED BY A POLICE OFFICER

I,[1]————of[2]————have taken charge of conductor's licence or ticket inspector's licence No. ————issued to[3]————of[4]———— I hereby authorise him to act as a conductor or ticket inspector from ————to[3]————.

————,
Signature and Designation of Police Officer.

1 Full name and designation in capitals.
2 Address.
3 Full name of holder in capitals.
4 Address of holder.
5 The period not to exceed 14 days.

SECTION 196 (3)

No Orders.

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SECTIONS 202 AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (EXAMINATION) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Examinations) Regulations, 1951.

2. For the purposes of section 198 (3) of the Act, the notice of the prohibition of the use of a lorry shall be substantially in the form specified in the First Schedule hereto.

3. An application to the Commissioner under section 198 (6) of the Act shall be made in writing within five days of the date of receipt by the registered owner of a lorry of the notice of the prohibition of the use of such lorry and a duplicate copy of such application shall, at the same time, be transmitted to the divisional road transport officer of the area in which the lorry is usually kept. Every such application shall specify the reference number and the date of the notice of prohibition and such other particulars as may be necessary.

4. The divisional road transport officer of the area shall inspect the lorry referred to in the application made to him and unless otherwise ordered by the Commissioner, within seven days after the receipt of the application, send written notice of his decision to the registered owner of the lorry and to the Commissioner.

5. Every appeal to the Commissioner against a refusal of the divisional road transport officer to remove a prohibition relating to a lorry shall be made in writing within ten days of the date of the receipt of the notice of such refusal. Every such appeal shall be transmitted by registered post to the Commissioner or delivered at the office of the Commissioner, in which case, a written acknowledgment of its receipt must be obtained.

6. For the purposes of section 201 (3) of the Act, the notice of the prohibition of the use of a hiring car or motor coach shall be substantially in the form specified in the Second Schedule hereto.

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7. An application to the Commissioner under section 201 (6) of the Act shall be made in writing within five days of the date of receipt by the registered owner of a hiring car or motor coach of the notice of the prohibition of the use of such hiring car or motor coach, as the case may be, and a duplicate copy of such application shall, at the same time, be transmitted to the divisional road transport officer of the area in which such hiring car or motor coach is usually kept. Every such application shall specify the reference number and the date of the notice of prohibition and such other particulars as may be necessary.

8. The divisional road transport officer of the area shall inspect the hiring car or motor coach, as the case may be, referred to in the application made to him and, unless otherwise ordered by the Commissioner, within seven days after the receipt of the application send written notice of his decision to the registered owner of the hiring car or motor coach and to the Commissioner.

9. Every appeal to the Commissioner against a refusal of the divisional road transport officer to remove a prohibition relating to a hiring car or motor coach shall be made in writing within ten days of the date of the receipt of the notice of such refusal. Every such appeal shall be transmitted to the Commissioner by registered post or delivered at the office of the Commissioner, in which case, a written acknowledgment of its receipt must be obtained.

10. In order to establish the identity of any motor motor vehicle, any certifying officer or examiner who is examining such vehicle shall ascertain whether the make of the vehicle, the make and number of the engine and the number of the chassis correspond to the particulars in respect of those items in the certificate of registration of such vehicle.

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11. For the purposes of any examination of any hiring car, motor coach, lorry, motor hearse or motor ambulance, the certifying officer or examiner shall inspect and examine the following items :—

(1) The make of the vehicle

(2) The make and number of the engine

(3) The number of the chassis

(4) The body

(5) The wheelbase

(6) The engine

(7) The clutch

(8) The gear box

(9) The transmission

(10) The back axle

(11) The front axle

(12) The wheels and tyres

(13) The springs

(14) The chassis

(15) The steering

(16) The brakes

(17) The fuel system

(18) The exhaust system

(19) The electrical equipment

(20) Other equipment not herein before specified.

12. Any certifying officer or examiner examining a motor vehicle shall carry out the following tests :—

(1) The wheelbase shall be checked by measurement and it shall be checked with the measurement specified in the certificate of registration. Any difference in such measurements, however small, shall be noted and in any such case a more detailed examination shall be conducted in order to ascertain whether such difference is due to (*a*) change of frame or (*b*) an alteration to the spring-base.

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(2) The engine shall be run to ascertain its condition, tune and noise and the smoke emission from the exhaust and generally to ascertain whether it will function efficiently for a period of at least twelve months.

(3) The clutch shall be tested by operating it while the vehicle is moving to ascertain whether it is smooth and progressive in action or whether it slips or drags.

(4) The gear box shall be tested while the vehicle is moving to ascertain whether there is any slip or noise and to ascertain whether the gear selector works loose.

(5) The transmission shall be tested while the vehicle is moving for excessive back lash on the drive and noisy differential and shall be examined for worn joints.

(6) The back axle shall be examined for oil leaks specially into the rear drums.

(7) The front axle shall be examined to ascertain whether any king pin, bush or alignment castor is worn out.

(8) The wheels shall be checked to ascertain whether there has been an alteration from the maker's original equipment, that is to say, from dual rear into single rear.

(9) The tyres shall be examined to ascertain whether they are in good condition and of the correct size.

(10) The camber of the springs shall be measured in order to determine the loss of camber and the springs shall be examined to ascertain whether any blades are broken or any shackles worn out and to ascertain whether there has been any change from the maker's equipment so as to materially affect the authorized pay-load in the case of a lorry.

(11) The frame of the chassis shall be examined for damage as a result of any accident.

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(12) The steering shall be examined for excessive play, worn joints, stiffness or wobbles of the wheels. The steering shall also be tested in regard to overlook or fouling of under-carriage.

(13) The brakes shall be tested for their efficiency to ascertain whether—

(*a*) the foot-brakes are not less than 50 *per centum*, whether hydraulic or mechanical ; and

(*b*) the hand brakes are not less than 25 *per centum* for vehicles fitted with hydraulic foot brakes and not less than 20 *per centum* for vehicles fitted with mechanical foot brakes.

(14) The fuel system shall be examined for leaks particularly to ensure that no fuel drips on any part which might cause a fire and the tanks shall be examined to ascertain that they are properly fitted.

(15) The exhaust system shall be examined with the engine running in order to ascertain whether fumes find their way into the inside of the vehicle and the silencer shall be examined to ascertain whether it is choked or burst.

(16) The electrical equipment shall be examined to ascertain whether it is in a sound condition and that all electric leads are adequately insulated. The head lamps shall be tested to ascertain whether they have been correctly set and focussed.

(17) The position of the rear vision mirror shall be checked.

(18) In the case of a motor coach, which is required by regulations made in that behalf under the Act, to carry any first aid equipment, such equipment shall be examined to ascertain whether it complies with the requirements of the regulations.

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(19) In the case of a lorry, motor ambulance, motor hearse or hiring car, the construction of the body shall be examined to ascertain whether it complies with the specifications in the certificate of registration.

(20) In the case of a lorry, the condition of body work shall be examined in order to determine whether it is of sufficient strength to sustain the authorized load and to withstand the impact if loose goods get dislodged on the sudden application of the brakes.

(21) In the case of a motor coach, the dimensions and constructional details, the standard of maintenance of the body, fixtures and fittings shall be examined carefully in order to ascertain whether such dimensions and details of construction comply with the requirements of regulations made under section 19 of the Act.

(22) In the case of a lorry, the colour of the bonnet, front of the body, and the front mudguards shall be compared with the colours specified in the goods carriage permit under which the lorry is used to ascertain whether they are in accordance with any regulations made under the Act relating to distinctive colours.

(23) Any test other than those specified in the preceding provisions of this regulation in order to ascertain the fitness of any vehicle.

13. Every certifying officer or examiner shall, after the examination of any motor vehicle, send a report to the Commissioner. Such report shall—

(1) state the results of he tests carried out under regulations 10 and 11, specifying whether the particulars in respect of the items specified in these regulations correspond to the particulars in respect of those items in the certificate of registration of such vehicle or in the permit, if any, issued in respect of that vehicle ;

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(2) state the results of the other tests carried out by him ; and

(3) state his conclusions drawn from any observations made by him.

14. In these regulations—

" Act " means the Motor Traffic Act ;

" Commissioner " means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic ; and

" divisional road transport officer " has the same meaning as in the Act.

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SECTIONS 212 AND 237

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (APPEALS) REGULATIONS, 1951

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Appeals) Regulations, 1951. [10,360/27-2-1952.]

2. Every appeal to the tribunal shall be preferred by a written statement in the form specified in the Schedule hereto.

3. Where any person described in column I hereunder proposes to exercise the right of appeal conferred on him by section 62 (1) or section 96 (1) of the Act, as the case may be, he shall name as respondent in the statement of appeal the person or persons described in the corresponding entries in column II hereunder :—

I	II
The applicant for a stage carriage permit for a regular service.	Every person who has duly made objection to the grant of that permit.
A person who has duly made objection to the grant of a stage carriage permit for a regular service.	The applicant for that permit.
The holder of a stage carriage permit for a regular service whose permit the Commissioner has revoked or suspended.	Every person whom the Commissioner nominates in his order relating to the revocation or suspension of that permit as a party who should be made a respondent.
The person making an application to which section 87 of the Act applies.	Every person who has duly made objection to the grant of that application.
The person who has duly made objection to the grant of an application to which section 87 of the Act applies.	The person making that application.
The holder of a carrier's permit which the Commissioner has revoked or suspended.	Every person whom the Commissioner nominates in his order relating to the revocation or suspension of that permit as a party who should be made a respondent.

4. Every statement of appeal shall be in triplicate and sent to the Secretary to the Transport Appeals Tribunal, Office of the Commissioner of Motor Traffic, by registered post or delivered in person at the office of the Secretary, in which case a signed receipt must be obtained from the Secretary.

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5. Every statement of appeal shall be accompanied by as many copies of that statement as there are respondents named in the appeal.

6. The original of every statement of appeal shall bear uncancelled stamps of the value of Rs. 25 in case the appeal relates to a carrier's permit and Rs. 50 in case the appeal relates to a stage carriage permit.

7. (1) Upon the receipt of statement of appeal, the secretary to the tribunal shall—

(*a*) forthwith by notice in writing inform the Commissioner and each of the respondents named in the statement of appeal ; and

(*b*) at the same time or as soon as possible, by written notice sent by registered post, inform the appellant and each of the respondents the date, time and place at which the appeal will be heard.

(2) The date to be specified in the notice referred to in paragraph (1) (b) shall not be less than six days after the date of posting such notice.

8. Where an appellant fails to appear on the date fixed for the hearing of an appeal, the tribunal may consider the appeal and make such order thereon as to the tribunal may seem just.

9. The appellant and any respondent to any appeal before the tribunal shall be entitled to be present and to be heard at the hearing of any appeal either in person or by a representative authorized in writing for the purpose.

10. Where the Commissioner or any other respondent or any representative authorized by the Commissioner or such other respondent is heard in support of any decision of the Commissioner, the appellant or his representative shall have the right of reply.

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11. Where the tribunal is satisfied that any appeal preferred against a decision of the Commissioner is frivolous or vexatious or is conducted in a frivolous or vexatious manner, it may order the appellant to pay a sum not exceeding Rs. 250 as costs.

12. Any sum ordered by the tribunal to be paid as costs by any appellant in any appeal shall be paid by such appellant within fourteen days from the making of the order by the tribunal.

13. When the costs awarded by the tribunal are recovered the sum of money so recovered shall be disposed of in accordance with the award of the tribunal.

14. In these regulations—

"carrier's permit" means a public carrier's permit or a private carrier's permit ;

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic ; and

"tribunal" has the same meaning as in the Act.

SCHEDULE

(Regulation 2)

STATEMENT OF APPEAL

P. S. V. 25.

Vs.

1. The Commissioner of Motor Traffic.
2.
3.
4.
5.

(See note 1)

1. Address of Appelant : ————

2. Is the Appeal against—

(*a*) the determination of the Commissioner on any application ? ————.

(*b*) the determination of the Commissioner to suspend or revoke the permit or to modify or rescind any condition attached thereto or to attach any new condition thereto ? ————.

(*c*) the order of the Commissioner to pay a fine ? ————.

(*d*) the order of the Commissioner directing the increase of the frequency of any service ? ————.

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3. Is the appellant the applicant, objector or the holder of the permit ? ————.

4. (*a*) Date of Commissioner's order :————.

(*b*) Date of receipt of Commissioner's order :————.

(*c*) Commissioner's reference No. : ————.

5. The above-named appellant states as follows :—

(Continue on fresh sheet if space is not sufficient.)

Uncancelled revenue stamps to the value of Rs. ———— to be affixed here. (See note 2)

Signature of Appellant :————

Date :————. Designation :————.

NOTES

1. State the full name in block capitals and the address of the respondents, if any.

2. The statement of appeal shall bear uncancelled stamps to the value of Rs. 25 in the case of appeals relating to carrier's permits and Rs. 50 in the case of appeals relating to stage carriage permits.

3. Every statement of appeal shall be sent by registered post or delivered in person to the Secretary to the Transport Appeals Tribunal at the Office of the Commissioner of Motor Traffic, so as to reach him within fourteen days of the service on the appellant—

(*a*) of notice of the determination or order against which the appeal is preferred, in a case where the notice sets out the reasons therefor ; or

(*b*) in any other case, of the statement of reasons referred to in section 63 or section 97 of the Act, as the case may be.

Where a statement of appeal is delivered in person, a written acknowledgment of the receipt must be obtained from the Secretary to the Tribunal.

4. The statement of appeal shall be accompanied by two additional copies of the statement of appeal duly authenticated and as many additional copies as there are respondents named in the statement of appeal.

5. The grounds of the appeal shall be clearly set out in the statement of appeal.

6. In the case of a carrier's permit, every appeal against the determination of the Commissioner on any application to which section 87 of the Act applies or his determination to modify or rescind any condition attached thereto or to attach any new condition shall be only on a question of law. In any such case, the statement of appeal shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Proctor or Advocate that, in his opinion, the question of law set out in the statement properly arises in relation to that determination.

7. No appeal shall be entertained by the Tribunal of Appeal unless it is preferred in accordance with the provisions of the Motor Traffic Act and the regulations made thereunder.

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FOR USE IN THE OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL

1. Appeal No. .....
2. Date of receipt of appeal.....
3. Is appeal in time ? .....
4. Appeal listed for hearing on .....
5. Parties noticed on .....
6. Interim orders, if any, of the Tribunal of Appeal .....
   .....
   .....
7. Decision of the Tribunal of Appeal—
   (*a*) As to Appeal :——
   (*b*) As to Cost :—

Date :————.

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SECTION 213

No Regulations

SECTION 227

No Notifications

SECTIONS 228 AND 237

Regulations not reproduced

SECTION 229

No Regulations

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SECTION 237

REGULATION

[10,286/25-8-1951]

The forms set out in the Schedule to this regulation and specified in column II hereunder are hereby prescribed for the purposes specified in the corresponding entries in column I hereunder—

I	II
Purposes	Forms
Register of motor vehicles—Section 6 ..	M.T.A. 1
Application for registraion of a motor vehicle (not already registered in Ceylon)—Section 7 and 243	M.T.A. 2
Statement of hire purchase agreement relating to motor vehicle—Section 57 (4) and 13 (2) ..	M.T.A. 3
Form of certificate of registraion—Section 9(1) (*c*)	M.T.A. 4
Notice of deceased owner—Section 12 (1) (*a*) ..	M.T.A. 5
Statement of change of possession of motor vehicles —Sections 12 (2) (*a*) and 12 (3) (*a*) ..	M.T.A. 6
Application for registration of motor vehicle consequent on death of registered owner—Section 13 (1)	M.T.A. 7
Application for registration of a motor vehicle on transfer—Section 13 (1)	M.T.A. 8
Application for registration of temporary owner—Section 15 (2) (*a*)	M.T.A. 9
Application for re-registration of owner returning to Ceylon—Section 15 (7)	M.T.A. 10
Application for a private car licence (other than in respect of a private motor wagon), motor cycle licence, invaild carriage licence or land vehicle licence—Section 30 (1) (*b*)	M.T.A. 11
Application for a hiring car licence, private car licence (in respect of a private motor wagon), motor ambulance licence or motor hearse licence —Section 30 (1) (*b*)	M.T.A. 12
Application for a private coach licence or omnibus licence—Section 30 (1) (*b*)	M.T.A. 13
Application for a lorry licence—Section 30 (1) (*b*) ..	M.T.A. 14
Motor ambulance licence or motor hearse licence—Section 32	M.T.A. 15
Invalid carriage licence—Section 32 ..	M.T.A. 16
Private motor car licence or motor cycle licence—Section 32	M.T.A. 17
Hiring car licence—Secton 32	M.T.A. 18
Omnibus licence—Section 32	M.T.A. 19

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I Purposes	II Forms
Private coach licence—Secion 32 ..	.. M.T.A. 20
Lorry licence—Section 32	.. M.T.A. 21
Land vehicle licence—Section 32 ..	.. M.T.A. 22
Application for registration of dealer's, manufacturer's or repairer's garage or place of business —Section 42 (1) (*a*)	.. M.T.A. 23
Dealer's certificate—Section 42 (1) (*a*) ..	.. M.T.A. 24
Application for dealer's licence—Section 42 (2) (*a*)	M.T.A. 25
Dealer's motor vehicle licence—Section 42 (2) (*b*) ..	M.T.A. 26
Record of motor vehicles used under authority of delear's licence—Section 43 (5) (*a*) ..	.. M.T.A. 27
Application for visitor's temporary licence for motor vehicle—Section 44 (1)	.. M.T.A. 28
Visitor's temporary licence—Section 44 (1) ..	.. M.T.A. 29
Application for a licence to drive a motor vehicle— Section 124 (1)	.. M.T.A. 30
*Driving licence—Section 125 (1) ..	.. M.T.A. 32
*Application for extending the validity of a driving licence—Section 128 (1)	.. M.T.A. 34
Application for a temporary driving licence— Section 132	.. M.T.A. 35
Temporary driving licence—Section 132 ..	.. M.T.A. 36
Permit issued by a Police Officer—Section 135 (4)..	M.T.A. 37
Register to be kept by owners of hiring cars or omnibuses—Section 182	.. M.T.A. 38
Record sheet to be kept by driver of omnibus— Section 183	.. M.T.A. 39
Special permit to carry persons in a lorry—Section 189 (2)	.. M.T.A. 40
Application for an approval of garage and persons for an examination and certification of lorries— Section 195	.. M.T.A. 41
Application for a duplicate driving licence— Section 231	.. M.T.A. 42
Notice of prohibition of use of a lorry—Section 198	.. M.T.A. 43
Notice of prohibition of use of a hiring car or motor coach—Section 201	.. M.T.A. 44

* Forms M. T. A. 31 & M. T. A. 33 have been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

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SCHEDULE

Form M. T. A. 1

(Section 6)

REGISTER OF MOTOR VEHICLES

1. Distinctive No. :————.
2. Date of First Registration : ————.
3. Class of Vehicle :————.
4. Type and colour of body : ————.
5. Make or Manufacturer's Name :————.
6. Year of Manufacture and Model :————.
7. Horse Power of Engine : ————.
8. (*a*) Maker's Classification : ————.

   (*b*) Wheel Base (in the case of vehicles other than motor cars) :———.
9. Chassis No. :————.
10. Engine No. :————.
11. Tyres and Size :————.
12. Fuel used :————.
13. Single or dual rear wheels : ————.
14. Tare :————.
15. Seating capacity excluding driver :————.
* 16. Gross vehicle weight (in the case of a lorry or a land vehicle) :————.

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Full Name and Address of Registered Owner	Other Claimants, if any, to ownership of vehicle or Mortgage	Date of Transfer to Owner	Purpose for which the Vehicle is to be used	Place where the Vehicle will usually be kept and the licensing Authority of the Place	REMARKS

* [10,360/27-2-1952.]

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Form M. T. A. 2

(Sections 7 and 243)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE (NOT ALREADY REGISTERED IN CEYLON)

I[1],————————of[2]————————, hereby declare that I am entitled to the possession of the motor vehicle described below and apply to be registered as the owner thereof :

I. Description of vehicle[3] :————.
II. Type[4] and colour of body :————.
III. Make or manufacturer's name :————.
IV. Year of manufacture and model :————.
V. Horse power :————.
VI. (*a*) Maker's classification :————.
(*b*) Wheelbase (in the case of vehicles other than motor cars) :————.
VII. Chassis No. :————.
VIII. Engine No. :————.
IX. Tyres (pneumatic, solid or iron) and sizes thereof :————.
X. Fuel used :————.
XI. Dual or single rear wheels :————.
XII. Tare[5]————, cwts.————, qr.————, lb.————.
XIII. In the case of a motor coach or motor car, the seating capacity excluding the driver[6] :————.
XIV. In the case of a lorry or a land vehicle, the gross vehicle weight :————.
XV. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used[8] :————.
XVI. Place at which the vehicle will usually be kept :————.
XVII. Licensing authority of the place[9] :————.

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

and I hereby declare that the above-described motor vehicle has not previously been registered in Ceylon and that the above particulars are true and accurate in every respect. The Certificate of Registration should be sent to the following address :————.

Uncancelled
stamps to the value
of Rs. ————
to be affixed.[10]

————,
Signature of applicant.

Date :————.

The above particulars are correct and the motor vehicle was sold by me on ————.

————,
Signature of dealer.

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To : The Registrar of Motor Vehicles,
Colombo.

[1] Name in full and in capitals.

[2] Address.

[3] State whether motor coach, motor car, lorry, motor cycle, motor ambulance, motor hearse, invalid carriage, land vehicle or existing motor wagon. If a lorry, state whether tanker, trailer, dumper, tractor, tipper, van or ordinary lorry.

[4] Whether tourer, saloon, buggy-shaped, charabanc or station-wagon.

[5] (*a*) The tare means the actual weight of a fully equipped motor vehicle when unladen, including the weight of accumulators but excluding the weight of any water or fuel.

(*b*) Except in the case of a motor cycle, the entry shall be supported by a certificate signed by the manager of the manufacturing firm or by its agent in Ceylon, stating its weight; or by a certificate from an officer of the Public Works, Railway or the Motor Traffic Department.

[6] The entry shall be supported in the case of a motor car by a certificate signed by the manager of the manufacturing firm or Agent in Ceylon or by an examiner of motor vehicles; in the case of a motor coach, by a certificate signed by a Certifying Officer.

[7] The entry shall be supported by a certificate signed by the manager of the manufacturing firm or by a Certifying Officer.

[8](*a*) In the case of a motor car, motor coach or existing motor wagon, state whether it is intended to be used for the carriage of persons for fee or reward or otherwise than for fee or reward.

(*b*) In the case of any other motor vehicle, state whether it is a lorry, motor cycle, motor ambulance, motor hearse, invalid carriage or land vehicle.

[9] Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent, or where the vehicle is to be kept within the revenue district of Colombo, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

[10] Stamps equivalent in value to the amount of the fee for registration should be affixed. The fee for registration is as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Invalid carriages	2	50
Motor cycles	5	0
Motor cars	10	0
Motor ambulances	10	0
Motor hearses	10	0
Any other motor vehicle ..	20	0

Note.—If this form, with stamps affixed, is sent by post, it should be sent registered. If the vehicle is on hire purchase, statement on form **M. T. A. 3** should accompany this application.

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Form M. T. A. 3

Sections 7 (4) and 13 (2)

STATEMENT OF HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENT RELATING TO A MOTOR VEHICLE

To : The Registrar of Motor Vehicles,

I[1], ——— of[2] ——— hereby give notice that I have let the motor vehicle in respect of which the attached application for registration is made to [3]——— of[4]——— under a hire-purchase agreement. The aforesaid[3] ——— of[4]——— has signed below in acknowledgment of the fact that the vehicle has been so let to him.

———,
Signature of person who let the vehicle

I do hereby acknowledge that the motor vehicle has been let to me by[1] ——— of[2]——— under a hire-purchase agreement.

———,
Signature of person to whom the vehicle is let

Date : ——— —.

(*a*) Signature : ———.
Address : ———.

(*b*) Signature : ———.
Address : ———.

Witnesses[5]:

1 Name of person who let the vehicle.

2 Address.

3 Name of person to whom vehicle is let.

4 Address.

5 This notice should be signed by two witnesses, one of whom knows the person who let the vehicle and the other the person to whom the vehicle is let.

———

Form M. T. A. 4

Section 9 (1) (*c*)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

PART I

1. Distinctive number : ———.
2. Date of first registration : ———.
3. Class of vehicle : ———.
4. Type and colour of body : ———.
5. Make or manufacture's name : ———.
6. Year of manufacture and model : ———.
7. Horse power of engine : ———.
8. Maker's classification and wheel base : ———.
9. Chassis No. : ———.
10. Engine No. : ———.
11. Tyres and sizes thereof ———.
12. Fuel used : ———.
13. Dual or single rear wheels : ———.
14. Tare : ——— cwts. ——— qr. ——— lb. ———.
15. Seating capacity excluding driver : ———.
16. Gross vehicle weight : ———.

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

———,
Signature of Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Date : ———.

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PART II

1. Full name of owner : ————.
(in block capitals)
2. Address : ————.
3. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used : ————.
4. Place at which the vehicle will usually be kept : ————.
5. Licensing Authority of the place : ————.

Usual Signature : ————.

————,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Date : ————.

PART III

1st Transfer

1. Full name of owner :————
(in block capitals)
2. Address :————.
3. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used :————.
4. Place at which the vehicle will usually be kept :————.
5. Licensing Authority of the place : ————.
6. Date of transfer :————.

Usual Signature : ————

————,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Date :————.

2nd Transfer

1. Full name of owner :————.
(in block capitals)
2. Address :————.
3. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used :————.
4. Place at which the vehicle will ususally be kept :————.
5. Licensing Authority of the place : ————.
6. Date of transfer :————.

Usual Signature : — —

————,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Date :————.

3rd Transfer

1. Full name of owner :————.
(in block capitals)
2. Address :————.
3. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used :————.
4. Place at which the vehicle will usually be kpet :————.
5. Licensing Authority of the place : ————.
6. Date of transfer :————.

Usual Signature : ————

————,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Date :————.

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4th Transfer

1. Full name of owner :————.
(in block capitals)
2. Address :————.
3. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used :————.
4. Place at which the vehicle will usually be kept :————.
5. Licensing Authority of the place : ————.
6. Date of transfer :————.

Usual Signature : ————
————,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Date :————.

5th Transfer

1. Full name of owner :————.
(in block capitals)
2. Address :————.
3. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used :————.
4. Place at which the vehicle will usually be kept :————.
5. Licensing Authority of the place : ————.
6. Date of transfer :————.

Usual Signature : ————
————,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Date :————.

6th Transfer

1. Full name of owner :————.
(in block capitals)
2. Address :————.
3. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used :————.
4. Place at which the vehicle will ususlly be kept :————.
5. Licensing Authority of the place : ————.
6. Date of transfer :————.

Usual Signature : ————
————,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Date :————.

7th Transfer

1. Full name of owner :————.
(in block capitals)
2. Address :————.
3. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used :————.
4. Place at which the vehicle will usually be kept :————.
5. Licensing Authority of the place : ————.
6. Date of transfer :—— ——.

Usual Signature : ————
————,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Date :——.

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8th Transfer

1. Full name of owner :————.
   (in block capitals)
2. Address :————.
3. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used :————.
4. Place at which the vehicle will usually be kept :————.
5. Licensing Authority of the place :————.
6. Date of transfer :————.

Usual Signature : ————

Date :————.

————,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

PART IV

Information and Instructions

1. Upon the first issue of this book, sign your name in the top space provided in Part II.

2. Keep this book in a safe place, not on the vehicle. If you lose the book, you may have trouble and delay in renewing the licence or in disposing of the vehicle. You should report the loss at once to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

3. You should make application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Registration in the appropriate form.

4. If the particulars in Part I are not correct, inform the Registrar of Motor Vehicles at once and send the certificate under registered cover for amendment.

5. If you make any change in your vehicle which affects the particulars in Part I or if your name or address, or the purpose for which the vehicle will be used, or the place at which the vehicle will usually be kept, changes, you must at once inform the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and send this certificate under registered cover for amendment. (It is an offence not to notify any change in the above particulars.)

6. On transferring the vehicle to another person you must hand over this certificate to the person acquiring the vehicle. At the same time, you must forward to the Registrar a statement in the appropriate form together with the revenue licence for the vehicle.

7. A person acquiring the vehicle must at once make application for registration as owner of the vehicle in the appropriate form. He should forward this certificate to the Registrar after filling up the next vacant transfer giving his full name, address, purpose for which the vehicle will be used, the place where the vehicle will usually be kept, the licensing authority and usual signature. If the vehicle was not licensed by the previous owner, he should produce a certified copy of the notice of non-user given by the previous owner or a receipt for the payment of licence fee by the previous owner. He should also forward an insurance certificate in his name issued by an authorized insurer under Part VI of the Motor Traffic Act from the date of transfer of the vehicle in his name.

8. The motor vehicle should not be used at any time later than 14 days from the date of transfer unless—

(*a*) in the case of a motor vehicle other than a lorry, the new owner is registered as the owner thereof and the revenue licence delivered to him by the Registrar ; or

(*b*) in the case of a lorry, the new owner is registered as the owner thereof and a new revenue licence, if any, is issued to him.

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9. No person shall possess or use a motor vehicle for which a revenue licence is not in force.

10. Every application for a revenue licence for a motor vehicle shall—

(*a*) be made to the licensing authority of the place in which the motor vehicle will usually be kept during the period for which the licence is required ;

(*b*) be substantially in such one of the prescribed forms as may be appropriate to the case and shall set out all particulars relating to that motor vehicle in respect of such of the matters specified in that form as may be applicable to that motor vehicle ;

(*c*) be signed by the registered owner of the motor vehicle ;

(*d*) be accompanied by the amount of licence fee, calculated according to the provisions of the Motor Traffic Act ; and

(*e*) be made before the 20th day of December in the year preceding the year for which the licence is required.

11. Even if a motor vehicle is not licensed and used, the registered owner shall be liable for licence fee unless he has given notice of non-user in terms of section 37 of the Motor Traffic Act.

12. Before you use any motor vehicle on the road, make certain that your insurance against third-party risks is in order. It is a serious offence to use a motor vehicle on the road without proper insurance.

13. In the case of lorries and motor coaches, their licensing and use are governed by various other provisions of the Motor Traffic Act.

14. The person in whose name a vehicle is registered may or may not be the legal owner of the vehicle.

15. These instructions are issued for the guidance of those concerned but in cases of doubt, reference should be made to the Motor Traffic Act and the regulations, thereunder.

16. All forms referred to above except those mentioned in 10 (*b*) can be obtained from the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and in the outstations from the Divisional Road Transport Officer of the area. Forms mentioned in 10 (*b*) can be obtained from the licensing authority of the area in which the vehicle is kept.

Form M. T. A. 5

Section 12 (1) (*a*)

NOTICE OF DECEASED OWNER

To : The Registrar of Motor Vehicles,
Colombo.

I [1] ———— of [2] ————, hereby given nctice of the death of [1]———— the registered owner of motor vehicle No. ————, Chassis No. ————, Engine No. ————. The deceased died on ———— at ————. I, as[3] ———— am the person having the custody of the motor vehicle.

————,
Signature of Informant.

Date :————.

[1] Full name in capitals.
[2] Address.
[3] State whether executor, administrator, heir, &c.

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Form M. T. A. 6

Section 12 (2) (*a*) and 12 (3) (*a*)

STATEMENT OF CHANGE OF POSSESSION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

To : The Registrar of Motor Vehicles,
Colombo.
(To be forwarded direct.)

Take notice that on the [1]————, I [2]————, of [3]———— transferred the possession of motor vehicle No. ———— (make————) to [4]———— of [5]———— who has signed below in acknowledgment of the transfer. I enclose herewith the current year's licence for the motor vehicle.[6]

Witnesses[7] { (*a*) Signature :————.
Address :————.
(*b*) Signature :————.
Address :————.

————,
Date :————. Signature of Transferor.

I do hereby acknowledge the transfer to me of the motor vehicle.

————,
Signature of Transferee.

[1] Date of transfer.

[2] Transferor's name.

[3] Address.

[4] Transferee's name in capitals.

[5] Correct postal address.

[6] If licence for the current year has not been obtained, it should be so stated here and reasons should be given.

[7] This notice should be signed in the presence of two witnesses who know the transferor.

————

Form M. T. A. 7

Section 13 (1)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE CONSEQUENT ON THE DEATH OF REGISTERED OWNER

To : The Registrar of Motor Vehicles.
Colombo.

Consequent on the death on the ———— day of ————, 19 ————, of the registered owner of motor vehicle No. ————, I [1]———— of [2]————, as the [3]———— of the deceased, hereby apply to be registered as the new owner of that vehicle.

I. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used [4]:————.

II. Address at which the vehicle will usually be kept :————.

III. Licensing Authority for that place [5]:————.

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IV. I enclose the certificate of registration relating to that vehicle and the licence for the current year[6] or the receipt for the payment of the fee for such licence [6] or a certified copy of a notice of non-user given in respect of that vehicle under section 37 of the Motor Traffic Act.

V. [7] I forward herewith an insurance certificate issued by an authorised insurer covering risks against third party in my name.

VI. The certificate of registration and licence for the motor vehicle should be sent to me to the following address :————.

VII. I hereby declare that I am entitled to the possession of the motor vehicle and that the particulars given in Part I of the certificate of registration and herein are true and accurate in every respect [8] other than the following :————.

————,
(Signature of New Owner.)

Uncancelled stamps to the value of Rs. ———— to be affixed.[9]

Date :————.

[1] Name in full, in capitals.

[2] Address.

[3] State whether heir, executor, administrator, &c.

[4] (*a*) In the case of a motor car, motor coach or existing motor wagon state whether the vehicle is intended to be used for the carriage of persons for fee or reward or otherwise than for fee or reward.

(*b*) In the case of any other vehicle state whether it is a lorry, motor cycle, motor ambulance, motor hearse, invalid carriage or land vehicle.

[5] Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent or, if the vehicle is to be kept within the revenue district of Colombo, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

[6] Strike out if inapplicable as the receipt or certified copy need only be sent if there is no licence.

[7] Strike out if inapplicable as the certificate need only to be sent in case the vehicle has been licensed for the current year, and in any event is not required in the case of a lorry.

[8] Strike out if inapplicable.

[9] Stamps equivalent in value to the amount of the fee for registration should be affixed. The fee for registration is as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Invalid carriages ..	.. 2	50
Motor cycles ..	.. 2	50
Motor cars ..	.. 5	0
Motor ambulances ..	.. 5	0
Motor hearses ..	.. 5	0
Any other motor vehicle	.. 10	0

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Form M. T. A. 8

(Section 13 (1)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE ON TRANSFER

To : The Registrar of Motor Vehicles,
Colombo.

Consequent on a transfer from [1]———— I[2] ———— of[3] ———— declare that I am entitled to the possession of motor vehicle No. ———— (Make ————), and hereby apply to be registered as the new owner thereof.

I. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used[4]:————.

II. Place at which the vehicle will usually be kept :————.

III. The Licensing Authority for that place[5] :————.

IV. Date of coming into possession :————.

V. I enclose herewith the certificate of registration issued to the transferor in respect of the vehicle.

VI. [6]The licence for the current year has already been sent by the transferor.

VII. [7]I forward the receipt for the payment of the fee for the licence for the current yeari or a certified copy of a notice of non-user given in respect of that vehicle under section 37 of the Motor Traffic Act.

VIII. [8]I forward herewith an insurance certificate issued by an authorised insurer covering risks against third party in my name from the date of transfer.

IX. I hereby declare that the particulars given in Part I of the certificate of registration and herein are true and accurate in every respect[9] other than the following :—

The certificate of registration and licence for the motor vehicle should be sent to me to the following address :—

————,
Signature of New Owner.

Uncancelled stamps to the value of Rs. ———— to be affixed.[10]

Date :————.

[1] Name in full.

[2] Name in full, in capitals.

[3] Address.

[4] (*a*) In the case of a motor car or motor coach or existing motor wagon state whether the vehicle is intended to be used for the carriage of persons for fee or reward or otherwise than for fee or reward.

(*b*) In the case of any other vehicle, state whether it is a lorry, motor cycle, motor ambulance, motor hearse, invalid carriage or land vehicle.

[5] Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent or, if the vehicle is to be kept within the revenue district of Colombo, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

[6] Strike out if inapplicable.

[7] Strike out if inapplicable as the receipt or notice need only be sent if there is no licence.

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[8] Strike out if inapplicable as the certificate need only be sent if the vehicle has been licensed for the current year, and in any event is not required in the case of a lorry.

[9] Strike out if inapplicable.

[10] Stamps equivalent in value to the amount of the fee for registration should be affixed. The fee for registration is as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Invalid carriage	2	50
Motor cycles	2	50
Motor cars	5	0
Motor ambulances	5	0
Motor hearses	5	0
Any other motor vehicle ..	10	0

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

Note.—If this form, with stamps affixed, is sent by post, it should be sent registered. If the vehicle is on hire purchase, statement on form M. T. A. 3 should accompany this application.

Form M. T. A. 9

Section 15 (2) (*a*)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TEMPORARY OWNER

To : The Registrar of Motor Vehicles,
Colombo.

In view of my departure from Ceylon, I[1]———— of[2]————hereby nominate the person named below to be registered as the temporary owner of my motor vehicle during my absence from Ceylon :—

I. Full name of nominee :[2]————.

II. Postal address of nominee :[3] ————.

III. Distinctive number of motor vehicle : ————.

IV. Date of transfer : ————.

V. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used [4]: ————.

VI. Place at which the vehicle will usually be kept : ————.

VII. Licensing Authority for that place [5]: ————.

I enclose the certificate of registration and the licence for the current year relating to the motor vehicle.

I forward herewith an insurance certificate issued by an authorized insurer covering risks against third party in the name of my nominee from the date of transfer.

————,
Signature of Owner.

Uncancelled stamps to the value of Rs. 2·50 to be affixed here.

Date : ————.

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I hereby declare that the particulars given above and in Part I of the certificate of registration are true and accurate in every respects other than the following :—

and that I consent to be registered as the temporary owner of the said motor vehicle.

————,

Date : ————. Signature of Nominee.

[1] Full name in capitals.

[2] Address.

[3] In capitals.

[4] (*a*) In the case of a motor car, motor coach or existing motor wagon state whether it is to be used for the carriage of persons for fee or reward or otherwise than for fee or reward.

(*b*) In the case of any other vehicle state whether it is a lorry, Motor Cycle, Motor Ambulance, Motor hearse, invalid carriage or land vehicle.

[5] Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, or if the vehicle is to be kept within the revenue district of Colombo, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

[6] Strike out if inapplicable.

Note.—If this form, with stamps affixed, is sent by post, it should be sent registered.

Form M. T. A. 10

Section 15 (7)

APPLICATION FOR RE-REGISTRATION OF OWNER RETURNING TO CEYLON

To : The Registrar of Motor Vehicles,
Colombo.

Consequent on my return to Ceylon, I[1]————of[2]————hereby apply to be re-registered as the owner of motor vehicle No. ————.

I. Date of transfer : ————.

II. Purpose for which the vehicle will be used : [3]————.

III. Place at which the vehicle will usually be kept : ————.

IV. Licensing Authority for that place : [4]————.

I enclose the certificate of registration and the licence for the current year relating to the motor vehicle. I forward herewith an insurance certificate issued by an authorized insurer covering risks against third party in my name from the date of transfer. The licence and the certificate of registration should be sent to me to the following address:—

I hereby declare that the particulars given herein and in Part I of the certificate of registration are true and accurate in every respect[5] except in respect of the following items which should be amended as follows :—

————,

Signature of Owner.

Uncancelled
stamps to the value
of Rs. 2·50 to be
affixed here.

Date : ———.

I have given possession of the above vehicle to the applicant.

————,

Signature of Nominee.

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[1] Full name in capitals.

[2] Address.

[3] (*a*) In the case of a motor car, or motor coach or existing motor wagon, state whether it is intended to be used for the carriage of persons for fee or reward or otherwise than for fee or reward.

(*b*) In the case of any other vehicle, state whether it is a lorry, motor cycle, motor ambulance, motor hearse, invalid carriage or land vehicle.

[4] Goverment Agent or Assistant Government Agent, or if the vehicle is to be kept within the revenue district of Colombo, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

[5] Strike out if inapplicable.

Note.—If this form, with stamps affixed, is sent by post, it should be sent registered.

Form M. T. A. 11

Section 30 (1) (*b*)

APPLICATION FOR A PRIVATE CAR LICENCE (OTHER THAN IN RESPECT OF A PRIVATE MOTOR WAGON), MOTOR CYCLE LICENCE, INVALID CARRIAGE LICENCE OR LAND VEHICLE LICENCE

To : ————(Licensing Authority).

I. I[1]————being the registered owner of[2]————No.———— Chassis No.————Engine No.————hereby apply for a licence for the year 19———to be in force with effect from————.

II. The motor car is equipped with[3]————tyres.

III. The tare of the motor vehicle is———cwt. ———qr., ———lb.

IV. The vehicle will usually be kept at————.

V. Licence duty of Rs.————is forwarded herewith by cheque/money order/postal order/cash.[4]

VI. The insurance certificate in my name covering risks against third party is enclosed herewith.

VII. [5]The certificate of registration relating to the said vehicle is enclosed.

VIII. The licence should be sent to the following address :—

————.

Signature of Owner.

Date : ————.

[1] Full name in capitals.

[2] State whether the vehicle is a private car (not registered as a private motor wagon), motor cycle, invalid carriage or land vehicle.

[3] State whether pneumatic, solid or iron.

[4] Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

[5] Strike out if inapplicable as if the application is for the renewal of an existing licence by the same licence, the certificate need not be enclosed unless demanded by the licensing authority.

Note.— (i) If this application is sent by post, it should be sent registered.

(ii) An existing motor wagon which is registered as a private motor wagon is deemed, by section 243 of the Motor Traffic Act (subject to the provisions of sub-section (6) of that section) to be a private car.

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Form M. T. A. 12

Section 30 (1) (*b*)

APPLICATION FOR A HIRING CAR LICENCE, PRIVATE CAR LICENCE (IN RESPECT OF A PRIVATE MOTOR WAGON, MOTOR AMBULANCE LICENCE, OR MOTOR HEARSE LICENCE

To : ——— (Licensing Authority).

I, [1]————of[2]————being the registered owner of [3]———— No.————Chassis No.————Engine No.————enclose the certificate of registration of the said motor vehicle and apply for a [4]licence for the year 19———to use the said vehicle to carry [5]————and [6]————. The motor vehicle is equipped with[7]————tyres. The tare of the motor vehicle is———cwt.———qr.———lb. The vehicle will usually be kept at———. The licence duty of Rs.————is forwarded herewith by cheque/money order/postal order/cash.[8] The insurance certificate in my name covering risks against third parties is enclosed herewith. The certificate of fitness dated————issued by[9] ————is attached herewith.

The licence should be sent to the following address :—

————,

Signature of Owner.

Date : ————.

[1] Full name in capitals.

[2] Address.

[3] State whether the vehicle is a hiring car, hiring motor wagon, private motor wagon, motor ambulance or motor hearse.

[4] State whether the licence required is a hiring car licence, private car licence, motor ambulance licence or motor hearse licence.

[5] State the number of passengers to be carried in the case of a hiring car or hiring motor wagon, the number of persons in the case of a private motor wagon, the number of sick or injured persons in the case of a motor ambulance and the weight in cwts. of dead bodies in the case of a motor hearse, exclusive of the driver.

[6] State the amount in cwts. of passengers' luggage in the case of a hiring car or hiring motor wagon and of personal effects in the case of a private motor wagon.

[7] State whether pneumatic, solid rubber or iron.

[8] Strike out if inapplicable.

[9] A certificate of fitness from an Examiner of Motor Vehicles in the case of hiring car, motor ambulance or motor hearse, and from a Certifying Officer in the case of a private or hiring motor wagon.

Note.—(i) If sent by post, this application should be sent registered.

(ii) An existing motor wagon which is registered as a hiring motor wagon is deemed, by section 243 of the Motor Traffic Act (subject to the provisions of subsection (6) of that section), to be a hiring car ; and an existing motor wagon which is registered as a private motor wagon is deemed, by that section, to be a private car.

Form M. T. A. 13

Section 30 (1) (*b*)

APPLICATION FOR A PRIVATE COACH LICENCE *or* OMNIBUS LICENCE

To ———— (Licensing Authority).

I[1], ———— of[2] ———— being the registered owner of[3] ———— No. ———— Chassis No. ————, Engine No. ————, enclose the certificate of registration of the said motor vehicle and apply for[4] ———— licence for the year 19 ————, to use the said vehicle to carry [5] ———— and [6] ————. The motor vehicle is equipped with[7] ———— tyres. The tare of the motor vehicle is ———— cwts. ———— qr. ———— lb. The vehicle will usually be kept at ————.

The[8] ———— issued by the Commissioner of Motor Traffic is attached herewith.

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The licence duty of Rs.———— is forwarded herewith by cheque[1]/ money order/postal order/cash[9]. The insurance certificate in my name covering risks against third parties is enclosed herewith. The certificate of fitness dated ———— issued by a Certifying Officer is attached hereto.

The licence should be sent to the following address :—

————,
Signature of Owner.

Date : ————.

[1] Full name in capitals.
[2] Address.
[3] State whether the vehicle is a private coach or omnibus.
[4] State whether the licence required is a private coach licence or omnibus licence.
[5] State the number of persons in the case of a private coach, or the number of passengers in the case of any omnibus, exclusive of the driver.
[6] State the amount in cwts. of personal effects in the case of a private coach or of passengers' luggage in the case of an omnibus
[7] State whether pneumatic, solid rubber or iron.
[8] A private coach permit in the case of a private coach, or a stage carriage permit or a certificate of eligibility for such permits in the case of an omnibus.
[9] Strike out if inapplicable.

Form M. T. A. 14

Section 30 (1) (*b*)

APPLICATION FOR A LORRY LICENCE

To : ———— (Licensing Authority).

I[1], ———— of[2] ———— being the registered owner of motor lorry No. ———— Chassis No. ———— Engine No. ———— enclose the certificate of registration of the said lorry and hereby apply for a licence for the year 19 — to be in force from ———— till[3] ————.

The lorry is equipped with[4] ———— tyres. The tare of the lorry is ——— cwts. ——— qr. ——— lb. The lorry will usually be kept at ————. The [5]permit issued by the Commissioner of Motor Traffic is attached hereto. The payload authorized in the permit is ——— cwts. The area of operation and the route or routes specified in the permit are :

Licence duty of Rs. ———— is forwarded herewith by cheque/ money order/postal order/cash[6]. The insurance certificate in my name covering risks against third parties is enclosed herewith.

The certificate of fitness dated ———— issued by[7] ——— at[8] ——— an approved garage is attached hereto.

The licence should be sent to the following address :—

————,
Date : ————. Signature of Owner.

[1] Full name in capitals.
[2] Address.
[3] If the private or public carriers' permit expires before the 31st of December, state the date of expiry of the permit. Otherwise state 31st of December.
[4] State whether pneumatic, solid rubber or iron.
[5] State whether private or public carriers' permit.
[6] Strike out if inapplicable.
[7] State whether issued by an examiner of motor vehicles or an approved lorry examiner and, if issued by an approved lorry examiner, state his full name.
[8] If certificate was issued by an approved lorry examiner state in capitals the name of approved garage. If it was not so issued this space should be left in blank.

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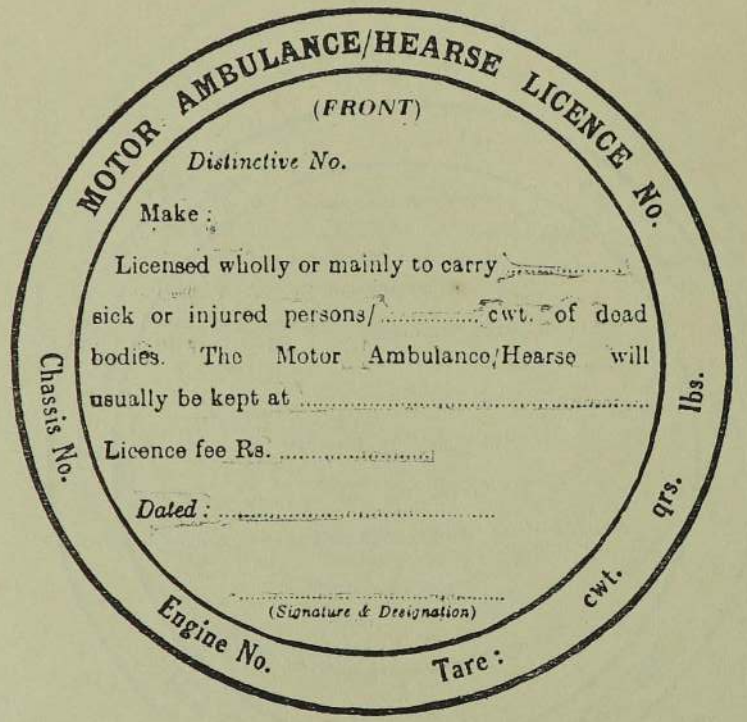
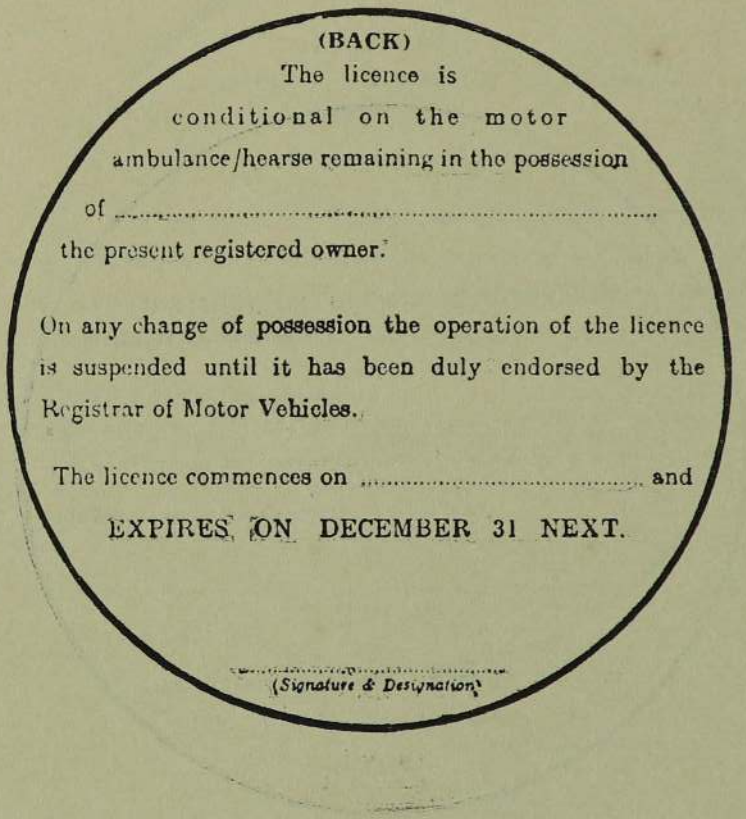
Form M. T. A. 15

Section 32

LICENCE FOR A MOTOR AMBULANCE/MOTOR HEARSE





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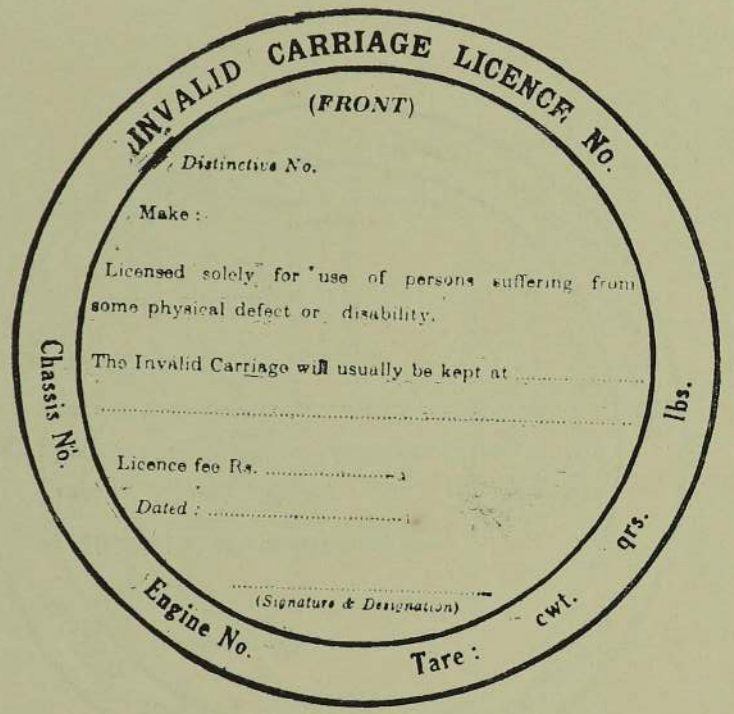
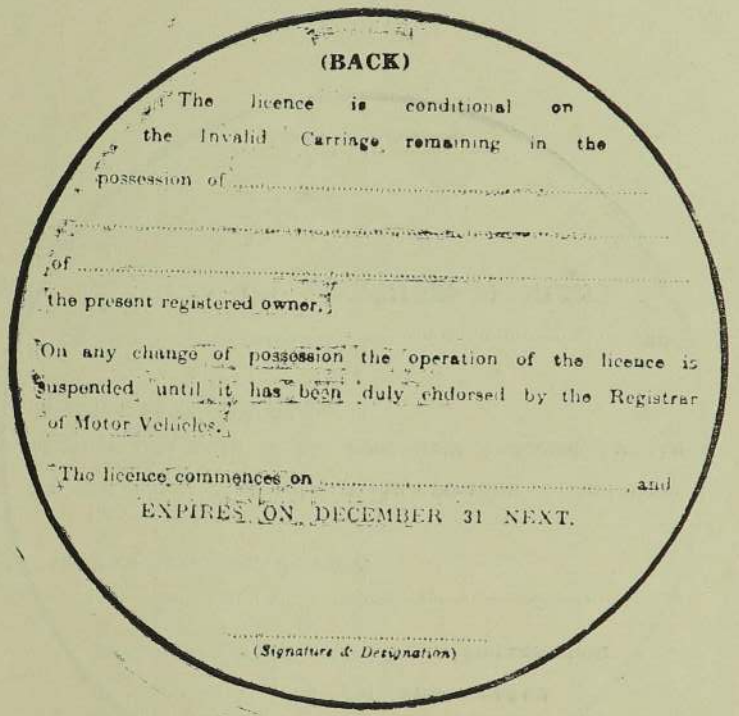
Form M. T. A. 16

Section 32

LICENCE FOR AN INVALID CARRIAGE





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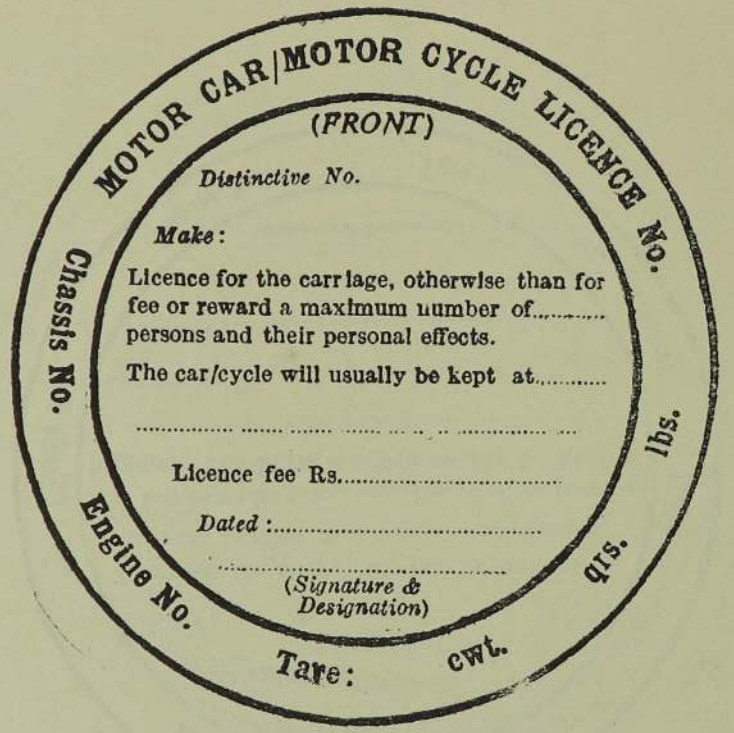
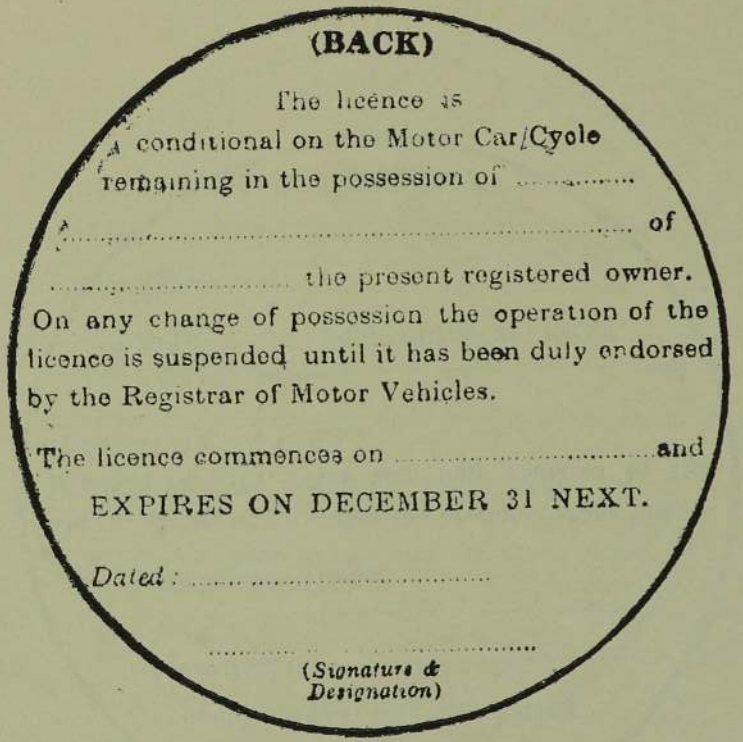
Form M. T. A. 17

Section 32

LICENCE FOR PRIVATE MOTOR CAR/MOTOR CYCLE



[10,867/9-12-1955]



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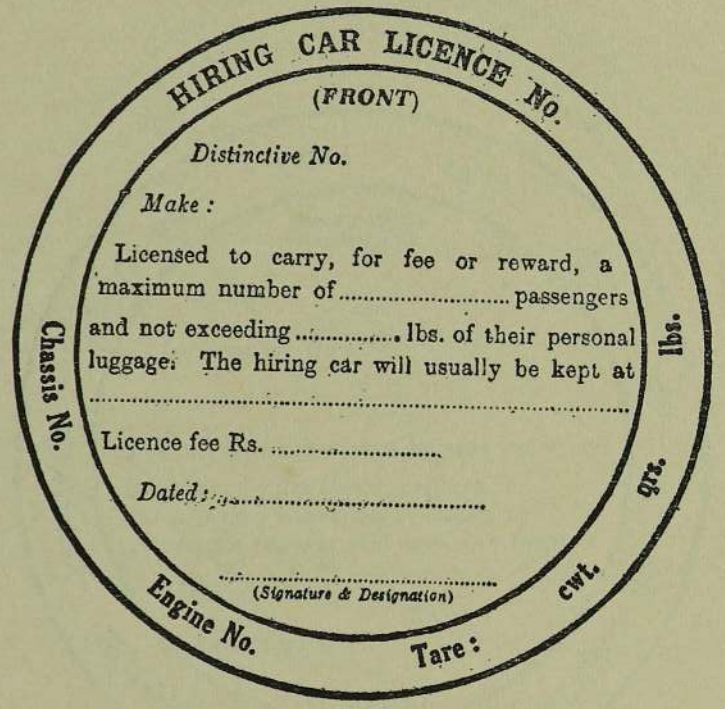
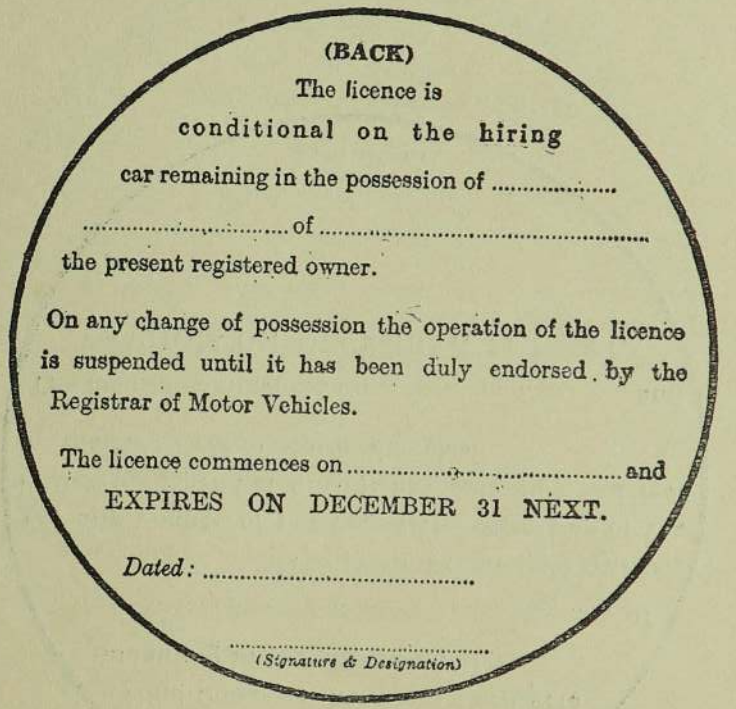
Form M. T. A. 18

Section 32

LICENCE FOR A HIRING CAR





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Form M. T. A. 19

Section 32

LICENCE FOR AN OMNIBUS

OMNIBUS LICENCE No.

(FRONT)

Distinctive No.

Licensed to carry, for fee or reward,

a maximum number of ..... passengers

and not exceeding ..... cwt. of their personal luggage. The omnibus will usually be kept at

.....

The licence commences on ..... and

Expires on .....

Dated: .....

.....

(Signature & Designation)

Chassis No. Engine No. Tare: cwt. qrs. lbs.

(BACK)

Make:

Licence fee paid Rs. .....

The licence is conditional on the omnibus remaining in the possession of .....

of .....

the present registered owner.

On any change of possession the operation of the licence is suspended until it has been duly endorsed by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. The omnibus can only be used under the authority of a stage carriage permit and with a certificate of fitness which is in force.

Dated: .....

.....

(Signature & Designation)

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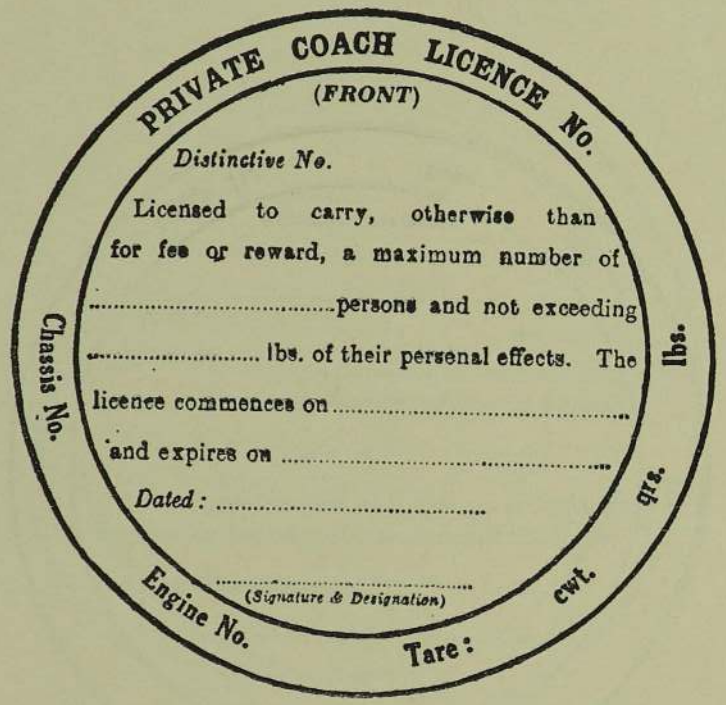
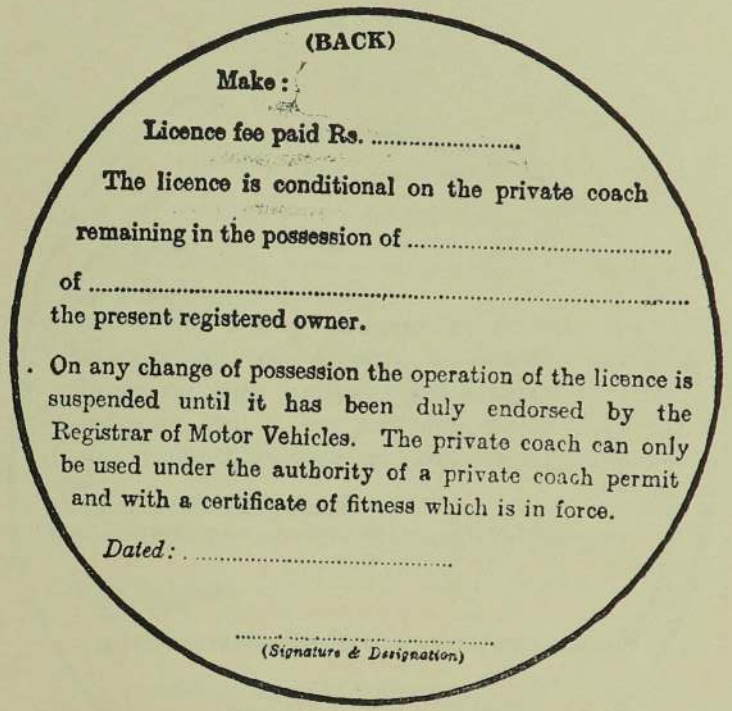
Form M. T. A. 20

Section 32

LICENCE FOR A PRIVATE COACH





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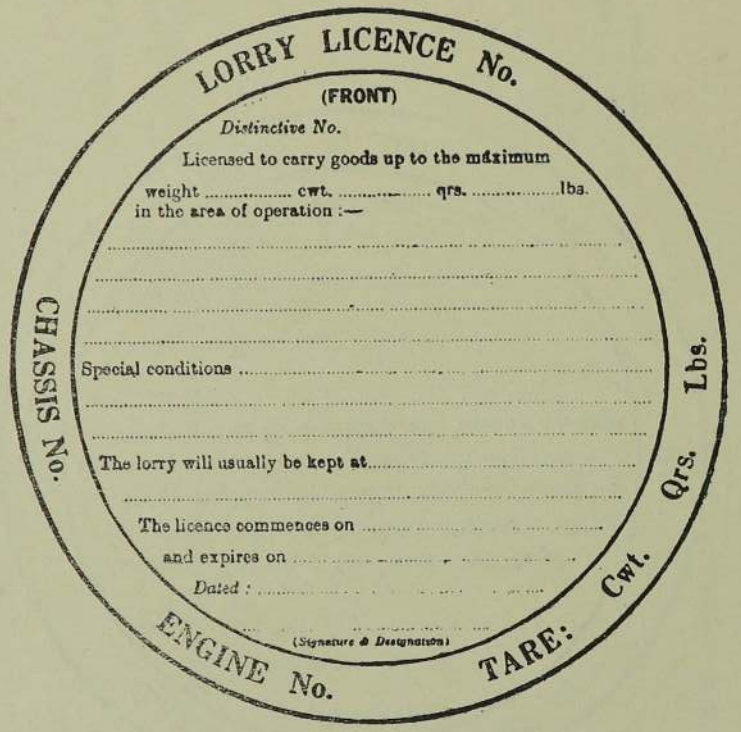
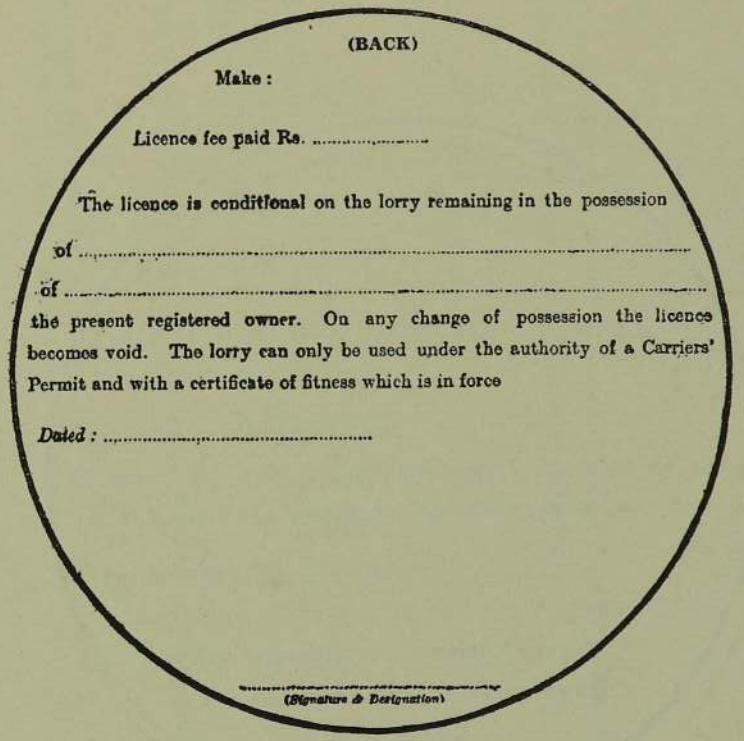
Form M. T. A. 21

Section 32

LICENCE FOR A LORRY





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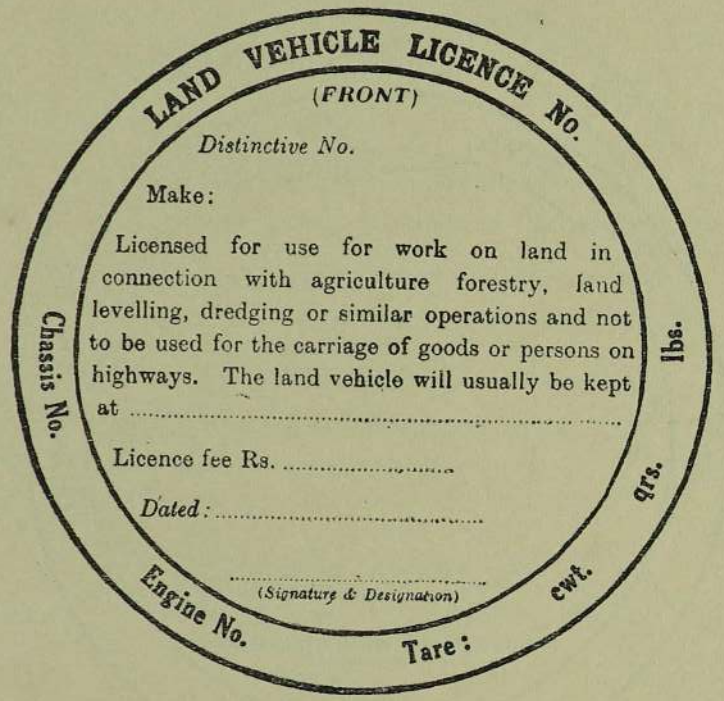
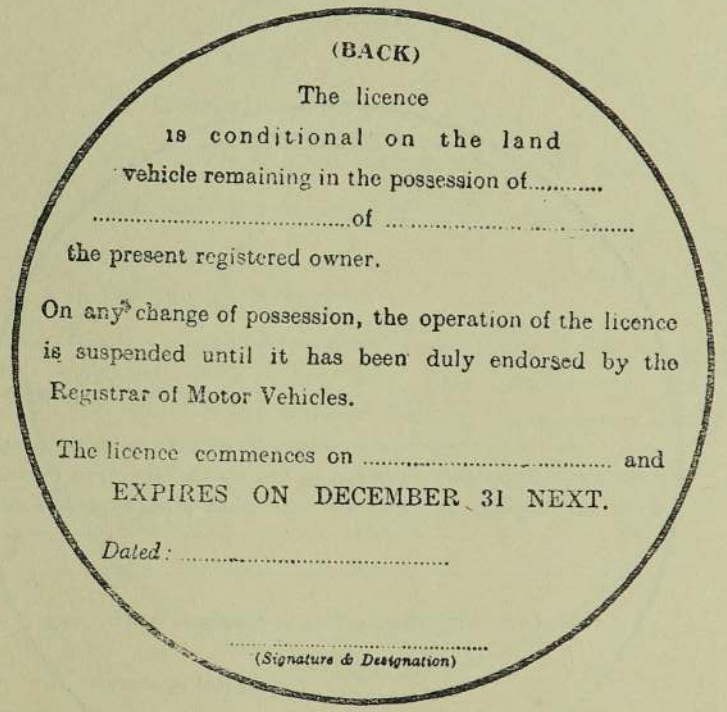
Form M. T. A. 22

Section 32

LICENCE FOR A LAND VEHICLE





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Form M. T. A. 23

Section 42 (1) (*a*)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF DEALER'S, MANUFACTURER'S OR REPAIRER'S GARAGE OR PLACE OF BUSINESS

To : The Registrar of Motor Vehicles,
Colombo.

I/We[1] ———— of[2] ———— hereby declare that I am/we are carrying on the business of dealer in/manufacturer of/repairer of[3] motor vehicles within the area of[4]————and apply for the registration of the garage/place of business at[5]————.

The garage/place of business was previously registered under garage No. ————.

I am/We are agent/agents in[6] ———— for the sale of new motor vehicles of the following makes : ————.

I/We have carried on the business of dealer since the year ————

I/We shall require ———— dealer's licences for which application. will be made to the licensing authorities concerned.

I/We have made/are making[3] similar applications in respect of our garages[1]places of business[3] at ————.

I/We hereby declare that the above particulars are true and accurate in every respect.

————,
Signature of Applicant.

Uncancelled stamp of Rs. 10 in respect of each dealer's garage, to be affixed.

Date : ————.

[1] Full name in capitals.

[2] Full address.

[3] Strike out words not applicable.

[4] State whether Government Agent, Assistant Government Agents or the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as the case may be.

[5] State full address.

[6] State place.

Note.—If this form, with stamps affixed, is sent by post, it should be sent registered.

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Form M. T. A. 24

Section 42 (1) (*a*)

DEALER'S CERTIFICATE FOR THE YEAR ————

1. Registered garage No. ————.
   (To be used on licence and the number plates.)
2. Date of registration : ————.
3. Name of dealer or of manufacturer or repairer of motor vehicles : ————.
4. Situation of office of dealer : ————.
5. Situation of garage or place of business which is registered : ————.
6. The number of licences authorized : ————,

I certify that the above is a true copy of the registered particulars of garage No. ————.

————,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Dated : ————, 19——.

Form M. T. A. 25

Section 42 (2) (*a*)

APPLICATION FOR DEALER'S LICENCE

To : ———— (Licensing Authority).

I/We[1] ———— of[2] ———— hereby declare that I am/we are carrying on the business of dealer in/manufacturer of/repairer of[3] motor vehicles at[4] ———— in your area, and apply for[5]———— dealer's licences for the year 19 ————.

I/We enclose Dealer's Certificate bearing registered garage No. ——

Duty of Rs.———— at Rs. 20 for each dealer's licence is forwarded herewith by cheque/money order/postal order/cash[6].

Date : ————.

————,
Signature of Applicant.

[1] Full name in capitals.

[2] Postal address.

[3] Strike out words inapplicable.

[4] Give full business address.

[5] State the number of licences authorised.

[6] Strike out words inapplicable.

N.B.—A separate application supported by a separate dealer's certificate should be made in respect of each place of business where licences are required to be used.

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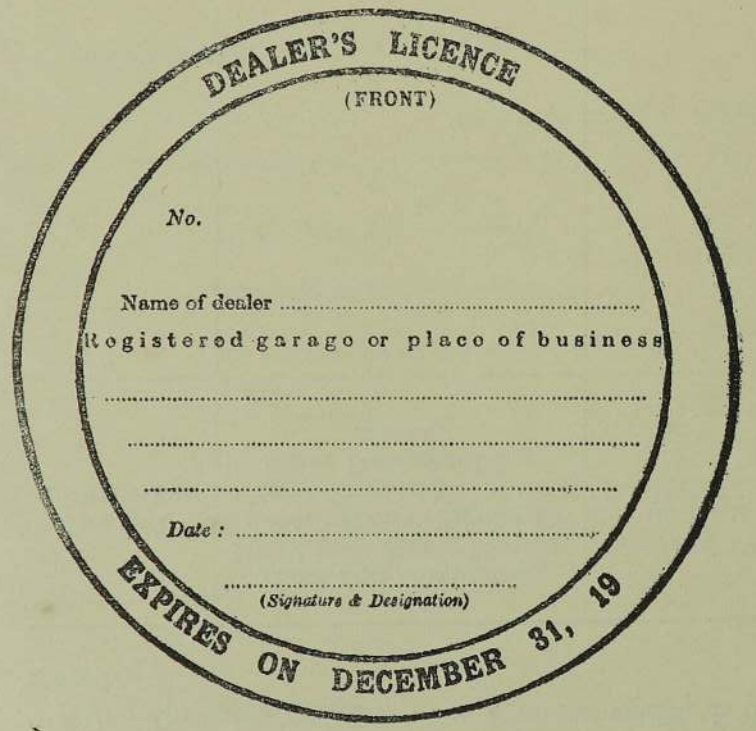
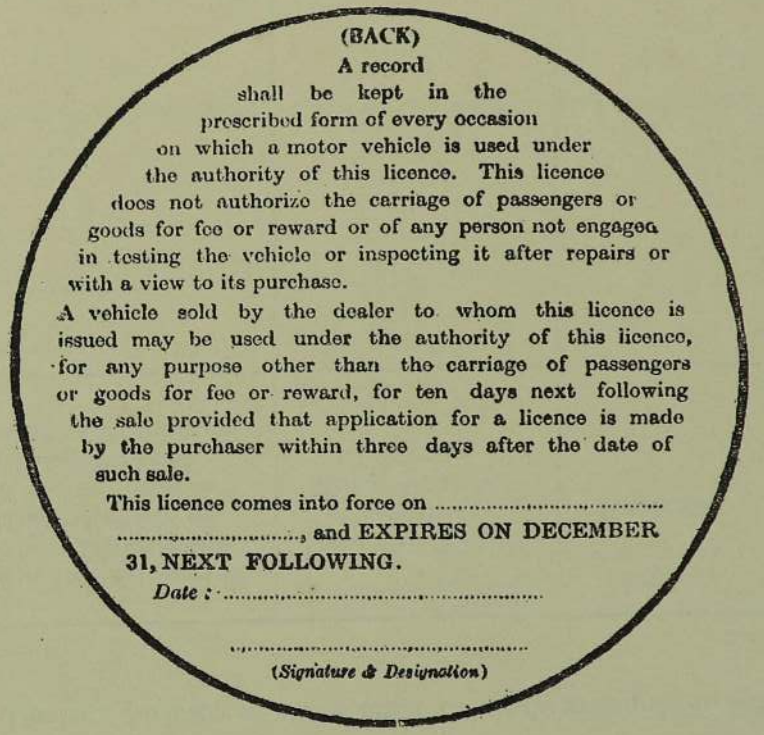
Form M. T. A. 26

Section 42 (2) (*b*)

DEALER'S MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCE





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Form M. T. A. 27

Section 43 (5) (*a*)

RECORD OF MOTOR VEHICLES USED UNDER LICENCES HELD IN RESPECT OF GARAGE NO. —— FOR ————

N.B.—On every occasion when a motor vehicle is used under the authority of a Dealer's Licence an entry must be made promptly in this record.

Dealer's Licence No.	Make and Distinctive Number of Motor Vehicle used. (If not registered give Engine No. and other Distinguishing Marks)	Colour of Vehicle under the Dealer's Licence	Date and Time of Motor Vehicle leaving Garage	Name and Address of Person Driving the Motor Vehicle or if Motor Vehicle was purchased, Name of Purchaser	Date and Time of return of Motor Vehicle to Garage	REMARKS

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Form M. T. A. 28

Section 44 (1)

APPLICATION FOR VISITOR'S TEMPORARY LICENCE FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

To : The Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

I[1] ——— of[2] ——— being a bona fide visitor to Ceylon do hereby apply for a temporary licence to use my motor vehicle registered at ——— for the period[3] ——— from ——— to ———.

Registration No. ———.

Chassis No. ———.

Make and h.p. ———.

Engine No. ———.

Class and type of body ———.

Colour ———.

Tare ——— cwt.——— qrs. —— lbs.

I arrived in Ceylon on ——— per ss. ———.

My address in Ceylon is as follows :—

———,
Signature of Applicant.

Date : ———.

To ———.

Uncancelled
stamp of Rs. 5 per
month or part
of a month
to be affixed.

[1] Full name in capitals.

[2] Home address.

[3] State period for which temporary licence is required.

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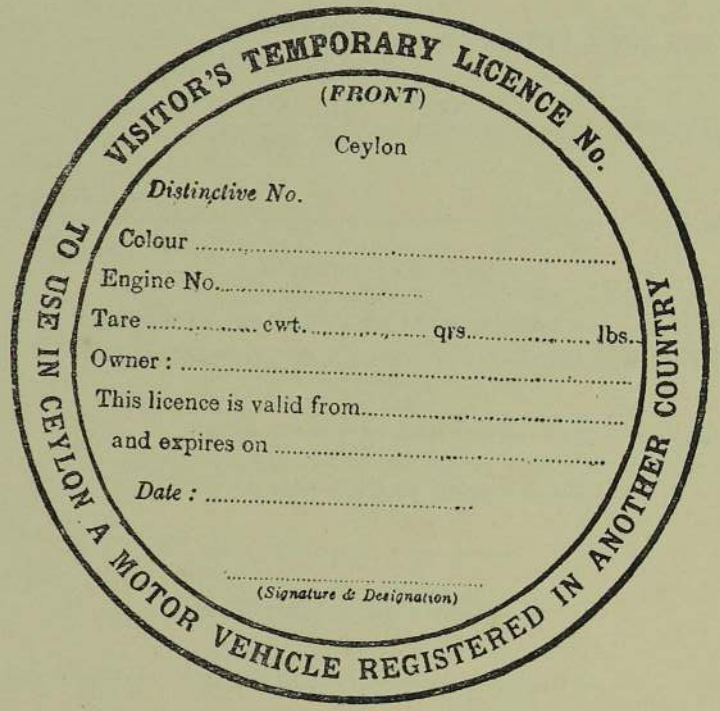
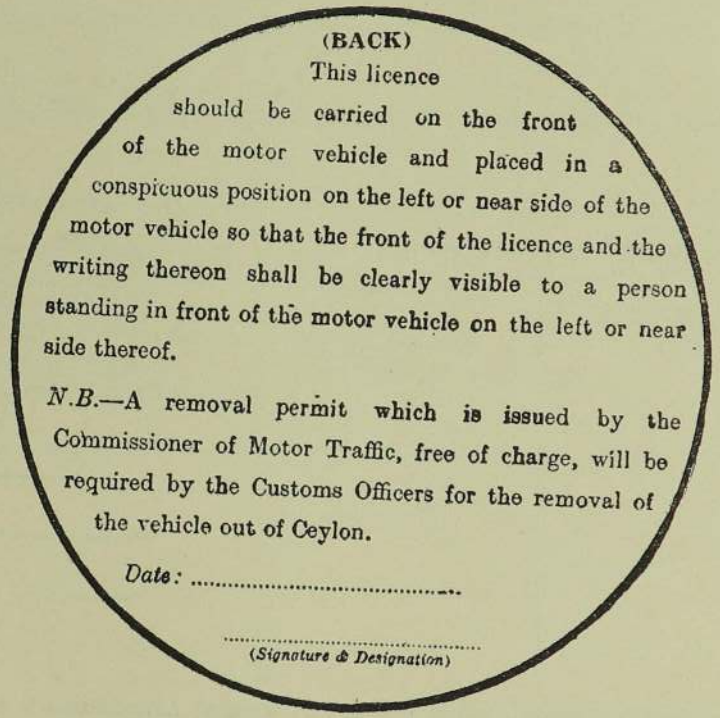
Form M. T. A. 29

Section 44 (1)

VISITOR'S TEMPORARY LICENCE





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Form M. T. A. 30

Section 124 (1)

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE

To : The Commissioner of Motor Traffic
(T. Br.)

(*For Official use*)

Licence No. :————.
Date of issue :————.
Expires on :————.
Registered by :————.
Indexed by :————.

(*N.B.*—To avoid delay and unnecessary correspondence please read the notes below and answer all appropriate questions correctly and legibly in ink)

1. What is your surname ? ————.
   (Answer in block capitals)
2. What are your other names ? ————.
   (Answer in block capitals and insert whether Mr., Mrs., Miss, or as the case may be)
3. What is your permanent address ? ————.
   (To what address should the licence be sent, if different from above)
4. To drive what class of vehicles do you require the licence : ————.
   (See Note A)
5. What is your age and date of birth ? ————.
   (See Note D)

   Age : ————years
   Born on : ————.
6. Have you ever held a certificate of competence or a driving licence in Ceylon ? If so, give particulars and reasons why you apply for another : ————.
7. Do you hold a driving licence of any foreign country ? If so, give particulars : ————.

   Country : ————.
   Issuing Authority : ————.
   Licence No. : ————.
   To Drive : ————.
   Date of Expiry : ————.

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8. Have you ever been disqualified from obtaining a driving licence or has a licence held by you been cancelled by a Court ? If so, give particulars : ————.

9. Is a driving licence held by you under a suspension order by any Court ? ————.

10. Have you ever been refused a driving licence by an authority or found incompetent to drive by an Examiner ? If so, when and by whom ? ————.

11. Do you suffer from epilepsy or sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting ? ————.

12. Is your eyesight and hearing normal ? Can you read at a disatnce of 25 yards in good daylight(with glasses, if worn)a motor vehicle number plate containing six letters and figures ? ————.

13. Are you without a hand or a foot or are you suffering from any other defect in movement or control or muscular power of either arm or leg ? ————.

14. Is there any deformity or defect in either or both your eyes ? ————.

15. Are you suffering from any other disease, mental or physical, or disability which would likely to cause the driving by you of any motor vehicle to be a source of danger to the public ? ————.

16. Have you studied the Highway Code ? ————.

17. Are you conversant with the provisions of the Motor Traffic Act relating to the use of motor vehicles on roads and the duties of a driver ? ————.

18. When were the photographs annexed to this application taken ? ————.
(See Note E)

19. How far have you studied in English, Sinhalese or Tamil ? (Supported by evidence, documentary or otherwise) : ————.
(See Note G)

20. Have you ever been convicted in any Court of Law ? If so, give particulars : ————.
(See Note G)

21. Do you possess practical knowledge of the mechanism of motor vehicles ?————.
(See Note G)

22. Where have you been residing ? Give particulars with approximate dates ————.
(See Note G)

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23. What is the nearest Police Station at which you can report, if so reaquired ? ————.
(See Note G)

24. Are you prepared to give your finger prints, if necessary ? ————.
(See Note G)

I, ———— declare that—

(1) the above particulars are true and accurate in every respect to the best of my knowledge.

(2) the photograph affixed hereto is that of myself.

(3) I fully realise that if any of the above particulars are found to be incorrect or false I am liable to be prosecuted or dealt with otherwise.

————,
Signature or thumb impression of Applicant.

Affix here uncancelled stamps. (See Note below)

Photograph

Size 2½ in. by 2 in.—Bust only.

Full face view.

Affix here one copy of the photograph before the examination and it should be authenticated by the signatures of the applicant and the examiner.

Applicant : ————.

Examiner : ————.

Date : ————.

N.B.—If sent by post this application should be sent registered. State at the top of the form whether you require the licence in English or Sinhalese or Tamil. Uncancelled stamps should be affixed to the value of Rs. 5 in the case of applications to drive invalid carriages and Rs. 15 in the other cases.

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Notes—A. For the purpose if driving licences, motor vehicles are divided into the following classes and applicants should correctly state in Cage 4 of the class or classes as given below—

(*a*) Motor coaches (includes existing motor wagons registered either as private or hiring motor wagons).

(*b*) Lorries*, motor ambulances and motor hearses.

(*c*) Hiring cars.

(*d*) Steam driven motor vehicles.

(*e*) Motor cycles.

(*f*) Invalid carriages.

(*g*) Private cars† and motor vehicles not herebefore specified.

B. If the licence applied for is one for driving a vehicle in one or more of the classes (*d*) to (*g*) in note A above, the application should be addressed to the Divisional Road Transport Officer of the area in which the applicant resides with uncancelled stamps and copies of the necessary photograph. If the applicant resides within the revenue district of Colombo it should be made direct to the Commissioner of Motor Traffic (T. Br.).

C. If the licence applied for is one for driving a vehicle in one or more of the classes (*a*) to (*c*), the application should be forwarded to the Commissioner with uncancelled stamps and copies of the necessary photograph.

D. Every applicant for a licence to drive any of the vehicles in classes (*d*) to (*g*) should have attained 18 years on the date of application. Every applicant for a licence to drive any of the vehicles in classes (*a*) to (*c*) should have attained the age of 21 years on the date of application. Every applicant should be prepared to produce a birth certificate or any other acceptable documentary proof of age, if so required.

E. The photographs produced with the application should be of size 2½ in. by 2 in. bust only. It is essential that full face view is shown and preferable that no head dress or uniform is worn. The photographs should have been taken within six months before the date of application.

‡G. These particulars are only necessary in the case of application to drive vehicles in classes (*a*) to (*c*) in note A.

H. If you are in doubt as to your answer to either question 11, 12, 13 or 14, you should get professional advice.

---

* If the test is conducted in a lorry, the tare of which does not exceed 34 cwts., the licence will be issued only to drive lorries not exceeding 34 cwts. in tare.

† If the test is conducted on a private car, the tare of which does not exceed 24 cwts. the licence issued will be valid only to drive private cars not exceeding 24 cwts. in tare.

Note F has been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

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REPORT OF EXAMINER ON APPLICANT TESTED

Knowledge of Highway Code :————.
Signals to other drivers :————.
Judgment when overtaking or passing :————.
Judgment of speed :————.
Behaviour in traffic :————.
Driving with regard to comfort of persons in the vehicle :————.
Obedience to Highway Code generally :————.
Starting and stopping :————.
Driving ability (even acceleration) :————.
Gear Changing : ————.
Steering : ————.
Braking : ————.
Clutch : ————.
Reversing and turning : ————.
Road sense : ————.

I certify that the applicant ———— was tested by me on a ———— bearing distinctive number ———— and find him ———— to hold a licence to drive ————. I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the information furnished by the applicant.

————,
Examiner of Motor Vehicles/Certifying Officer.

Date : ————.

RESULT OF BOARD TEST IN THE CASE OF LICENCE TO DRIVE MOTOR COACH, LORRIES, MOTOR AMBULANCES, MOTOR HEARSES AND HIRING CARS

Names and designations of the members of the Board : ————.
Road test : ————.
Rules and manners : ————.
Technical knowledge : ————.
(State briefly the questions asked)
Recommendation of the Board : ————.

(Sgd.) ————.
(Sgd.) ————.
(Sgd.) ————.

Date : ————.

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Form M. T. A. 32*

(Section 125 (1)

DRIVING LICENCE No. ————

Part I

This is to certify that ———— whose photograph is affixed hereto is competent to drive ————. This licence shall be in force until ———— day of ———— 19 —— and is renewable.

————,
Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

Date: ————.

Part II

Photograph.

Part III

Extension of validity to drive other classes of motor vehicles.

Part V †

Date of Endorsement	Offence Committed	Section of repealed Motor Car Ordiance or Motor Traffic Act.	Endorsement	By whom Endorsement made

N. B.—Any order made by a court of conviction, cancellation or suspension, &c., to be communicated to the Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

* Form M. T. A. 31 has been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

† Part IV has been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. It is an offence to drive a motor vehicle on a highway unless it is licensed for the year and unless it is covered by an insurance certificate against third-party risks.

2. In addition, it is an offence to drive a motor coach or lorry unless there is a permit authorizing the use of the motor coach or lorry and the certificate of fitness is in force.

3. The licence authorizes only the driving of vehicles belonging to classes specified.

4. Where the photographs affixed is faded, defaced, damaged, or torn, you should send two copies of your photograph of the same size as that affixed to the Commissioner together with the licence.

* 6. This licence should be carried on your person or in the motor vehicle and should on demand made by a Police Officer be produced for inspection.

7. You should obtain a copy of the Highway Code and strictly follow the directions contained therein in driving vehicles.

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* Note 5 has been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

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Form M. T. A. 34*

(Section 128 (1)

To : The Commissioner of Motor Traffic
(T. Br.).
Colombo.

Licence No.: ————.

Application for extending the validity of a driving licence

(*For official use*)
Extension No. :————
Extended to drive : ————
Date of Extension : ————
Expires on : ————
Registered by : ————

N.B.—To avoid delay and unnecessary correspondence please read the notes below and answer all appropriate questions correctly and legibly in ink.

1. What is your Surname ?————.
   (Answer in Block Capitals)
2. What are your other names ?————.
   (Answer in Block Capitals).
   N.B. — If there is a difference in the name now used to that found in your driving licence, you should get it amended.
3. What is your permanent address ?————.
   To what address should the licence be sent, if different from above ?————.
4. To drive what class of vehicle do you require the extension ? ————.
   (See Note C).
5. What is the number of the licence held by you and when was it issued ? ————.
6. What is your age and date of birth ? ————.
   (See Note D).
7. Is the licence produced ? If not why ? ————.
   (Licence should be produced at the time of test in every case).
8. Have you ever been disqualified from obtaining a licence of class or classes now applied for by any Court or has any Court ordered the cancellation of the validity to drive vehicles of the class or classes applied for by you in any licence held by you ? ————.

Licence No. :————
Issued on : ————
Age : ———— years
Born on : ————

* Form M. T. A. 33 has been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

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9. Is the driving licence held by you under a suspension order by any Court ? ————.

10. Have you ever been refused a driving licence or an extension to the class now applied for by any authority or found incompetent to drive by an Examiner ? If so, when and by whom ? ————.

11. Do you suffer from epilepsy or sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting ? ————.

12. Is your eyesight and hearing normal ? ———— .
Can you read at a distance of 25 yards in good daylight (with glass, if worn) a motor vehicle number plate containing six letters and figures ? ————.

13. Are you without a hand or a foot or are you suffering from any other defect in movement or control or muscular power of either arm or leg ? ————.
Is there any deformity or defect in either or both your eyes ? ————.

14. Are you suffering from any other disease, mental or physical or disability which would likely to cause the driving by you of any motor vehicle a source of danger to the public ? ————.

15. Have you studied the Highway Code ? ————.

16. Are you conversant with the provisions of the Motor Traffic Act relating to the use of motor vehicles on road and duties of a driver ? ————.

17. Do you possess practical knowledge of the mechanism of motor vehicles ? ————.
(See Note G)

18. How far have you studied in English, Sinhalese or Tamil ? (supported by evidence documentary or otherwise) ? ————.
(See Note G).

19. Have you ever been convicted of any offence other than under the Motor Traffic Act in any court of law? If so, give particulars : ————.
(See Note G).

20. Where have you been residing ? ————.
Give particulars with approximate dates.
(See Note G).

21. What is the nearest Police Station at which you can report, if so required ? ————.
(See Note G).

22. Are you prepared to give finger prints, if so required ? ————.
(See Note G).

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I,———— declare that—

(1) the above particulars are true and accurate in every respect to the best of my knowledge ;

(2) I fully realize that if any of the above particulars are found to be incorrect or false I am liable to be prosecuted or dealt with otherwise.

Affix here

uncancelled
stamps

Date : ————.

————,
Signature of applicant.

N.B.—(Uncancelled stamps should be affixed to the value of Rs. 5 in the case of applications extending the validity to drive vehicles belonging to classes (*d*) to (*g*) and Rs. 10 in the case of applications extending the validity to drive vehicles belonging to classes (*a*) to (*c*). If sent by post this application should be sent registered. State at the top of the form whether you require the licence in English or Sinhalese or Tamil.

Notes.—A. For the purpose of driving licences, motor vehicles are divided into the following classes and applicants should correctly state in page 4 the class or classes as given below.

(*a*) Motor Coaches (including existing Motor wagons registered either as private or hiring motor wagons).

(*b*) Lorries*, motor ambulances and motor hearses.

(*c*) Hiring cars.

(*d*) Steam driven motor vehicles.

(*e*) Motor cycles.

(*f*) Invalid carriages.

(*g*) Private Cars†, land vehicles and motor vehicles not herebefore specified.

* If the test is conducted in a lorry, the tare of which does not exceed 34 cwts. the licence will be issued only to drive lorries not exceeding 34 cwts. in tare.

† If the test is conducted on a private car, the tare of which does not exceed 24 cwts. the licence issued will be valid only to drive private cars not exceeding 24 cwts. in tare.

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B. If the application is for extending the validity of the licence for a vehicle in one or more of the classes (*d*) to (*g*) in note A above, the application should be addressed to the Divisional Road Transport Officer of the area in which the applicant resides together with uncancelled stamps equivalent in value to the amount of the fee. If the applicant resides within the revenue district of Colombo it should be sent to the Commissioner of Motor Traffic (T Br.).

C. If the application is for extending the validity of the licence for a vehicle in one or more of the classes (*a*) to (*c*), the application should be forwarded to the Commissioner together with uncancelled stamps equivalent in value to the amount of the fee.

D. Every applicant for a licence to drive any of the vehicles in classes (*d*) to (*g*) should have attained 18 years on the date of application. Every applicant for a licence to drive any of the vehicles in classes (*a*) to (*c*) should have attained the age of 21 years on the date of application. Every applicant should be prepared to produce a birth certificate or any other acceptable documentary proof of age, if so required.

* F. If you are in doubt as to your answer to either question 11, 12, 13, or 14, you should get professional advice.

G. These particulars are only necessary in the case of applications for extending the validity of a driving licence for vehicles in classes (*a*) to (*c*) in note A.

REPORT OF EXAMINER ON APPLICANT TESTED

Knowledge of Highway Code: ————.

Signals to other Drivers : ————.

Judgment when overtaking or passing : ————.

Judgment of Speed : ————.

Behaviour in Traffic : ————.

Driving with regard to comfort of persons in the vehicle : ————.

Obedience to Highway Code generally : ————.

Starting and Stopping : ————.

Driving ability (even acceleration).————.

Gear Changing : ————.

Steering : ————.

Braking : ————.

Clutch : ————.

Reversing and turning : ————.

Road Sense : ————.

I certify that the applicant ———— was tested by me on a ———— bearing distinctive number ———— ———— and find him to hold a licence to drive ————. I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the information furnished by the applicant.

————,

Date : ————. Examiner of Motor Vehicles/Certifying Officer.

* Note E has been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

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Result of Board test in the case of licence to drive motor coach, lorries, motor ambulances, motor hearses and hiring cars.

Names and designations of the members of the Board : ———.

Road test : ———.

Rules and Manners : ———

Mechanical Knowledge : ———.
(State Briefly the questions asked)

Recommendation of the Board : ———.

(Sgd.) ———.
(Sgd.) ———.
(Sgd.) ———.

Date : ———.

Form M. T. A. 35
(Section 132)

APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY DRIVING LICENCE

Permit No. : ———.
Date of issue : ———.
Valid up to : ———.

To : A

1. What is your surname ? ———.
   (Answer in block capitals)
2. What are your other names ? ———.
   (Answer in block capitals and insert Mr., Mrs., Miss or as the case may be)
3. What is your address in Ceylon during the time of your stay ? ———.

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4. What is the driving licence held by you ? Give particulars : ————.
5. To drive what class of vehicles do you require the licence ? ————.
6. For what period do you require the licence? (This period should not exceed 3 months) :————
7. When did you arrive in the Island ? ————.
8. When do you intend leaving the Island ? ————.

Country : ————.
Issuing Authority : ————.
Licence No. : ————.
To drive : ————.
Date of expiry : ————.
From 19
To 19

I,———— declare that—

(1) the particulars given above are true and accurate in every respect ;

(2) the licence produced was issued to me.

————,
Signature of Applicant.

Affix here
uncancelled stamps
to the value of Rs. 5
for the entire period
of three months or
part thereof.

Date : ————.

A The application may be addressed to the Commissioner of Motor Traffic, or in the case of a person arriving in Ceylon—

(i) at the Port of Talaimannar, to the Government Agent of the Northern Province, the Assistant Government Agent at Mannar or the Sub-Collector of Customs at Talaimannar ; or

(ii) at the Port of Trincomalee, the Assistant Government Agent at Trincomalee ; or

(iii) at the Port of Galle, the Government Agent of the Southern Province.

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Form M. T. A. 36

(Section 132)

TEMPORARY DRIVING LICENCE

This is to certify that ——— of ——— is authorised under the provisions of Section 132 of the Motor Traffic Act to drive in Ceylon a ——— during the period from ——— to ———.

———,
Commissioner of Motor Traffic/Government Agent/Sub-Collector.

Dated : ———.

From M. T. A. 37

(Section 135 (4))

PERMIT ISSUED BY A POLICE OFFICER

I[1]——— of[2]——— have taken charge of Driving Licence No. ——— issued to[3] ——— of[4]———. I hereby authorise him to drive motor vehicles of the following class/classes[5] from ——— to[6]———.

———,
Signature and Designation of Police Officer.

[1] Full name and Designation in Capitals
[2] Address
[3] Full name of holder in Capitals
[4] Address of holder
[5] Specify the class or classes as in licence
[6] The period should not exceed 14 days

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Form M. T. A. 38

(Section 182)

REGISTER TO BE KEPT BY OWNERS OF HIRING CARS OR OMNIBUS

Dated	Distinctive No. of hiring car or omnibus	Time of departure from garage	Name of Driver and No. of his driving Licence	Signature of Driver	In the case of an omnibus, the name of the conductor and No. of his licence	Signature of Conductor	Nature of trip and No. of miles per trip of hiring car	Fare for each trip	Services operated and No. of miles for omnibus	Fare in the case of occasional services	Time of return of hiring car or omnibus to garage	Signature of Driver on return of hiring car or omnibus to garage	Signature of Conductor on return of omnibus to garage	Signature of owner or his authorised representative on return of hiring car or omnibus to garage	Remarks

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Form M. T. A. 39
(Section 183)
RECORD SHEET TO BE KEPT BY DRIVER OF OMNIBUS

Distinctive No. : ——————.

Date	Time of departure from garage	Name of driver and his licence No.	Signature of driver	Service No. and time of departure from terminus	Time of reaching the other terminus	Breakdowns, engine trouble, accidents, &c.	Delay in service, if any, and reasons for	Total number of miles for the day	Time of return to garage	Signature of owner or authorized representative	Remarks

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Form M. T. A. 40

(Section 189 (2))

SPECIAL PERMIT TO CARRY PERSONS IN A LORRY

Lorry bearing distinctive No. ———— registered in the name of[1] ———— of [2] ———— is hereby authorized to carry, besides the driver, not more than—

[3] (*a*) ———— persons of the description referred to in paragraph (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 189 (2) of the Motor Traffic Act ; or

[4] (*b*) ———— persons.

This permit is issued subject to the following conditions : —

————,
[5] Commissioner of Motor Traffic
[5]Prescribed Officer.

Dated : ————.

1 Full name.
2 Address.
3 Strike out if permit is not issued by a prescribed officer.
4 Strike out if permit is not issued by the Commissioner of Motor Traffic.
5 Strike out if inapplicable.

Form. M. T. A. 41

(Section 195)

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF GARAGE AND PERSONS FOR EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF LORRIES

To : The Commissioner of Motor Traffic (T. Br.)

1. Full Name and Address of person or firm : ————.
(In capitals.)

Dealers Certificate No. : ————.

2. Telephone No.: ————.

3. Total number of staff you employ— Skilled labour : ————.
Unskilled labour : ————.

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4. Total covered floor space in works ——— sq. ft. : ———.

5. What motive power do you use for your machine shop : ———.

6. State briefly the number and types of machines you use : —

   Fixed : ———.

   Portable : ———.

7. Are you in a position to undertake all types of repairs and overhauls to all types of lorries, including body repairs, &c. ? ———.

8. Do you guarantee against defective or bad workmanship of jobs you undertake and if so, for what period? ———.

9. Name of Works Manager, his qualifications and experience : ———.

10. Name of Works Engineer, his qualifications and experience : ———.

11. State the full names in capitals, and qualifications and experience, of persons in your garage to be appointed approved lorry examiners for the purpose of the examination and certification of lorries prior to the issue of lorry licences (Note) : ———.

12. Do you undertake to report immediately if an approved lorry examiner leaves your garage :———.

———,

Signature of Applicant.

Date : ———.

Note.—Include only the names of persons whose honesty and trustworthiness you can guarantee from your personal knowledge.

For Official use only

No. of Application : ———.

Date of Application : ———.

Referred to Assistant Commissioner (technical) for inspection and report : ———.

Report to Commissioner of Motor Traffic : ———.

Order of Commissioner : ———.

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Form M. T. A. 42

(Section 231)

APPLICATION FOR A DUPLICATE DRIVING LICENCE

(*For official use.*)

To: The Commissioner of Motor Traffic,
(T. Br.)

Duplicate No. : ————.
Issued on : ————.

(*N.B.*—To avoid delay and unnecessary correspondence please answer all appropriate questions correctly and legibly in ink.)

1. What is your full name ? ————.
   (Answer in BLOCK CAPITALS)
2. What is your address and the address to which the licence should be sent ?————.
3. What is the number and date of issue of your licence ? ————.

Licence No. : ————.

Issued on : ————.

4. Why has it become necessary to aplly for a duplicate ? ————.

The licence issued to me was lost/misplaced/damaged/confiscated/destroyed/defected.

5. The circumstances in which the licence was lost possession of or rendered unserviceable ? ————.
6. To drive what classes of vehicles was the licence valid ? ————.
7. Up to what year was the licence renewed ? (If it is not renewed up to the current year an application for renewal should accompany this application) : ————
8. Was the licence endorsed with any convictions ? If so, give details : ————.
9. Is the licence under suspension or cancellation ? ————.
10. If the licence was lost, was it reported to any Police Station ? If so, when and to which Police Station ? ————.
11. When were the photographs sent with this application taken ? ————.
    (Bust—full face view ; $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$ taken within six months of the date of application)

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I declare that—

(i) the information given above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

(ii) in case I recover the lost licence or any part thereof, I undertake to forward it to the Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

(iii) if any of the particulars given above are found to be incorrect or false and if I do not surrender the original licence or parts thereof if and when recovered, I am liable to be dealt with.

Uncancelled stamps to
the value of Rs. 5
to be affixed here.

Space for photograph.

————,
Signature.

Date : ————.

Form M. T. A. 43

(Section 198)

NOTICE OF PROHIBITION OF USE OF A LORRY

To[1] : ————.

Whereas I have inspected lorry No. [2]————, under section 198 of the Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951, and it appears to me that the lorry owing to the defects specified hereunder is, or is likely to become unfit for service until the defects have been remedied

Therefore, I have under section 198 of the said Act prohibited the use of that lorry.

Defects [3] : ————.

[4] The said defects are such as can be remedied within[5] days : ————.

Date : ————.

————,
Examiner of Motor Vehicles.

Note.—This prohibition is operative until it is withdrawn or removed under section 198 of the Act.

[1] Section 198 requires this notice to be given to the person in charge of the lorry at the time of the inspection, the registered owner of the lorry and the Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

[2] State distinctive number of lorry.

[3] State defects.

[4] Strike out if inapplicable as this statement need only be made if the defects can be remedied within a period not exceeding ten days and are not such as to involve immediate risk to the public safety.

[5] State the number of days.

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Form M. T. A. 44

(Section 201)

NOTICE OF PROHIBITION OF USE OF A [2]HIRING CAR/[2]MOTOR COACH

To[1] : ————.

Whereas I have inspected [2]hiring car/[2]motor coach No.[3] ———— under section 201 of the Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951, and it appears to me that the [2]hiring car/[2]motor coach owing to the defects specified hereunder is, or is likely to become, unfit for service until the defects have been remedied :

Therefore, I have under section 201 of the said Act, prohibited the use of the [2]hiring car/[2]motor coach.

Defects [4] : ————.

[5] The said defects are such as can be remedied within[6] hours.

Date : ————.

————,
[2] Certifying Officer.

————,
[2] Examiner of Motor Vehicles.

Note.—This prohibition is operative until it is withdrawn or removed under section 201 of the Act.

[1] Section 201 requires this notice to be given to the person in charge of the hiring car or motor coach at the time of the inspection, the registered owner of such car or coach, as the case may be, and the Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

[2] Strike out if inapplicable.

[3] State the distinctive number.

[4] State the defects.

[5] Strike out if inapplicable as this statement need only be made if the defects can be remedied within a period not exceeding forty-eight hours and are not such as to involve immediate risk to the public safety.

[6] State the number of hours.

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THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (MISCELLANEOUS) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1951.

REGISTERS

2. The Registrar shall keep separate registers in respect of each of the following classes of motor vehicles, that is to say :—

(*a*) Motor cars, motor cycles and invalid carriages.

(*b*) Motor coaches, lorries, motor ambulances and motor hearses.

(*c*) Motor vehicles fitted with diesel engines.

(*d*) Land vehicles.

(*e*) Trailers.

(*f*) Existing motor wagons.

MASCOTS, ETC.

3. No mascot or other similar fitting having any projection thereon shall be affixed to a motor vehicle in such manner that it is likely, by reason of such projection, to cause an injury to any person with whom the vehicle may collide.

4. No mascot or other similar fitting shall be carried in such a position on a motor vehicle so that it projects beyond the front plane of the bonnet unless its front end is blunt and not less than half an inch in diameter.

5. No mascot or other similar fitting shall be carried on a motor vehicle in such a position that it obstructs the view of the driver of such vehicle.

6. No mascot or other similar fitting shall be affixed to the bonnet of any motor vehicle if it exceeds five inches in height above the bonnet.

7. No mascot or other similar fitting shall be affixed to the windscreen or the rear glass of any motor vehicle.

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IDENTIFICATION PLATES

8. The identification plates for motor vehicles required by section 21 of the Act shall be in accordance with any of the following diagrams :—

Diagram No. 1

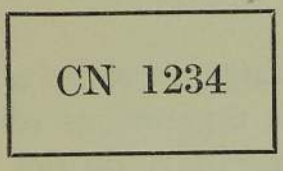


Diagram No. 2

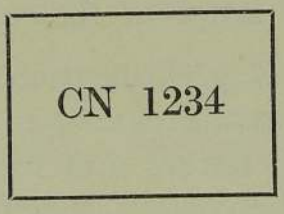
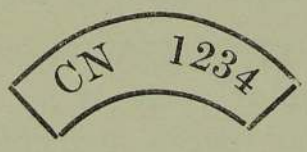


Diagram No. 3



9. The ground of each identification plate fixed on any hiring car, omnibus or hiring motor wagon or any lorry used under a public carrier's permit must be white and the distinctive number on such plate must be red.

10. The ground of each identification plate fixed on a motor vehicle used under the authority of a dealer's licence must be red and the dealer's licence number on such plate must be white.

11. The ground of each identification plate fixed on any motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 9 or regulation 10 must be black, and the distinctive number of such plate must be white.

12. In every plate conforming to diagram No. 1 or diagram No. 3, the space between the letters and the figures must be not less than one and a half inches.

13. In every plate conforming to diagram No. 2, the space between the upper and the lower lines must be not less than three-quarters of an inch.

14. The distinctive number of the motor vehicle must be set out in each plate in accordance with the design of the particular diagram to which the plate conforms.

15. Each letter and figure on every plate must not be less than three and a half inches high ; every part of every letter and figure must be at least five-eigths of an inch broad ; and the total width of the space taken by each letter or figure, other than the figure "1", must be at least two and a half inches. The letters and figures on each plate must be of uniform size.

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16. The space between adjoining letters and adjoining figures must be half an inch in width, and there must be a margin of at least half an inch between the top or the bottom of the identification plate and the nearest part of any letter or figure, and of at least one inch between either of the sides of the plate and the nearest part of any letter or figure.

17. In the case of identification plates fixed to a motor cycle or an invalid carriage, the dimensions of the spaces, margins, letters and figures must be not less than half the dimensions specified in regulations 12 to 16.

18. On every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle or trailer—

(*a*) a plate shall be fixed on the front of the vehicle in such manner that the distinctive number thereon is clearly discernible from any position in front of the vehicle ; and

(*b*) a plate, which shall be illuminated at night, shall be fixed on the back of the vehicle in such a manner that the distinctive number thereon is clearly discernible from behind the vehicle.

19. On every motor cycle—

(*a*) a plate beaning the distinctive number in each side thereof shall be fixed on the front of the cycle, or on the front mudguard in the same plane as the wheel in such manner that the distinctive number thereon a clearly discernible from either the right or left side of the cycle ; and

(*b*) a plate, which shall be illuminated at night, shall be fixed on the back of the cycle in such manner that the distinctive number thereon is clearly discernible from behind the cycle.

20. On every trailer, two plates, which shall be illuminated at night, shall be fixed, one above the other, on the back of the trailer in such manner that the distinctive numbers thereon are clearly discernible from behind the trailer. The upper plate shall have thereon the distinctive number of the motor vehicle to which the trailer is attached.

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21. For the purposes of these regulations, an identification plate shall be deemed to be clearly discernible if the letters and figures thereon can easily read by a person of normal vision—

(*a*) during the day, from a distance of fifty yards ; and

(*b*) at night, from a distance of twenty yards.

22. The Commissioner may issue a permit authorizing the use of—

(*a*) any motor vehicle for the advertisement of, or the provision of information relating to, any agricultural produce of Ceylon ;

(*b*) any motor vehicle for the provision by or on behalf of the Government or the Medical Services of information relating to public health and sanitation ;

(*c*) an omnibus as a private coach for the carriage of the employees of the omnibus undertaking for any purpose in connection with their work or of the employees and their families in connection with the recreational or welfare activities of such employees ;

(*d*) a land vehicle for the purpose of transport of goods otherwise than for fee or reward on any highway for any specified period ; or

(*e*) a hiring car for the purpose of the carriage of newspapers.

23. The Commissioner shall not issue a permit in any of the cases referred to in regulation 22 unless he is satisfied that a refusal will cause great hardship or inconvenience to the person or persons desiring to obtain a permit.

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

24. The Commissioner shall give to each member of the Motor Traffic Advisory Council (hereinafter referred to as the "council") not less than five days notice, exclusive of Sundays and public holidays of the date fixed for every meeting of the council.

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25. (1) Unless the Commissioner otherwise directs every meeting of the council shall be held at the office of the Commissioner.

(2) No meeting of the council shall be held unless there is a quorum of five including the chairman.

26. In the absence of the Commissioner from any meeting of the council, the Deputy Commissioner shall act as chairman at the meeting.

27. The Commissioner shall cause a record of the minutes of all the meetings of the council to be kept in a minute book.

28. Where a request is made the chairman under the proviso to section 212 (4) of the Act to summon a meeting of the council, such request shall specify the purpose for which the meeting is to be summoned.

29. The business of the council may be conducted as far as is practicable by the circulation of the papers among the members of the council.

SPEED LIMITS

30. No land vehicle shall be driven on any highway at a greater speed than twelve miles per hour.

31. No motor vehicle drawing a trailer which has a pay load exceeding ten hundredweight shall be driven on any highway outside Colombo at a greater speed than twelve miles per hour.

32. Where traffic signs in conformity with the regulations made under section 164 (2) of the Act, for the purpose signifying a school, children's playground or hospital have been duly erected on any highway, no motor vehicle shall be driven on that part of the highway indicated by the appropriate traffic signs at a greater speed than twelve miles per hour at any time between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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DRIVING LICENCES

33. No person shall be eligible for a driving licence valid for motor coaches, hiring cars or lorries unless he has passed the fifth standard in English, Sinhalese or Tamil, or is able to read and write English, Sinhalese or Tamil.

34. Every application for a driving licence referred to in regulation 33 shall be accompanied by a certificate from the principal or head master of the school last attended by the applicant to the effect that the applicant has passed the fifth standard or a higher standard in English, Sinhalese or Tamil or a certificate from a Justice of the Peace, principal or head master of a registered or Government school, divisional revenue officer, a proctor, notary public or a commissioned officer of the Army, Navy or Air Force, that the applicant is able to read and write English, Sinhalese or Tamil.

35. For the purposes of section 125 (4) of the Act the following diseases or disabilities are hereby prescribed :—

(*a*) Epilepsy.

(*b*) Any form of mental disease or defect.

(*c*) Liability to sudden attacks of giddiness or fainting.

(*d*) Inability to read at a distance of twenty-five yards in good daylight with or without the aid of glasses, a series of six letters and figures in white on a black background and in red on a white background of the same size and type as in the case of an identification plate of a motor vehicle.

(*e*) Complete deafness unless such deafness is remedied by wearing an appliance for hearing without having to use one hand or both hands for the purpose.

(*f*) The substantial or total loss of the use of one arm or one leg.

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EXEMPTIONS UNDER SECTION 142 (*b*)

36. Every motor vehicle of any class or description specified hereunder, which belongs to or is exclusively employed in the service of Her Majesty or of any local authority is hereby exempted from the provisions of section 142 of the Act to respect of all highways :—

(*a*) any fire-fighting or fire brigade vehicle ;

(*b*) any motor ambulance ; and

(*c*) any motor vehicle used for police purposes.

USE OF HIGHWAYS OUTSIDE COLOMBO

37. For the purposes of the proviso to section 144 (2) of the Act the following purposes are hereby prescribed :

(*a*) the carriage of passengers in an omnibus ;

(*b*) the carriage of goods in a lorry having a tare exceeding one and one-half tons or passengers in an omnibus immediately after floods or due to the closure of any highway on which the use of such lorry or omnibus is permitted ;

(*c*) the carriage of persons in a private coach ;

(*d*) the carriage of goods in a lorry having a tare exceeding one and one-half tons where the gross weight of the lorry does not exceed the maximum load that may be carried on the highway by more than fifteen hundredweight if the competent authority is satisfied that the use of that highway by that lorry and all other such lorries is not likely to cause damage to that highway ; and

(*e*) the carriage of goods in any articulated vehicle, trailer, six-wheeled vehicle or in any other class or description of motor vehicles having a tare exceeding two and onequarter tons.

38. No permit shall be issued under the proviso to section 144 (2) of the Act for any of the purposes mentioned in regulation 37, other than the purpose specified in paragraph (*b*) thereof, unless the person desiring to obtain the permit pays to the competent authority the cost or estimated cost of any special

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work such as the temporary strengthening of any part of a highway or bridge or any structure thereon in order to render the highway safe for the use of such vehicle.

36. Every permit issued under the proviso to section 144 (2), for any purpose mentioned in regulation 37, other than the purpose mentioned in paragraph (*b*) thereof shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified therein by the competent authority. Such conditions may include a condition requiring that the holder of the permit shall, in the event of the vehicle in respect of which the permit was issued causing any damage to the highway in excess of normal wear and tear, make to the competent authority a monthly payment to cover the cost or estimated cost of repairing such damage.

SOUTH WARNINGS

40. Where traffic signs in conformity with the regulations made under section 164 (2) of the Act signifying a hospital have been erected on any highway in any urban area no person shall sound any warning instrument affixed to a motor vehicle within or between that portion of the highway so indicated by such traffic signs :

Provided that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply to the driver of any motor vehicle when it is being used for fire-brigade, ambulance or police purposes, if the observance of those provisions is likely to hinder the effective use of that vehicle.

SPECIAL PERMITS UNDER SECTION 189

41. (1) For the purposes of section 189 of the Act, the Commissioner or the divisional road transport officer of any area may, in his discretion, issue a special

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permit authorizing the carriage in a lorry of four or more persons on any specified occasion if he is satisfied that the lorry will be used on that occasion—

(*a*) for the carriage of livestock, heavy machinery or articles of special value ;

(*b*) for the carriage of labourers from one point of work to another where no other adequate transport facilities are available ;

(*c*) for the carriage of any sick person to a hospital ; or

(*d*) for the carriage of goods the loading and unloading of which require more than three persons and where at the point of loading or unloading, labour is not available :

Provided that the number authorized under paragraph (*d*) shall not exceed six persons :

And provided further that in the case of a special permit issued by any divisional transport officer, the person authorized to be carried shall only be those described in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 189.

(2) Every special permit issued under paragraph (1) shall be substantially in the form prescribed by regulation made under the Act.

42. In these regulations—

" Act " means the Motor Traffic Act ;

" competent authority " means the officer authorized to issue special permits under the proviso to section 144 (2) of the Act ;

" Commissioner " means the Commissioner of Motor Traffic ;

" Deputy Commissioner " has the same meaning as in the Act ; and

" Registrar " means the Registrar of motor vehicles.

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THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (FEES) REGULATIONS, 1951

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Fees) Regulations, 1951 [10,360/27-2-1952.]

PART I

Fees at the rates specified in column II hereunder are hereby prescribed for the purposes set out in the corresponding entries in column I hereunder :—

I Purpose	II Rates of Fees Rs. c.
Registration of an invalid carriage : Section 8 ..	2 50
Registration of a motor cycle : Section 8 ..	5 0
Registration of a private car or hiring car or motor ambulance or motor hearse : Section 8	10 0
Registration of a motor vehicle belonging to any class not herein before specified : Section 8	20 0
Registration of a new owner of an invalid carriage or motor cycle : Section 14	2 50
Registration of any person not being the holder of a dealer's certificate issued under section 42 of the Motor Traffic Act, as the new owner of a motor vehicle belonging to any class not herein before specified : Section 14— [10,943/21-8-1956.]	
(i) within two years of the date of the first registration of the vehicle	300 0
(ii) after two years from, but within five years of, the date of the first registration of the vehicle	200 0
(iii) at any time after five years from the date of the first registration of the vehicle	100 0
Registration of a holder of a dealer's certificate issued under section 42 of the Motor Traffic Act, as the new owner of a motor vehicle belonging to any class not herein before specified : Section 14—	10 0
Registration of temporary owner of a motor vehicle : Section 15 (4)	2 50
Re-registration of an owner of a motor vehicle on return to Ceylon : Section 15 (7)	2 50
Registration of a dealer's, manufacturer's or repairer's garage or place of business : Section 42 (1) (*a*)	10 0
Dealer's licence : Section 42 (2)	20 0
Visitor's temporary licence : Section 44 (4) ..	5 0
	per month or part thereof
Application for a stage carriage permit for a regular service (not being in continuation of an existing permit) : Section 64	25 0
Note.—No fee shall be charged where the application is only for a part of any route on which a service is already provided by the applicant.	
Application for a stage carriage permit for a regular service in continuation of an existing permit : Section 64	15 0

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	I Purposes	II Rate of Fees Rs. c.
	An objection under section 52 (2)	2 50
	A stage carriage permit for a regular service : Section 64	5 0 per month or part thereof
	A stage carriage permit for an occasional service or an emergency service : Section 64	3 0
	Application for a private coach permit : Section 78	5 0
[10,632/15-1-1954.]	Application for a carrier's permit, other than a short-term permit, made by any person other than a foreign government specified in Schedule A to the notification published in Gazette No. 10,471 of November 21, 1952 : Section 98 :—	
	Where the application is to authorize the use of 5 or more lorries	25 0
	Where the application is to authorize the use of less than 5 lorries, in respect of each lorry to be authorised	5 0
[10,632/15-1-1954.]	Application for a short-term carrier's permit made by any person other than a foreign government specified in Schedule A to the notification published in Gazette No. 10,471 of November 21, 1952 : Section 98 :—	
	In respect of each lorry to be authorized ..	5 0
[10,632/15-1-1954.]	Application for the variation of an existing permit made by any person other than a foreign government specified in Schedule A to the notification published in Gazette No. 10,471 of November 21, 1952 : Section 98	5 0
[10,632/15-1-1954.]	Application for a carrier's permit, other than a short-term carrier's permit in continuation of an existing permit, made by any person other than a foreign government specified in Schedule A to the notification published in Gazette No. 10,471 of November 21, 1952 : Section 98	10 0
[10,632/15-1-1954.]	A carrier's permit, other than a short-term permit, granted to any person other than a foreign Government specified in the Schedule A to the notification published in Gazette No. 10,471 of November 21, 1952 : Section 98 :—	
	Where the permit authorizes the use of 5 or more lorries	5 0 per month or part thereof
	Where the permit authorizes the use of less than 5 lorries, in respect of each lorry authorized	1 0 per month or part thereof
[10,632/15-1-1954.]	A short-term carrier's permit granted to any person other than a foreign government specified in Schedule A to the notification published in Gazette No. 10,471 of November 21, 1952 : Section 98 :—	
	Where the permit authorizes the use of 5 or more lorries	5 0 per month or part thereof
	Where the permit authorizes the use of less than 5 lorries, in respect of each lorry authorized	1 0 per month or part thereof

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I Purposes	II Rates of Fees Rs. c.	
A short-term carrier's permit for a lorry which is already specified in another permit and which is granted to any person other than a foreign government specified in Schedule A to the notification published in Gazette No. 10,471 of November 21, 1952, for a particular piece of work or to go outside the area of operation for any specified work and for any specified period : Section 98	3 0	[10,632/15-1-1954.]
An objection under section 87 (3)	2 50	
Application for a driving licence for an invalid carriage : Section 124	5 0	
Application for a driving licence for a motor vehicle other than an invalid carriage : Section 124	15 0	
An extension of a driving licence to include an invalid carriage : Section 128 (1)	2 50	
An extension of a driving licence to include a private car or motor cycle : Section 128 (1)	5 0	
An extension of a driving licence to include a vehicle belonging to any class not herein before specified for the purpose of the extension of a driving licence : Section 128 (1)	10 0	
A temporary driving licence : Section 132 (4) ..	5 0	
Approval of a garage for the purposes of section 29 : Section 195	50 0 per annum or part thereof	
Examination and certification of hiring car, motor hearse or motor ambulance : Section 196 (1)	10 0	
Examination and certification of a motor coach : Section 196 (2)	25 0	
Examination and certification of a lorry, other than a trailer : Section 196	20 0	
Examination and certification of a trailer : Section 196	5 0	
Appeal to the Commissioner : Section 197 (7) ..	10 0	
Examination of a motor vehicle under section 197 (11)	10 0	
Appeal under section 208 against any determination or order of the Commissioner relating to a carrier's permit	25 0	
Appeal under section 208 against any determination or order of the Commissioner relating to a stage carriage permit	50 0	
Appeal against any determination or order of the Commissioner relating to a driving licence or conductor' or ticket inspector's licence	5 0	
Petition of appeal to the Supreme Court under section 210	100 0	
Duplicate of a revenue licence : Section 231 ..	5 0	
Duplicate of the certificate of registration : Section 231	10 0	
Duplicate of a carrier's permit or stage carriage permit	10 0	
Duplicate of any licence, certificate or permit (other than those herein before specified) issued under the Motor Traffic Act, or any regulation made thereunder : Section 231	5 0	
Duplicate of a conductor's or ticket inspector's licence : Section 231	2 50	
Application for a conductor's or ticket inspector's licence : Section 190	2 50	

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PART II

Licence Fees for Motor Vehicles

(Section 31)

A.—Motor Vehicles equipped with pneumatic tyres

		Fee Rs.	c.
[10,846/4-10-1955.]	I. Yearly licence for a motor cycle with or without a trailer or side car	20	0
	II. Yearly licence for a private car—		
	(*a*) where the tare does not exceed 5 cwt. . .	20	0
	(*b*) where the tare exceeds 5 cwt. but does not exceed 10 cwt.	40	0
	(*c*) where the tare exceeds 10 cwt. but does not exceed 15 cwt.	60	0
	(*d*) where the tare exceeds 15 cwt. but does not exceed 20 cwt.	70	0
	(*e*) where the tare exceeds 20 cwt. but does not exceed 25 cwt.	80	0
	(*f*) where the tare exceeds 25 cwt. but does not exceed 30 cwt.	100	0
	(*g*) where the tare exceeds 30 cwt. but does not exceed 35 cwt.	150	0
	(*h*) where the tare exceeds 35 cwt. but does not exceed 40 cwt.	200	0
	(*i*) where the tare exceeds 40 cwt. but does not exceed 50 cwt.	250	0
	(*j*) where the tare exceeds 50 cwt. . .	300	0
[10,846/4-10-1955.]	IIA. Yearly licence for a hiring car—		
	(*a*) where the tare does not exceed 5 cwt. . .	10	0
	(*b*) where the tare exceeds 5 cwt. but does not exceed 10 cwt.	20	0
	(*c*) where the tare exceeds 10 cwt. but does not exceed 15 cwt.	30	0
	(*d*) where the tare exceeds 15 cwt. but does not exceed 20 cwt.	35	0
	(*e*) where the tare exceeds 20 cwt. but does not exceed 25 cwt.	40	0
	(*f*) where the tare exceeds 25 cwt. but does not exceed 30 cwt.	50	0
	(*g*) where the tare exceeds 30 cwt. but does not exceed 35 cwt.	75	0
	(*h*) where the tare exceeds 35 cwt. but does not exceed 40 cwt.	100	0
	(*i*) where the tare exceeds 40 cwt. but does not exceed 45 cwt.	150	0
	(*j*) where the tare exceeds 45 cwt. but does not exceed 50 cwt.	200	0
	(*k*) where the tare exceeds 50 cwt. . .	250	0
	III. Yearly licence for a Motor coach	. . A sum calculated according to the number of passengers which the coach is licensed to carry at the rate of Rs. 10 per passenger or a sum of Rs. 160 whichever of these sums is the greater.	

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[10,846/4-10-1955.]

		Fees Rs. c.
IV.	Yearly licence for a lorry other than a trailer—	
	(*a*) where the tare does not exceed 15 cwt. .	60 0
	(*b*) where the tare exceeds 15 cwt. but does not exceed 20 cwt.	80 0
	(*c*) where the tare exceeds 20 cwt. but does not exceed 25 cwt.	100 0
	(*d*) where the tare exceeds 25 cwt. but does not exceed 30 cwt.	120 0
	(*e*) where the tare exceeds 30 cwt. but does not exceed 35 cwt.	140 0
	(*f*) where the tare exceeds 35 cwt. but does not exceed 40 cwt.	160 0
	(*g*) where the tare exceeds 40 cwt. but does not exceed 50 cwt.	200 0
	(*h*) where the tare exceeds 50 cwt. but does not exceed 60 cwt.	240 0
	(*i*) where the tare exceeds 60 cwt. but does not exceed 70 cwt.	280 0
	(*j*) where the tare exceeds 70 cwt. but does not exceed 80 cwt.	300 0
	(*k*) where the tare exceeds 80 cwt. but does not exceed 100 cwt.	320 0
	(*l*) where the tare exceeds 100 cwt. ..	350 0
V.	Yearly licence for a trailer, motor hearse or motor ambulance	A sum calculated according to tare at three-fifths of the rate specified in item IV.
IV.	Yearly licence for a land vehicle proved to the satisfaction of the licensing authority to be used exclusively for hauling or propelling ploughs, harrows or other agricultural implements	No fee
VII.	Yearly licence for a land vehicle used for any purpose other than those specified in item VI	A sum calculated according to tare at two-fifths of the rates specified in item IV
VIII.	Yearly licence for an existing motor wagon registered as a hiring car or a private car	A sum calculated according to the number of passengers licensed to be carried as specified in item III
	B.—Motor Vehicles not equipped with pneumatic tyres	
I.	Yearly licence for a motor vehicle not equipped with pneumatic tyres on all the wheels	A sum payable for motor vehicles equipped with pnuematic tyres increased by 25 *per centum*
II.	Yearly licence for a motor vehicle not equipped with rubber tyres on all the wheels	Twice the sum payable under item I

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THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,360/27-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Repeals and Amendments) Regulations, 1951.

2. All the regulations made under the Motor Car Ordinance, No. 45 of 1938 (and continued in force in section 242 (8) of the Motor Traffic Act, other than the regulations mentioned in Schedule I hereto are hereby rescinded.

3. All the regulations made under the Omnibus Services Licensing Ordinance, No. 47 of 1942 (and continued in force by section 242 (8) of the Motor Traffic Act are hereby rescinded.

4. The regulations relating to the licensing of conductors and ticket inspectors and to fees under the Motor Traffic Act published in Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,286 of August 25, 1951, are hereby rescinded.

5. The regulation prescribing the forms to be used for the purposes of the Motor Traffic Act published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,286 of August 25, 1951, is amended as in Schedule II hereto.*

SCHEDULE [1]

1. All the regulations relating to speed limits made under section 80 (1) and in force on the date immediately prior to the date on which these regulations come into force.

2. All the regulations relating to the restriction of motor traffic made under section 82 (1) and in force on the date immediately prior to the date on which these regulations come into force.

3. All the regulations relating to the declaration of main roads made under section 82 (1) and in force on the date immediately prior to the date on which these regulations come into force.

* Schedule II is not reproduced. The amendments contained therein have been embodied in the Regulations.

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4. All the regulations relating to the use of warning instruments made under section 92 (3) and in force on the date immediately prior to the date on which these regulations come into force.

5. All the regulations relating to the halting or parking of motor vehicles made under section 102 (2) and in force on the date immediately prior to the date on which these regulations come into force.

6. All the regulations relating to the declaration of urban areas made under section 162 and in force on the date on which these regulations come into force.

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SECTIONS 237 AND 238 (1)

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC (EXEMPTION OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES) REGULATIONS, 1955

[10,815/8-7-1955.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Motor Traffic (Exemption of Her Majesty's Forces) Regulations, 1955.

2. A member of any of Her Majesty's Forces shall, when he is driving a motor vehicle belonging to any of Her Majesty's Forces, be exempt from the provisions of the Act which are specified in Part I of Schedule A hereto and from the provisions of the regulations which are specified in Part II of that Schedule.

3. A motor vehicle which belongs to any of Her Majesty's Forces shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act which are specified in Part I of Schedule B hereto and from the provisions of the regulations which are specified in Part II of that Schedule.

4. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Motor Traffic Act; and

"motor vehicle" has the same meaning as in the Act.

SCHEDULE A

PART I

Sections 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, and 189 of the Act.

PART II

The Motor Traffic (Hiring Car Fares) Regulations, 1951, published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

The Motor Traffic (Provision of Public Stands) Regulations, 1951, published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

The Motor Traffic (Lost Property) Regulations, 1951, published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

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SCHEDULE B

PART I

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 193 (1) (*a*), 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203 and 243 of the Act.

PART II

The Motor Traffic (Construction of Vehicles) Regulations, 1951, published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

The Motor Traffic (Examination) Regulations, 1951, published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

The Motor Traffic (Private Coach) Regulations, 1951, published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

The Motor Traffic (Goods Carriage) Regulations, 1951, published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,360 of February 27, 1952.

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SECTION 242 (8)

The Regulations under the Motor Car Ordinance, No. 45 of 1938, which are kept alive are those referred to in Schedule I to the Motor Traffic (Repeals and Amendments) Regulations, 1951. These Regulations are not reproduced.

SECTION 245

No Orders.

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CHAPTER 204

MOTOR CAR CONVENTIONS

THE MOTOR CAR (CONVENTION) ORDINANCE

SECTION 2

THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF MOTOR CARS REGULATIONS, 1940

I.—PRELIMINARY

1. These regulations may be cited as the International Circulation of Motor Cars Regulations, 1940. [8628/28-6-1940.]

2. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Motor Transport appointed under the Motor Car Ordinance, No. 45 of 1938 ;

"the 1926 Conventon" means the International Convention relative to Motor Traffic signed at Paris on April 24, 1926 ;

"the 1931 Convention" means the International Convenvention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles signed at Geneva on March 30, 1931.

3. (1) The prescribed officer, for the purpose of granting and authenticating driving passes, certificates, fiscal permits or authorities which may be issued under the Ordinance, shall be the Commissioner.

(2) The prescribed association for the aforesaid purpose shall be the Automobile Association of Ceylon or any other association that may from time to time be nominated by the Minister by Notification in the Gazette. [9773/24-9-1947.]

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II.—ISSUE OF INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES AND FISCAL PERMITS IN CEYLON

4. Any person ordinarily resident in Ceylon may obtain in the manner hereinafter prescribed, international authorization to take abroad, for the purposes of travel, any motor car of which he is the owner or of which he is otherwise in lawful possession.

5. Every application for an authorization referred to in regulation 4 shall be forwarded to the Commissioner or to the prescribed association, in the form 1 set out in Schedule I. hereto, together with the certificate of the registration of the motor car, and proof of the payment of the licence duty due on the motor car for the year in which such application is made.

6. Every motor car in respect of which an application under regulation 5 is made, shall be examined by a special examiner, appointed for the purpose by the Commissioner, or nominated by the prescribed association with the written approval of the Commissioner.

7. Before the motor car is examined an examination fee of Rs. 5 for a car or Rs. 2.50 for a motor cycle, shall be paid to the examiner by the applicant.

8. If the motor car is approved by the examiner and certified by him to be in conformity with Article 3 of the 1926 Convention, the applicant shall forward to the Commissioner or to the prescribed association a fee of Rs. 2.50 in Ceylon revenue stamps.

9. (1) The applicant shall further cause a distinguishing mark, consisting of the letters CL of the size and description, set out in the extract from Annex C to the 1926 Convention reproduced in Schedule II hereto, to be affixed to the rear of the motor car, either on a special plate according to the specifications in Annex C or on the motor car itself.

(2) Such mark shall remain so affixed throughout the period during which the motor car is used abroad under the authority of the international certificate.

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10. Where any motor car has been approved under regulation 8 and marked under regulation 9, an international certificate shall be issued in the form set out in Annex B to the 1926 Convention under the hand and seal of the Commissioner or where the certificate is issued by the prescribed association, authenticated with the seal and signature of the Commissioner ; and such certificate shall, if the conditions laid down in the 1926 Convetion continue in all respects to be fulfilled and observed, be valid for one year from the date thereof.

11. Together with the international certificate there shall also be issued for each motor car a fiscal permit in the form set out in the Annex to the 1931 Convention and signed and sealed or authenticated in like mannar as the international certificate : Provided, however, that no fiscal permit shall be issued for any motor car which is to be used abroad as a public vehicle for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward or for the conveyance of goods.

12. During the period of one year calculated from the date of issue, for which a fiscal permit will be valid under Article 5 of the 1931 Convention—

(*a*) all alterations or amendments rendered necessary in that permit by any change of ownership or possession or of the registration number of the motor car, shall be made and authenticated by the Commissioner or the prescribed association ;

(*b*) no duplicate of that permit shall for any reason be issued ; and

(*c*) no new permit shall be issued for the motor car for which the first-mentioned permit was issued : Provided, however, that nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prohibit the issue of a new fiscal permit for any motor car which is registered in Ceylon at any time during the period of validity of a permit issued for that motor car in any other country which is a party to the Convention.

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III.—ISSUE OF INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMITS IN CEYLON

13. Any person ordinarily resident in Ceylon may obtain, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, an international driving pass, hereinafter called a driving permit authorizing him to drive a motor car, whilst travelling abroad in any of the contracting states or the states or territories that have acceded to the 1926 Convention.

14. An application for any driving permit shall be in the Form 2 in Schedule I, and may be forwarded either to the Commissioner or to the prescribed association.

15. Every applicant for a driving permit shall be examined by a special examiner, appointed for the purpose by the Commissioner, or nominated by the prescribed association with the written approval of the Commissioner.

16. Every applicant for a driving permit shall pay the special examiner an examination fee of Rs. 5.

17. If an applicant for a driving permit is found after the examination referred to in regulation 15 to fulfil the conditions of Article 6 of the 1926 Convention, he shall forward to the Commissioner or to the prescribed association a fee of Rs. 2.50 in Ceylon revenue stamps.

18. On receipt of the fee of Rs. 2.50 referred to in regulation 17, an international driving permit, in the form set out in Annex E to the 1926 Convention, shall be issued to the applicant under the hand and seal of the Commissioner, or where the driving permit is issued by the prescribed association, authenticated with the seal and signature of the Commissioner.

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19. The class or classes of motor cars that the holder of a driving permit is authorized to drive shall be specified on the driving permit and shall be authenticated with the seal of the Commissioner or of the prescribed association ; and for the purposes of these regulations, the following shall be substituted for the classification of motor cars set out in section 63 of the Motor Car Ordinance, No. 45 of 1938.

Class I.—Motor car of which the total weight when loaded with the maximum load which it is officially declared to be capable of carrying does not exceed 7,700 lb.

Class II.—Motor car of which the total weight up as above exceeds 7,700 lb.

Class III.—Motor cycle with or without a side car.

IV.—RECOGNITION OF INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES, FISCAL PERMITS AND INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMITS IN CEYLON

20. (1) In lieu of the provisions of Part V of the Motor Car Ordinance, No. 45 of 1938, relating to the licensing of motor cars and the licence duty payable therefor, the provisions of this regulation shall apply to every motor car in respect of which a valid international certificate and fiscal permit issued in any country which is a party to the 1926 and the 1931 Conventions, are produced at the time the car is brought into Ceylon.

(2) Every such motor car may be landed and used in Ceylon free of the licence duty payable under the Motor Car Ordinance, No. 45 of 1938, for one or more periods not exceeding 90 days in the aggregate during the year commencing on the date of issue of the fiscal permit, if—

(*a*) the permit has been duly endorsed by the proper officer at the Customs office at the port of embarkation in the last country visited and at the port of arrival in Ceylon ;

(*b*) the certificate has been produced before the Commissioner and duly endorsed by him for use in Ceylon ;

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(c) the holder of the permit and the certificate is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to be a bona fide visitor to Ceylon ; and

(d) the motor car is proved to be the car for which the permit and the certificate were issued.

(3) For the purpose of computing the period of 90 days specified in paragraph (1) of this regulation—

(a) each day shall be reckoned from midnight to midnight ;

(b) every fraction of a day shall be counted as a whole day ; and

(c) the day of departure shall be excluded, except in a case where the day of arrival and the day of departure are separated by an interval not exceeding one day.

(4) Where any motor car to which paragraph (1) of this regulation applies, is used in Ceylon for any period or an aggregate of periods exceeding 90 days in any year for which a fiscal permit is valid, licence duty for the excess period shall be paid to the Commissioner in Ceylon revenue stamps at the following rates :—

Licence duty for each complete month of 30 days comprised in the excess period, any fraction of a month being counted as a whole month.

	Rs.	c.
For a motor cycle	1	0
For a car or a trailer not exceeding 15 cwt. in weight	2	50
For a car or a trailer exceeding 15 cwt. in weight	4	0

(5) Where a motor car in respect of which a valid international certificate has been issued, is brought into Ceylon without a fiscal permit, the licence duty specified in paragraph (4) shall be payable and be recovered from the date on which the car is brought into Ceylon.

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21. The provisions of sections 12, 16, 17 and 24 of the Motor Car Ordinance, No. 45 of 1938, relating to the registration and cancellation of the registration of motor cars shall not apply to any motor car in respect of which an international certificate valid within the meaning of Article 4 of the 1926 Convention is produced before the Commissioner for endorsement at the time the car is brought into Ceylon.

22. (1) The provisions of this regulation shall apply to any International Driving Permit issued to any person who is a bona fide visitor to Ceylon by any of the contracting states or the states or territories that have acceded to the 1926 Convention.

(2) Any such person shall be deemed to possess a Certificate of competence issued under the provisions of the Motor Car Ordinance, No. 45 of 1938, and to be authorized to drive the class of motor car specified in the driving permit,—

(*a*) if the permit is valid within the meaning of Article 7 of the 1926 Convention ; and

(*b*) if before he drives any motor car in Ceylon he produces the permit for inspection by the Commissioner or by the prescribed association and obtains a covering permit under the hand and seal of the Commissioner or of the prescribed association ; and

(*c*) if he carries such covering permit while engaged in driving in Ceylon and produces it on demand by a police officer or Examiner of Motor Cars for inspection ; and

(*d*) if he fulfils in all respects the conditions set out in Article 6 of the 1926 Convention.

23. (1) The provisions of section 75 (1) of the Motor Car Ordinance, No. 45 of 1938, relating to the suspension, cancellation, and endorsement, by the court, of the certificate of competence held by any person convicted of an offence against the said Ordinance, shall not apply to any bona fide visitor to Ceylon holding an international driving permit.

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(2) In the event of any such visitor being convicted of an offence punishable in Ceylon with the suspension or cancellation of the certificate of competence, the Commissioner may in his discretion make an order, in the Form 4 in Annex E to the 1926 Convention, depriving such visitor of the right to drive in Ceylon.

24. The provisions of Parts II, IV, VI, VII, IX, and X of the Motor Car Ordinance, No. 45 of 1938, so far as they are not inconsistent with the tenor of these regulations and the purposes of the Conventions, shall apply to every motor car brought to Ceylon on the authority of an international certificate, and to every person visiting Ceylon with an international driving permit.

V.—Supplementary

25. It shall be the duty of the Principal Collector of Customs in Colombo and of the Sub-Collectors of Customs at Trincomalee, Galle, and Talaimannar, within one week of any motor car, other than a car imported by a recognized dealer, being passed for delivery to any person in Ceylon, to forward to the Commissioner a complete description of such car and the name and address of the person by or for whom it was brought to Ceylon.

26. No motor car shall be permitted by the Customs authority of any port in Ceylon, to be taken out of Ceylon without a permit in that behalf issued under the hand of the Commissioner.

VI.—Repeal

27. The International Circulation of Motor Vehicles Regulations, 1935, published in Gazette No. 8,175 of November 22, 1935, are hereby revoked.

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SCHEDULE I

FORM I

APPLICATION FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE AND FISCAL PERMIT FOR MOTOR CARS

Date : ————

For Office use only.

THE MOTOR CAR MUST BE EXAMINED AND PASSED BY THE OFFICIAL EXAMINER APPOINTED FOR THE PURPOSE

No. of application :
Date application received :
Received by :

Full name of applicant (Block Letters) : ————

Home Address : ————.

Telephone No. : ————.

Motor Car for which Certificate and Fiscal Permit are required : ————.

Motor Car or Cycle : ————.

Registration No. : ————.

Make : ————.

Chassis or frame No. : ————.

Engine No. : ————.

Bore and Stroke (in Mm.) : ————

No. of Cylinders : ————.

H. P. : ————.

Weight of Vehicle (Unladen) : ————.

Fully laden weight if over 7,700 lbs. : ————.

Type of Body : ————.

Colour : ————.

Number of seats : ————.

If renewal, state number of previous International Certificate and Fiscal Permit : ————.

————

Signature of Applicant.

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As in many countries the authorities refuse to pass vehicles unless the Engine and Chassis numbers shown on the Certificate correspond with those stamped on these parts, the makers should be consulted before filling in this form, if any doubt arises.

FORM 2

APPLICATION FOR INTFRNATIONAL DRIVING PERMIT

The applicant must be examined and passed as competent by one of the official examiners appointed for the purpose on the type of motor car for which the Permit is required

(see below)

Full name of applicant (Block Letters) : ————

Address in Ceylon : ————

Town where born : ————.

Year and date of birth : ————

Certificate of competence No. : ————.

Date of issue : ———— | Certificate of Competence inspected by : ————

Endorsements if any : ———— | Date : ————

Class of motor car for which permit is required A, B, or C.
(see below)

State if previously examined for driving the same class of vehicle abroad.

————,
Signature of Applicant.

IF THE APPLICATION IS FOR RENEWAL OF INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMIT, THE PERMIT AND THE CEYLON CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCE SHOULD BE FORWARDED WITH THIS FORM.

TWO SMALL UNMOUNTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF EACH DRIVER ARE REQUIRED ABOUT 2″ × 2¼″ PHOTOMATONS OR SIMILAR LIKENESSES CANNOT BE ACCEPTED. INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMITS CANNOT BE ISSUED TO APPLICANTS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

A.—Vehicles which when fully laden do not exceed 7,700 lb.

B.—Vehicles which when fully laden exceed 7,700 lb.

C.—Motor cycles with or without side cars.

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SCHEDULE II

Extract from Annex C to the 1926 Convention

The distinctive sign laid down in Article 5 is formed of an oval plate 30 cms. wide by 18 cms. high bearing from one to three letters painted in black on a white ground. The letters are formed of capital Latin Characters. They are of a height of at least 10 cms. and their strokes are of a width of at least 15 mms.

In so far as concerns the motor cycles the distinctive sign provided for in Article 5 will measure only 18 cms horizontally and 12 cms. vertically. The letters will measure 8 cms. in height the width of their strokes being 10 mms.

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TITLE XXIV—LIGHTING AND WATER

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CHAPTER 205

ELECTRICITY

THE ELECTRICITY ACT

SECTIONS 9 AND 60

REGULATIONS

[10,899/2-3-1956.]

1. The officer who may hold an inquiry for the purposes of section 9 of the Act shall be an electrical inspector.

2. (1) It shall be the duty of the electrical inspector holding an inquiry under section 9 of the Act to cause a notice to be published in the Gazette—

(i) specifying the subject-matter of the inquiry ;

(ii) calling upon all persons desiring so to do to make written representations relating to the subject-matter of the inquiry before such date as may be specified in the notice ; and

(iii) appointing a time and place for the commencement of the inquiry.

(2) Representations made by any person under paragraph (1) shall be in triplicate and shall be signed by the person making them. Where representations are made by any body corporate or firm, such representations shall, in the case of a body corporate, be signed by a person duly authorized in that behalf by such body corporate, or in the case of a firm by a partner and shall bear the designation of the person signing it.

(3) Representations made by any person under paragraph (1) shall be enclosed in an envelope which shall be sealed and addressed to the Chief Electrical Inspector, P. O. Box 540, Colombo, and delivered at the office of the Chief Electrical Inspector, or sent by registered post, to reach him not later than the date specified in the notice referred to in that paragraph.

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(4). The electrical inspector holding an inquiry for the purposes of section 9 of the Act may refuse to consider any representations relating to the subject-matter of that inquiry if such representations were received by him after the date specified in paragraph (1).

3. Subject to the provisions of section 9 of the Act, the following persons shall be entitled to be heard at an inquiry held under that section :—

(1) the Chief Electrical Inspector or his duly authorized representative ; and

(2) every person who has made representations in accordance with the provisions of regulation 2.

4. The electrical inspector holding an inquiry under section 9 of the Act may, in his discretion, permit any person who has not made representations in response to a notice published under regulation 2 (1) to give evidence at the inquiry.

5. For the purposes of these regulations "Act" means the Electricity Act.

SECTION 46

Regulations not reproduced.

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SECTION 60

THE ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS, 1951

I. PRELIMINARY

1. These regulations may be cited as the Electricity Regulations, 1951, and shall come into operation on the date on which these regulations are published in the Gazette ; and all rules made under section 4 of the Electricity Ordinance, No. 26 of 1906 are hereby rescinded with effect from that date. [10,517/10-4-1953.]

2. In these regulation, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Act" means the Electricity Act ;

"conductor" means any wire, cable, bar or tube used for the transmission of electrical energy ;

"consumer's wires" means any electric lines or wires on a consumer's premises which are electrically connected with the licensee's electric distribution mains ;

"Electrical Wiring Regulations" means the regulations of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, for the Electrical Equipment of Buildings, subject to such additions or modifications to meet local conditions as may be made from time to time by the Chief Electrical Inspector with the concurrence of the Minister of Local Government and published in the Gazette ;

"extra low pressure" means any pressure normally not exceeding 30 volts ;

"low pressure" means any pressure normally exceeding 30 volts but not exceeding 250 volts ;

"medium pressure" means any pressure normally exceeding 250 volts but not exceeding 650 volts ;

"high pressure" means any pressure exceeding 650 volts but not exceeding 3,300 volts ;

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"extra high pressure" means any pressure exceeding 3,300 volts;

"service fuse" means a device installed by the licensee for automatically disconnecting an installation on a consumer's premises;

"sub-station" means any building, structure or enclosure, which is large enough to admit the entrance of a person, after the apparatus therein is in position, either above or below ground, and which contains transforming or converting apparatus for the supply of electrical energy;

"switchboard" means an assemblage of switchgear with or without instruments used for the purpose of controlling current or pressure in any system or part of a system.

II. GENERAL

1. The quality of all materials used for buildings and other structures and for the construction and equipment of all apparatus and electric lines must, except where otherwise specified in these regulations, be in accordance with the standards prescribed in the appropriate specification of the British Standard Institution in force at the time of such use or construction.

2. All apparatus and conductors must be of such size and power as to be suitable for the use to which such apparatus and conductors are put and must be so constructed, installed, protected, used and maintained so as to prevent danger to persons so far as is reasonably practicable.

3. All apparatus and conductors exposed to the weather, wet, corrosion, inflammable surroundings or explosive atmosphere, or used in any process or for any special purpose, must be constructed and erected in such a manner as to prevent danger to persons in view of such exposure or use.

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III. SECTION 60 (2) (*a*)

1. (1) Every application for a licence shall be made to the Chief Electrical Inspector in the form A set out in the Schedule to these regulations.

(2) Every application shall be accompanied by the following :—

(*a*) Three copies of the licence as required by the applicant (hereinafter referred to as the draft licence) prepared on forms obtainble from the Chief Electrical Inspector.

(*b*) Three copies of a map of the proposed area of supply, which must be delineated in blue. In each copy of the map there must be marked or coloured any portion of the proposed area of supply which is under the administration of a local authority ; and in each such copy the streets or parts of streets in which the distribution mains will be erected must be shown in red colour. The map must be on the scale specified in section 31 (1) (*a*) of the Act and each copy of the map must be signed by the applicant.

(*c*) A list of the local authorities vested with the administration of any portion of the proposed area of supply.

(*d*) A statement describing any lands which the applicant proposes to acquire for the purpose of the licence under the provisions of section 14 of the Act.

(*e*) A statement of any rights that the applicant desires to be conferred on him in terms of section 5 of the Act.

(*f*) An approximate statement of the amount of capital proposed to be expended in connection with the undertaking.

(*g*) Where the applicant is a company, a copy of the memorandum and articles of association of such company.

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2. The applicant shall, within fourteen days of his being called upon to do so by the Chief Electrical Inspector, insert an advertisement in the Gazette and in any two newspapers approved by the Chief Electrical Inspector. The advertisement shall contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) The object of the application.

(*b*) The address and description of the applicant.

(*c*) A description of the proposed area of supply.

(*d*) The address of the office of the applicant at which copies of the draft licence and the map furnished with the application may be inspected by any person who wishes to do so :

Provided, however, that this regulation shall not apply in the case of an application made by a local authority to supply electricity within its administrative limits.

3. Any person who desires to make any representations in regard to any draft licence may do so to the Chief Electrical Inspector within one month of the date on which the notice referred to in regulation 2 is published in the Gazette.

4. (1) When the Minister has approved the grant of a licence to the applicant, the Chief Electrical Inspector shall notify the applicant in writing of such approval and of the form in which it is proposed to issue the licence.

(2) On receipt of an intimation in writing from the applicant that he is willing to accept the licence in the form approved by the Minister, the Chief Electrical Inspector shall take steps to have the licence issued in accordance with the Act.

5. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable in respect of each licence. The fee shall be paid by cheque in favour of the Chief Electrical Inspector before the issue of the licence.

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6. (1) It shall be a condition in every licence that the licensee shall, within a period specified in the licence, deposit as security such sum, and in such manner, as the Minister may determine :

Provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a licence granted to a local authority or to the head of any Government department or to the officer in charge of any naval, military or air force.

(2) Any sum deposited by a licensee as security under paragraph (1) shall be liable to forfeiture in whole or in part at the sole discretion of the Chief Electrical Inspector for any contravention by such licensee of the terms or conditions of the licence.

IV. SECTION 60 (2) (*b*)

1. (1) Every licensee shall prepare a statement of accounts and statistics of his electrical undertaking to the thirty-first day of March or the thirtieth day of June in each year, at the option of the licensee, or to such other date as the Chief Electrical Inspector may approve, and shall forward such statement to the Chief Electrical Inspector within a period of six months from such date :

Provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a licence granted to a local authority or to the head of any Government department or to the officer in charge of any naval, military or air force.

(2) Every statement referred to in paragraph (1) shall be in the form B set out in the Schedule to these regulations.

V. SECTION 60 (2) (*d*)

1. The licensee shall regularly inspect all the works authorized by the licence granted to him and shall maintain such works in good order and condition so as to ensure that at all times there will be continuity of supply of energy and immunity from danger to persons.

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2. (1) An electrical inspector shall, on discovery of a defect in any electric line, apparatus, fittings or appliances, require the licensee by notice in writing specifying the defect, to cause such defect to be repaired within such time as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Where in the opinion of an electrical inspector a defect in any electric line, apparatus, fittings or appliances, is of such a nature as to endanger the public safety, the electrical inspector shall forthwith cause such electric line, apparatus, fittings or appliance to be made dead and a notice to be served on the licensee prohibiting the use of such electric line, apparatus, fittings or appliances until the defect is repaired to the satisfaction of the electrical inspector.

VI. SECTION 60 (2) (*e*)

1. The licensee shall apply electrical energy on one or more of the systems of supply specified in the licence.

2. For the purpose of supply to installations not exceeding two kilowatt of connected load the normal pressure must not (except in the case of motors) exceed 230 volts at the consumer's terminals, and for supply to installations exceeding two kilowatt, of connected load but not exceeding fifty kilowatt, the normal pressure must not exceed 440 volts.

In installations not exceeding two kilowatt of connected load, motors may be supplied at pressure not exceeding 440 volts.

3. The frequency of the alternating current system must be 50 complete cycles per second.

4. (1) Before commencing to give a supply of energy to any consumer the licensee shall by notification in writing declare to the consumer—

(*a*) the type of current, whether direct or alternating, which he proposes to supply,

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(*b*) in the case of alternating current the number of phases and also the frequency at which he proposes to deliver the energy to the supply terminals, and

(*c*) the voltage at which he proposes to deliver the energy to the supply terminals.

(2) The licensee shall regularly maintain the type of current, the number of phases and the frequency in the case of alternating current and the voltage as declared by him to the consumer :

Provided, however, that in the case of frequency a variation not exceeding one per centum above or below the declared frequency may be made :

And provided further that in the case of voltage—

(*a*) in any area other than the area of authority of the Gal Oya Development Board a variation not exceeding six *per centum* above or below the declared voltage, and

(*b*) in the area of authority of the Gal Oya Development Board a variation not exceeding six *per centum* above or nine *per centum* below the declared voltage,

may be made.

(3) The licensee shall not alter the type of current, number of phases, frequency or voltage declared by him in his notification to the consumer or exceed the permissible variation, except with the consent of the Chief Electrical Inspector and subject to such terms and conditions as the Chief Electrical Engineer may impose.

5. A licensee shall not connect to his electric line the wires, fittings, apparatus and appliances on a consumer's premises unless he is satisfied that the requirements of these regulations and the Electrical Wiring Regulations have been complied with by the consumer.

6. Where a licensee declines to connect a consumer's installation to his electric line, he shall notify the consumer in writing his reasons for so declining.

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7. Every consumer shall maintain all electric lines, wires, fittings, apparatus and appliances belonging to him in a safe condition and in all respects suitable for conveying and utilising electrical energy, and shall comply with all the conditions under which electrical energy is supplied by a licensee.

8. A licensee shall, on being requested to do so by a consumer, inspect and test the consumer's installation and give the consumer a report of the inspection and tests carried out. The cost of such inspection and test must be paid by the consumer to the licensee, and, where the licensee so requires, such cost must be paid in advance.

9. When a licensee discovers any defect in the consumer's lines, wires, fittings or apparatus, the licensee shall require a consumer, by notice in writing specifying the defect, to cause such defect to be repaired within such time as may be specified in the notice; and if the defect is of such a nature as to endanger the safety of life or property or the operators employed by the licensee, the licensee shall in addition cause such lines, wires, fittings or apparatus to be made dead and prohibit by such notice the use of such lines, wires, fittings or apparatus until the defect is repaired to the satisfaction of the licensee.

VII. SECTION 60 (2) (*f*)

1. The supply system must be separated into sections and where necessary provided with circuit breakers or fusible cutouts so as to restrict reasonably the area of supply affected by a failure of electricity.

2. (*a*) Each outgoing feeder or distributor from any power house, sub-station or street box must be provided with fuses or an automatic circuit breaker equipped with an overload inverse time limit or other approved tripping device.

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(*b*) A fuse or tripping device must be maintained in each conductor, except in an earthed neutral, and in the case of 3-phase 3-wire circuits one overload inverse time limit trip coil may be replaced by an earth leakage trip coil.

3. *Service Lines.*—It shall be the duty of the licensee to erect, and maintain in a safe condition and in all respects suitable for supplying electrical energy, the electrical lines, wires, fittings and apparatus which belong to him or are under his control or are on a consumer's premises on the licensee's side of the consumer's terminals.

4. Service connections from aerial lines—

(*a*) must be taken direct from the insulators,

(*b*) must not be tapped off aerial lines between supports, and

(*c*) must be laid as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to such a position on the consumer's building as is not accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance.

5. Service fuses must comply with the following requirements :—

(*a*) A suitable cutout or automatic circuit breaker must be inserted in each electric service line other than an earth conductor.

(*b*) Outdoor fuses must be used wherever practicable in order to protect the service main.

(*c*) Outdoor fuses must be weather-proof.

(*d*) Indoor fuses must be kept within a suitably locked or sealed receptacle of fireproof construction.

(*e*) In the case of 400 volts or 440 volts supply the phase or outer conductor fuses must be separated by an insulating partition and must be so arranged that any two conductors cannot be accidentally touched simultaneously.

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6. The separate conductors of service lines must be marked in such a way so that it will be possible to distinguish—

(*a*) in the case of an alternating current, between the neutral and the line phase conductors, and

(*b*) in the case of a direct current, between the polarity of the conductors.

VIII. SECTION 60 (2) (H)

1. Every application for a permit to supply energy temporarily shall be in the form C set out in the Schedule hereto.

2. The terms and conditions to be attached to every permit issued for the temporary supply of energy are as follows :—

(*a*) The name and address of the permit-holder must be displayed prominently at the entrance to the premises to which energy is supplied.

(*b*) The wires carrying energy from any private plant must not be erected at any point within three feet of the wires, if any, carrying energy from any public supply system.

(*c*) The temporary supply of energy shall be liable to be stopped by the issuing authority if the permit-holder—

(i) fails to take such measures in respect of the installation as may be necessary to ensure the safety of the persons, or

(ii) contravenes any of the aforesaid conditions (*a*) and (*b*).

3. A fee calculated at the rate of one rupee for each kilowatt of energy to be supplied for each day shall be paid by the applicant to the issuing authority before the issue of the permit.

4. In the event of a contravention by a permit-holder of any term or condition attached to his permit, the authority issuing such permit may direct his representative or any police officer to cause the temporary supply of energy to the permit-holder to be stopped.

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IX. SECTION 60 (2) (i)

1. Every overhead line conductor must be of copper, aluminium or such other material as may be approved by the Chief Electrical Inspector.

2. All line conductors at the time of erection must comply with such requirements in regard to elongation, breaking load and elasticity as may be provided in the Specification of the British Standard Institution.

3. (1) The minimum permissible size of copper and other aerial line conductors within any area other than the area of authority of the Gal Oya Development Board must be such as to have an actual breaking load of not less than 1,237 pounds, but so however, that the permissible size of such conductors for service lines must be such as to have an actual breaking load of not less than 816 pounds.

(2) The minimum permissible size of aerial line conductors within the area of authority of the Gal Oya Development Board must be—

(*a*) for voltages exceeding 650 volts between conductors—

(i) No. 8 Standard Wire Gauge in the case of copper conductors, and

(ii) of such size as to have an ultimate breaking strength of not less than 1,237 pounds in the case of other conductors ;

(*b*) for voltages not exceeding 650 volts between conductors—

(i) No. 10 Standard wire Gauge in the case of copper conductors, and

(ii) of such size as to have an ultimate breaking strength of not less than 773 pounds in the case of other conductors ; and

(*c*) for service lines, not less than No. 12 Standard Wire Gauge in the case of bare copper conductors and 7.036 in the case of insulated conductors.

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4. (1) Every line conductor must be rendered inaccessible to any person from any building or other place without the use of a ladder or other special appliance.

(2) The height of every line conductor in any premises or land must, in accordance with the use to which such premises or land is subject, be increased to provide sufficient clearance for safety. Such measures as are provided in regulations 20 and 21 must be taken to prevent danger to persons.

5. The height from the ground of any conductor of an aerial line at medium or low pressure must be—

(*a*) within any area other than the area of authority of the Gal Oya Development Board, not less than 19 feet across a public road or 17 feet in any other position ; and

(*b*) within the area of authority of the Gal Oya Development Board, not less than 18 feet across a public road or 16 feet in any other position :

Provided, however, that where an aerial line is erected in any place other than in a street and in such a way as to be inaccessible to vehicular traffic the height from the ground of any conductor in such a line may be 15 feet :

And provided further that in the case of service lines or consumers' overhead wires erected in any place other than in a street, the height from the ground of any covered conductor in the span between the building and the nearest pole or between two buildings may not be less than (*a*) 12 feet where the line crosses any way used by vehicles and (*b*) 9 feet in any other part of the span.

6. Service lines and consumers' overhead wires must be so attached to buildings that it will be impossible to reach such lines or wires without the use of a ladder or other special appliance : Provided however that this regulation will have no application to insulated wires used as service lines and consumers' overhead lines.

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7. (1) Within any area other than the area of authority of the Gal Oya Development Board the height from the ground of any conductor of an aerial line at high or extra high pressure must be not less than 22 feet across a public road or 20 feet in any other position :

Provided, however, that where a line is erected in any place other than in a street and in such a way as to be inaccessible to vehicular traffic the height from the ground of any conductor in such a line may be 18 feet.

(2) Within the area of authority of the Gal Oya Development Board, the height from the ground of any conductor of an aerial line must be—

(*a*) for pressures exceeding 650 volts and not exceeding 11 kilovolts—

(i) 19 feet across a public road,

(ii) 17 feet in any other position, and

(iii) 15 feet in any place inaccessible to vehicular traffic ;

(*b*) for pressures exceeding 11 kilovolts and not exceeding 66 kilovolts—

(i) 20 feet across a public road,

(ii) 20 feet in any other position, and

(iii) 16 feet in any place inaccessible to vehicular traffic.

8. Where an arerial line crosses a navigable waterway such clearance as the Chief Electrical Inspector specifies must be provided.

9. Where guard wires are used, such wires must, for the purposes of computing any clearance, be deemed to be medium pressure lines and the clearance specified for medium pressure lines must be observed.

10. Where an aerial uninsulated line is laid across or near any building, the conductor must have a minimum vertical clearance of 8 feet from any part of the building immediately underneath it, and in the case of any conductor within 8 feet of any part of the building such conductor must have a horizontal clearance of 5 feet from that part of the building.

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11. (*a*) Every portion of any medium or a low pressure electric conductor which is outside and attached to a building must be effectively covered with rubber of not less than 600 megohm grade or with triple braiding or P. B. J. in the span between the pole and the building.

(*b*) Every portion of any high or extra high pressure electric conductor which is outside and atached to a building must be effectively protected to prevent danger to persons.

12. For the purpose of computing any clearance for an aerial line—

(*a*) the maximum sag must be deemed to occur at 150 degrees Fahrenheit,

(b) the minimum vertical clearance between conductors must be deemed to occur at any temperature between 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and

(*c*) the minimum horizontal clearance must be deemed to occur at 150 degrees Fahrenheit and be equal to that with a conductor fully deflected by wind exerting a pressure of 12 pounds per square foot of the projected area of the conductor.

13. (*a*) A high or extra high pressure line must not be brought into use after it has been placed in position unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood either the tests prescribed in that behalf in the appropriate Specification of the British Standard Institution, or the continuous application (between conductors and also between conductors and earth during a period of not less than 15 minutes) of alternating current either at a testing voltage equal to at least 1 1/4 times the normal working voltage to which the electric line or apparatus will be subjected under conditions of supply or at a testing voltage equal to the aforesaid working voltage with the addition of 10,000 volts, whichever is the less.

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(*b*) A medium or low pressure line must not be brought into use unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood either the test prescribed in that behalf in the appropriate specification of the British Standard Institution or the continuous application for a period of half an hour of the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use, and in any case not less than 250 volts.

(*c*) The licensee shall duly record the results of each test.

14. Where the insulation of any circuit of any system is faulty, immediate steps must be taken by the licensee to make that circuit dead. The circuit must not be placed in service again unless the insulation has been repaired.

15. The line must be so designed and constructed that the stresses in overhead conductors must not exceed—

(*a*) 25,000 pounds per square inch in the case of hard drawn copper wire,

(*b*) 14,000 pounds per square inch in the case of annealed copper wire, or

(*c*) 12,500 pounds per square inch in the case of hard drawn aluminium wire,

(*d*) 34,000 pounds per square inch in the case of steel wire, or

(*e*) 22,500 pounds per square inch in the case of iron wire,

when subjected simultaneously to a minimum temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit or such other temperature as may be specified in the licence, and a wind pressure of 12 pounds per square foot of diametral plane.

16. *Supports for aerial lines.*—(1) Within any area other than the area of authority of the Gal Oya Development Board, the factor of safety of each support must be 2.5 in the case of iron or steel and

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3.5 in the case of reinforced concrete or wood, calculated on the crippling load for struts and upon the elastic limit of tension members.

(2) Within the area of authority of the Gal Oya Development Board, the factor of safety of each support must be 2.5 in the case of iron, steel or reinforced concrete, and 3.5 in the case of wood, calculated on the crippling load for struts and upon the elastic limit of tension members.

17. (*a*) In computing the applied moments for the strength of supports, a wind pressure of 18 pounds per square foot of plane surface and 12 pounds per square foot of diametral plane of cylindrical surface must be assumed.

(*b*) The wind pressure on the lee side members of lattice or other compound structures including A and H poles must be taken as one-half of the wind pressure on the windward side members.

(*c*) In no case must the strength of the supports in the direction of the overhead line be less than one-quarter the required strength in a direction transverse to the line.

18. If at any time after the erection of an aerial line, any person intends to erect a building, structure or scaffolding, whether permanent or temporary, or to make in or upon any building or structure any permanent or temporary alteration, which is likely to render the aerial line accessible (otherwise than by the aid of a ladder or special appliance), such person shall give notice in writing of his intention to the owner of the aerial line and shall furnish with such notice a sketch of the proposed building, structure, scaffolding, addition or alteration in relation to the electric line; and he shall not commence such building, structure, scaffolding, addition or alteration until the owner of the electric line has certified that during or after the erection of such building, structure or scaffolding or the making of such alteration the aerial line will not be so accessible as to cause reasonable danger to persons or electric lines.

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19. Where the line conductor is laid over or under or is in proximity to, any other overhead wire, precautions must be taken by the licensee to prevent contact, due to breakage or otherwise, between the line conductor and the other overhead wire or between the other overhead wire and the line conductor :

Provided, however, that this regulation shall not be deemed to require the licensee to take precautions against contact between a broken line conductor and other auxiliary conductors and earth wires carried on the same support and forming part of the same overhead line.

20. (1) In the case of medium or low pressure lines precautions must be taken to prevent danger—

(A) from a broken line conductor by the provision of—

(*a*) a neutral or earth conductor carried continuously from pole to pole and so arranged in relation to the other conductors that in the event of a breakage of any one of such other conductors the line conductor shall make contact with the earth wire ; or

(*b*) any other means approved by the Chief Electrical Inspector ; and

(B) from leakage by the provision of—

(*a*) in cases where metal poles are used—

(i) an earth wire running from pole to pole and connected to the pole, or

(ii) other means approved by the Chief Electrical Inspector ; and

(*b*) in cases where wood poles are used—

(i) a bonding wire connected to the supporting metal work of all insulators, such bonding wire terminating at the lowest part of the supporting metal work, or

(ii) other means approved by the Chief Electrical Inspector :

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Provided, however, that within the area of authority of the Gal Oya Development Board the provision of a bonding wire connected to the supporting metal work of all insulators may be dispensed with in any case where wood or concrete poles are used.

(2) Where lightning conductors are used or other uninsulated conductors are run down wooden poles to within 10 feet from the ground, such precautions for the prevention of danger to persons must be taken as in the case of metal poles.

(3) Every stay wire other than a wire which is connected to earth by means of a continuous earth wire must be insulated by means of an insulator being placed in the stay wire at a height not less than 10 feet from the ground to prevent danger from leakage.

21. In the case of high and extra high pressure lines—

(1) adequate means must be provided to render any line conductor dead in the event of such conductor falling as a result of breakage or other cause,

(2) all metal works other than conductors must be permanently and efficiently connected with earth—in the following manner, that is to say, a continuous earth wire must be provided and connected with earth at 4 points in every mile, the spacing between the points being as nearly equidistant as possible, or alternatively the metal work must be connected to an effective earthing device at each individual support,

(3) each support must have a danger notice, of a permanent character in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, securely fixed to it, and

(4) for the purpose of preventing unauthorized climbing, suitable anti-climbing devices must be used :

Provided, however, that within the area of authority of the Gal Oya Development Board the provisions of paragraph (2) shall not apply in any case where wood or concrete poles are used.

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22. *Underground conductors.*—Where any under ground electric line crosses or is in proximity to any metallic substance, special precautions must be taken by the licensee against the possibility of any electric charging of the metal conduit, pipe or casing enclosing such lines.

23. *Lines crossing metallic substance.* Where an overhead line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance, it shall be the duty of the licensee to take such precautions as will be necessary to prevent such line coming into contact with the metallic substance, or of the metallic substance coming into contact with such line, by breakage or otherwise.

X. SECTION 60 (J)

1. No person shall be appointed an electrical inspector unless—

(*a*) he has had at least five years' practical experience in electrical and mechanical engineering or in an electric power station, and after acquiring such experience has been regularly employed for a period of not less than five years in practice as an electrical engineer, or

(*b*) he is a corporate member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and after obtaining that qualification has been regularly employed for a period of not less than five years in practice as an electrical engineer.

XI. SECTION 60 (2) (l)

1. (1) Where any difference or dispute has to be decided by an electrical inspector under section 41 (4) (*a*), the fee for testing the meter or maximum demand indicator shall be as follows :—

(*a*) the estimated cost of removing such meter or indicator from the consumer's premises to the testing station and returning it to the licensee, and

(*b*) if it is an energy meter—

(i) Rs. 10, where such meter is an A. C. single phase or a D. C. 2—wire meter,

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(ii) Rs. 20, where such meter is an A. C. three phase or a D. C. 3—wire meter not exceeding 25 amperes,

(iii) Rs. 30 (where such meter is an A. C. three phase or a D. C. 3—wire meter exceeding 25 amperes ; or

(*c*) if it is a maximum demand indicator, Rs. 20 ;

or

(*d*) if it is a meter other than a meter referred to in paragraph (*b*) above or a combination of meters, such amount as the electrical inspector may determine.

(2) The amount of the fee referred to in paragraph (1) shall be paid by the consumer in the first instance to the electrical inspector who shall—

(*a*) if the meter or indicator is found to be correct, pay the amount of such fee to the licensee, or

(*b*) if the meter or indicator is found to be not correct, refund to the consumer the whole or such portion of the fee as the electrical inspector may determine and pay the balance, if any, of such fee to the licensee.

2. (1) The fee payable for the determination of any difference between a consumer and a licensee under section 43 (3) of the Act shall be Rs. 50 ; and in addition to the said fee the amount of travelling and subsistence expenses which may be incurred by the electrical inspector, if a visit to the premises is necessary, shall be payable.

(2) The amount of the fee referred to in paragraph (1) and the travelling and subsistence expenses shall be paid to the inspector by the party at whose request the difference was referred to the electrical inspector. The decision of the electrical inspector on any such reference shall contain an order as to which party is to pay the costs of the proceedings relating to such reference, or in what proportion the costs are to be shared by the two parties.

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XII. SECTION 60 (2) (M)

1. Every notice referred to in section 15 of the Act shall be substantially in the form D set out in the Schedule to these regulations.

2. In medium or low pressure systems the connection of circuits with earth must be made in accordance with the following requirements :—

(*a*) In the case of a neutral conductor of an alternating current, the neutral point, if any, must be earthed at the point of supply.

(*b*) The intermediate conductor of a continuous current 3-wire system must be earthed at the point of supply (that is at a generating station, sub-station or transformer).

(*c*) The resistance between any point on the neutral or intermediate conductor and earth must not exceed 5 ohms.

3. In high and extra high pressure 3-phase alternating current systems the connection of circuits with earth must be made in accordance with the following requirements :—

(*a*) The neutral point of Star connected system must be earthed at the point of supply (that is, at a generating station, sub-station or transformer).

(*b*) Single phase systems must be earthed in the manner approved by the Chief Electrical Inspector :

Provided, however, that nothing in this regulation shall prohibit the use of an arc suppression coil in lieu of other means of protection.

4. (*a*) The connection with earth may include a switch or link by means of which connection may be temporarily interrupted for the purpose of testing or locating a fault.

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(*b*) In the case of Alternating Current systems there shall not be inserted in the connection with earth any impedance (other than that required solely for the operation of switchgear or instruments), fusible cut-out or automatic circuit breaker :

Provided, however, that for the purpose of operating relays for the remote control of switches the licensee may insert in the connection with earth the secondary winding of a high frequency transformer, the ohmic resistance of such secondary winding not exceeding 2,000 microhms at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit and its induction not exceeding 10 microhenries.

(c) The result of any test made to ascertain whether the current (if any) passing through the connection with earth is normal shall be recorded by the licensee.

5. The connection with earth, if any, of any system must be made at one point only in each system, and the insulation resistance shall be efficiently maintained at all other parts.

6. (*a*) Every licensee shall keep and maintain in proper working order the following instruments :—

(1) a portable voltmeter of not less than grade B accuracy capable of reading from 0 to 600 volts,

(2) an earth testing megger,

(3) an insulation megger, and

(4) where the licensee has his own generating station, a frequency meter.

(*b*) Every licensee shall maintain a meter testing station for testing and calibrating meters :

Provided, however, that a licensee shall not be required to maintain such a station where the licensee has made arrangements to the satisfaction of the Chief Electrical Inspector to have his meters tested at the testing station belonging to another licensee or owner.

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SCHEDULE

FORM A

I

(For individual applicant only)

THE ELECTRICITY ACT

Application for a Licence under Section 3

To: The Chief Electrical Inspector.

I, ——— of ——— do hereby make application for a licence to ———. (Here set out the purpose for which the licence is required.)

———,
Applicant.

Date :———.

———

II

(For registered firms only)

THE ELECTRICITY ACT

Application for a Licence under Section 3

To: The Chief Electrical Inspector.

I/We, ——— of ——— carrying on business under the firm name of ——— and being a firm registered under the Business Names Ordinance (Chapter 149) do hereby make application for a licence in the name of the said firm to ———. (Here set out the purpose for which the licence is required.)

The principal place of business of the said firm is———

The full names of the members of the firm are as follows :—

———,
Applicant.

Date :———.

———

III

(For companies only)

THE ELECTRICITY ACT

Application for a Licence under Section 3

To: The Chief Electrical Inspector.

The ——— Company, which is a company duly incorporated and registered under the laws of Ceylon relating to companies, hereby makes an application for a licence in the name of the said company to ———. (Here set out the purpose for which the licence is required.)

The principal place of business of the said company is :

———,
Applicant.

Date :———.

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FORM B

THE ELECTRICITY ACT

Electricity Licence

Accounts and Statistics Relating to the Electrical Undertaking from ——— to ——— 19—.

(To be furnished under Regulation 1 of the Regulations under "II—Section 60 (2) (*b*)" of the Electricity Regulations, 1950)

1. *Population of Area of Supply* :

2. *Total Number of Consumers* :
   (*a*) On Flat Rate Lighting and Fans Tariff (unmetered).
   (*b*) On Lighting and Fans Tariff (metered).
   (*c*) On Power Tariff (metered).
   (*d*) On Domestic Two Part Tariff (metered).
   (*e*) On Commercial Two Part Tariff (metered).
   (*f*) On Industrial Two Part Tariff (metered).
   (*g*) Number of Street Lamps.

3. *Connected Load in KW.—Total* :
   (*a*) Flat Rate Lighting and Fans consumers (unmetered).
   (*b*) Lighting and Fans Tariff consumers (metered).
   (*c*) Power consumers (metered).
   (*d*) Domestic Two Part Tariff consumers (metered).
   (*e*) Commercial Two Part Tariff consumers (metered).
   (*f*) Industrial Two Part Tariff consumers (metered).
   (*g*) Street Lighting connected load ———.
   (*h*) Urban Council Public Water Supply Scheme connected load ———.

4. *Units Generated (Inclusive of Units used in the Power Station)* :

5. *Units Generated (Exclusive of Units used in the Power Station)* :

6. *Units Sold—Total* :
   (*a*) To Flat Rate Lighting and Fans consumers (unmetered assessed).
   (*b*) To Lighting and Fans consumers (metered).
   (*c*) To Power consumers (metered).
   (*d*) To Domestic Two Part Tariff consumers (metered).
   (*e*) To Commercial Two Part Tariff consumers (metered).
   (*f*) To Industrial Two Part Tariff consumers (metered).
   (*g*) To Street Lighting, &c. (unmetered assessed).
   (*h*) To Urban Council Public Water Supply Schemes (metered).

7. *Maximum Demand of Undertaking in KW. during the Year* :
   Date of maximum demand ———.

8. *Average Daily Maximum Demand in KW.* :

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9. *Number of Hours the Station has Operated during the Year* :

10. *Installed Plant Capacity in KW.* :

11. *Total Capital Expenditure on the Scheme* :
   (*a*) Up to the end of last year ————.
   (*b*) During the period under review ————.

12. *Total Amount of Loan Obtained* :
   (*a*) Up to the end of last year ————.
   (*b*) During the period under review ————.

13. *Total Amount of Loan Repaid* :
   (*a*) Up to the end of last year ————.
   (*b*) During the period under review ————.

14. *Total Amount Provided for Depreciation and Reserve Fund* :
   (*a*) Up to the end of last ————.
   (*b*) During the period under review ————.

15. *Total Amount of Loan Repayable during the year under review* :

16. *Total Amount of Interest Payable during the year under review* :

17. *Revenue—Total* :
   (*a*) From Flat Rate Lighting and Fans consumers (unmetered).
   (*b*) From Lighting and Fans consumers (metered).
   (*c*) From Power consumers (metered).
   (*d*) From Domestic Two Part Tariff consumers.
   (*e*) From Commercial Two Part Tariff consumers.
   (*f*) From Industrial Two Part Tariff consumers.
   (*g*) From Street Lighting, &c.
   (*h*) From Meter Rents.
   (*i*) From Temporary Illuminations.
   (*j*) From Connection fees, fuse replacements, &c.
   (*k*) From New Consumers' Service connections, &c.
   (*l*) From other sources.

18. *Generating Costs—Total* :
   (*a*) Fuel oil consumed in gallons.
   (*b*) Cost of fuel oil.
   (*c*) Lubricating oil consumed in gallons.
   (*d*) Cost of lubricating oil.
   (*e*) Cost of kerosene, waste, &c.
   (*f*) Plant repairs including spares, &c.
   (*g*) Wages of Drivers, Cleaners, &c., including allowances

19. *Distribution Costs—Total* :
   (*a*) Repairs to mains (materials only).
   (*b*) Repairs to service mains (materials only).
   (*c*) Wages of Linesmen, Labourers, &c.

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20. *Consumers New Service Mains—Total :*

(*a*) Cost of new service line materials.

(*b*) Cost of labour.

(*c*) Cost of new meters.

21. *Street Lighting Costs—Total :*

(*a*) Cost of lamp replacements.

(*b*) Cost of painting, renewals of fittings, &c.

(*c*) Cost of labour.

(*d*) Wages of lamp lighting staff, &c.

(*e*) Cost recovered from Local Authority on account of Street Lighting, &c.

22. *Management Costs—Total :*

(*a*) Salaries and Allowances of Superintendent, Clerks &c.

(*b*) Printing, Stationery, Postage, Telephone, &c.

(*c*) Rents, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, &c.

(*d*) Railway Warrants, Freight Charges, &c.

(*e*) Departmental Charges for Inspections, audit fees, &c.

(*f*) Commission to Fees Collector.

(*g*) Other miscellaneous expenses.

23. *Net Profit Made by the Undertaking during the Period :*

24. *Accumulated Profit from the Inception of the Scheme :*

(Signature) :————,
Licensee.

FORM C

THE ELECTRICITY ACT

Application for a Permit Under Section 11

(To be forwarded to the Local Authority or the Government Agent)

I/We (*a*) ———— of (*b*) ———— do hereby make an application under section 11 of the Electricity Act for a permit to generate and supply electrical energy for period of (*c*) ———— commencing from (*d*) ———— at (*e*)

Method of generation ————

Voltage of supply ————

System of supply ————

————,
Signature of Applicant.

Date :————.

(*a*) Name of applicant.

(*b*) Address of applicant.

(*c*) Period of time for which permit is required.

(*d*) Date of commencement of supply.

(*e*) Description of the place at which supply is to be given.

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FORM D

Address of Licensee.

Date :————.

Dear Sir.

Under section 15 (2) of the Electricity Act I/we hereby give you notice that I/we will on the expiry of thirty days from the date of this notice carry out the following work/s on your land situated at ————.

Any objection which you may have to the said work/s being done should be communicated in writing to the Government Agent.

within fourteen days of the date of this notice.

Yours faithfully.

————,

Signature.

SECTION 83

The following subsidiary legislation, made under the provisions of the Electricity Ordinance, No. 26 of 1906, so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Electricity Act, is continued in force by section 83 of the Electricity Act :—

SECTION 2 OF THE ELECTRICITY ORDINANCE, NO. 26 OF 1906

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified that the Governor, in exercise of the powers vested in him by sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Electricity Ordinance, has been pleased to exempt from the application of section 2 of the said Ordinance all persons using electricity generated upon or in connection with vessels within the territorial waters of the Island. [6344/10-12-1909.]

SECTION 2 OF THE ELECTRICITY ORDINANCE, NO. 26 OF 1906

NOTIFICATION

It it hereby notified for general information that the Governor has been pleased, in pursuance of the powers vested in him under section 6 of the Electricity Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, to confer upon the Director of Electrical Undertakings and upon all officers of the Electrical Department duly empowered by the Director in that behalf, the powers which the telegraph authority possesses with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purpose of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained [7622/23-12-1927.]

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CHAPTER 206

GAS

THE GAS ORDINANCE

SECTIONS 3 AND 4

Orders not reproduced.

CHAPTER 207

GAS METERS

THE GAS METER ORDINANCE

(No Subsidiary Legislation.)

CHAPTER 208

COLOMBO WATERWORKS

THE COLOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL WATERWORKS ORDINANCE

Subsidiary Legislation not reproduced.

CHAPTER 209

BATTICALOA WATERWORKS

THE BATTICALOA WATERWORKS ORDINANCE

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TITLE XXV.—MINES, QUARRIES, AND MINERALS

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26 D——RR 19479 (12/66)

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CHAPTER 210

MINES, QUARRIES, AND MINERALS

THE MINES, QUARRIES AND MINERALS ORDINANCE

SECTION 1

No Order.

SECTION 47

No Regulations.

SECTION 49

Note.—The following Rules made under the Mines and Machinery Ordinance, No. 2 of 1896 are, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Mines, Quarries and Minerals Ordinance, continued in force under this section.

27 D—RR 19479 (12/66)

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RULES RELATING TO MINES

[6260/11-9-1908.] [9848/31-3-1948.]

1. There may be appointed from time to time such number of Inspectors as may be necessary for the due execution of the provisions of the Mines and Machinery Ordinance, No. 2 of 1896, and the Inspectors so appointed may be awarded such salaries as may be deemed proper.

2. Notice of the appointment or removal of every such Inspector shall be published in the Gazette.

3. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Mines to visit every working plumbago mine once in six months and to report to such officer as the Minister may direct. In the event of his inability to do this, he must send in a list of pits not inspected, the reason of his failure to inspect being given.

[9773/24-9-1947.]

4. (1) Any person who intends to open, work, or use a mine shall note on the declaration, which he is required by section 3 of the Mines and Machinery Ordinance, No. 2 of 1896, to furnish to the Government Agent, the date when he intends to begin work.

(2) Such person shall also, at the same time, supply the Inspector of Mines with a copy of the declaration with the date noted therein as above, and on receipt thereof the Inspector of Mines shall give him a number which the mine shall thereafter bear, and this number must be quoted in all official notices.

(3) As soon as the mine number referred to above has been received, the owner or manager shall send notice to the Inspector of Mines of the number of shafts or tunnels which he proposes to open from the surface on first commencing work on the mine. He shall send a similar notice for every additional shaft or tunnel which may be opened from the surface at a later date.

(4) If the work is not begun on or before that date, the person intending to open, work, or use the mine shall forward to the Inspector of Mines a new notice giving a fresh date for beginning work, and shall in the same way continue to give notice until work is begun or until the intention of working the mine has

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been abandoned. When all intention of working the mine has been abandoned, the person who has furnished the declaration shall notify the Government Agent and the Inspector of Mines accordingly.

(5) It shall be the duty of the owner to see that a copy of the declaration which under paragraph 2 of clause 3 of the Mines and Machinery Ordinance, No. 2 of 1896, is sent to the Government Agent, is also sent to the Inspector of Mines.

Note.—Copies of these rules and of the notices required thereunder will be supplied on application to the Government Agent.

5. It shall be the duty of every person in immediate charge of a plumbago mine, whether the superintendent, or manager, or owner, to have the sides of the pit made secuer, and if necessary timbered, and to provide safe means of descent and ascent for the use of those employed in the pit.

6. Every manager of a plumbago mine shall provide for the proper pumping out or removal of water in the pits.

7. It shall not be lawful for the manager of a plumbago mine to employ any person under the age of fifteen to work in a pit.

8. The owner and the manager shall be equally liable, if required to do so, to provide lines and sanitary arrangements for resident labourers employed in the mine.

9. The owner and the manager shall be equally liable to keep all approaches to the pit for a distance of 20 yards round the mouth clear of weeds and jungle.

10. It shall not be lawful for the owner or manager to employ any person under the age of eighteen or above the age of fifty-five in blasting in the tunnels and gallaries of plumbago mines.

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[8746/16-5-1941.]

10A. (1) No owner or manager of a mine shall engage, for the purpose of performing any blasting operation in the mine, any person who has not obtained from the Inspector of Mines a certificate of competence to perform blasting operations in mines.

(2) Every person desirous of obtaining a certificate of competence to perform blasting operations in mines shall apply to the Inspector of Mines for such certificate, and the Inspector of Mines may, if he considered such person to be competent to perform such operations, grant such person a certificate of competence in form E set out in the Schedule hereto.

11. The owner or the person in charge of a mine shall be equally liable to cause to be delivered, both to the Government Agent and to the Inspector of Mines, a notice of the occurrence of any accident resulting in death, or such injury as incapacitates any workman from performing his ordinary duties for a period of ten days. Such notice shall be delivered within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the accident. If the accident be a fatal one, no work except that of bailing out water, excavating the earth with a view to the removal of the dead or the rescue of the survivors shall be done in the mine until after the inquest. If the Inquirer does not find that the accident was unavoidable, no work shall be carried on till the Inspector of Mines has visited the mine and given a certificate of security in the form C annexed to rule 25 ; Provided that if the Inspector of Mines does not visit the mine within three days of the receipt of the notice, the prohibition shall cease to be in force.

12. It shall not be lawful for any one to employ workmen or to work in a pit which, in the opinion of the Inspector of Mines, is not sufficiently ventilated, or under circumstances which are, in the opinion of the Inspector, such as to render it probable that injury may result to any person either in the mine or its vicinity. In all such cases it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Mines to deliver to the owner, manager, superintendent, or some one in authority in the mine a written memorandum stating the causes which in his opinion are likely to lead to injury, and prohibiting

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further working in the mine until the Inspector of Mines has certified by an endorsement on the memorandum that the causes complained of have been removed or remedied, or until the Minister has cancelled the prohibition. [9773/24-9-1947.]

It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Mines to send within forty-eight hours of the issue of such prohibition a full statement to the Minister of the facts leading to such issue, and a record of the time when such order was communicated to the manager, superintendent, or owner of the mine, and the Minister shall then make such order as seems to him desirable. This order shall be communicated in writing to the superintendent or manager of the mine. [9773/24-9-1947.]

12A. (1) The manager of every mine shall, on each day before any work is commenced in the mine, inspect, or cause the inspection of, every working place in the mine and every shaft, ladderway and travelling road leading to such place, and shall cause all necessary measures to be adopted to ensure the safety of every person who has to work in such place or use such shaft, ladderway, or travelling road. [8746/16-5-1941.]

(2) The manager of every mine shall keep a record of the inspections required to be made under paragraph (1) in a register which shall be substantially in form F set out in the Schedule hereto.

13. The following rules shall be observed with regard to the use of explosive :—

(*a*) No explosive shall be kept in a mine for a longer period than twelve hours.

(*b*) Arrangements must be made to enable men whose duty it is to light fuses to reach a place of safety before the charges explode. No person, with the exception of such men, shall remain in the mine when any charge or charges of explosives are being fired.

(c) No person employed in charging holes with gunpowder or other explosives shall use or have in his possession while engaged in this work any implement or iron or steel. All implements used for charging must be of wood or copper. Every mine where explosives

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are used must be furnished with sets of copper implements for charging sufficient for the use of the mine, and spare implements shall be kept in stock.

(*d*) If a charge misses fire, no one must enter the mine until a period of four hours has elapsed from the time at which the fuse was lighted.

(*e*) A charge of explosive which has missed fire must not be withdrawn from the hole. Another hole shall be made not less than six inches from the original one, by firing which fresh hole the original charge will be exploded.

14. It shall be the duty of the owner and manager of every mine to see that the mouth of every pit is protected by means of strong rails extending all round the mouth, the entrance being provided by means of a gate in the rails. He must also see that the mouth of every tunnel is protected either by a strong rail or a gate. The gate shall open inwards towards the face of the tunnel, and shall be so constructed that it will not open towards the pit. The gate shall be kept continually closed, except when it is necessary to open it to allow the passage through of persons or material.

Every entrance to, or exit from, any mine, and all machinery at or about such entrance or exit, shall, if situated within 20 yards of a public road, be screened by a screen at least 8 feet high, or boards of other sufficient material, so as to be effectually excluded from the view of persons and beasts of burden using such road.

15. In every mine in which persons are raised and lowered by machinery, when the depth of such lift exceeds 50 yards, provision must be made for the communication of distinct and definite signals between each of the stages in the lift and the surface.

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16. Chains shall not be used for hoistage or winding in mines. Except for the purpose of testing, it shall not be lawful to exceed the following loads on ropes when hoisting or winding :—

Circumference in Inches	Working Load in cwt. for Coir Ropes	Working Load in Cwt. for Hemp Ropes	Working Load in Cwt. for Iron Wire Ropes	Working Load in Cwt. for Steel Wire Ropes
1 ..	⅓ ..	1 ..	3⅓ ..	7
1½ ..	¾ ..	2½ ..	5½ ..	15½
2 ..	1⅛ ..	3½ ..	10 ..	28
2½ ..	2 ..	5½ ..	15 ..	48
3 ..	3⅓ ..	7½ ..	23 ..	61
3½ ..	4⅔ ..	10½ ..	31¼ ..	112½
4 ..	5 ..	14 ..	39½ ..	136¼
4½ ..	7 ..	16¾ ..	52½ ..	167¼
5 ..	8 ..	20 ..	62 ..	180
5½ ..	10 ..	27½ ..	75 ..	207½
6 ..	12 ..	35½ ..	90 ..	250

17. It shall be the duty of the owner and manager to see that, except for purposes of testing, weights in excess of those specified for each description of rope as given are not raised by such ropes. The manager shall see that all ropes are tested in the morning before work and between 11 and 12 o'clock by raising a weight double that which the rope is authorized to carry. It shall be the duty of the owner and manager to see (in the case of coir or hemp ropes) that they are attached to the bucket in a new place every week, and (in the case of wire ropes) that they are re-capped every three months.

18. A brake on the drum shall be attached to every machine used for raising or lowering persons, if worked by steam, water, or mechanical power. The brake to be one approved by the Inspector of Mines.

19. Every working mine shall be provided with a supply of timber in good condition and suitable for timbering, and sufficient to completely timber a space in the pit of 6 yards in depth. This supply shall be kept in a shed within 40 yards of the mine and at all times available for use.

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[6510/28-6-1912.] [8625/21-6-1940.] [8883/13-3-1942.]

20. In any mine in which persons ascend or descend by means of dabras or machinery, and in which there are no guides or other provision to prevent the cages from colliding with each other, it shall be the duty of the owner or manager to see that only one cage is in the compartment in which persons are ascending or descending. The rope attached to the cage shall be given a sufficient number of turns on the dabra to prevent slipping, and as the cage ascends or descends, the loose end of the rope shall be held taut as it winds on or off the dabra.

[8883/13-3-1942.]

20A. No owner or manager of a mine shall, for the purpose of raising or lowering persons, cause or allow the use in that mine of any cage which does not enclose the person using it and which is not at least three feet in height and similar in design and construction to the model kept for demonstration in the laboratory of the Department of Mineralogy.

[9088/19-2-1943.]

20B. (1) The owner or manager of a mine may, if he has obtained written permission in that behalf from an Inspector of Mines, use for the purpose of raising or lowering any persons in that mine, a safety belt approved by such an Inspector and a bucket, in lieu of the cage or cages referred to in rule 20 and 20A.

(2) An Inspector of Mines shall not approve a safety belt unless it is of the same type and description as the model, known as the "Ceylon Miners' Safety Belt", which is kept for demonstration in the laboratory of the Department of Mineralogy.

(3) Where the written permission referred to in paragraph (1) has been granted to the owner or manager of a mine, it shall be the duty of the manager of that mine to give such instructions and practical demonstrations as may be necessary to ensure that the safety belt is worn and connected to the rope attached to the bucket, in accordance with directions which have been given in that behalf by an Inspector of Mines.

(4) It shall be the duty of the manager of a mine to take all necessary steps to ensure that every safety belt kept for use in that mine is in a satisfactory condition.

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21. The manager shall make arrangements for information to be forthwith given to him whenever a charge of explosive has missed fire, and on such information being given to him, he shall allow no person to enter the pit for four hours. Immediately on the expiry of this period he shall personally see that another hole is made not less than 6 inches from that in which the charge has missed fire, and that the second hole is hereafter immediately fired.

22. When the mine has attained a depth of 20 feet it shall be the duty of the owner or manager to cause a notice substantially in the annexed form to be delivered to the Inspector of Mines :—

I, ——— the owner of the mine called ——— bearing No. ——, situated in the village ———, in ——— district of ——— Province, do hereby inform you that the aforesaid mine has now reached a depth of 20 feet. The mouth of the mine is ——— feet by ——— feet. The mine (is) (is not)* timbered.

——— † workmen are at present employed.

23. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Mines, within one month of receipt of notice, to visit and make a report on the mine to such officer as the Minister may direct in the authorized form. If he is not satisfied that the working of the mine is conducted in a proper manner consistent with the safety of those employed, he shall make use of the power conferred upon him by rule 12. [9773/24-9-1947.]

24. The owner or manager of every mine in respect of which a declaration under section 3 (1) of the Mines and Machinery Ordinance, No. 2 of 1896, has been furnished shall cause a notice substantially in the subjoined form A to be delivered to the Inspector of Mines on some day between January 1 and 14 and between July 1 and 14 of every year, unless work in the mine has not begun or has ceased and notice of the fact has been given to the Inspector of Mines under rule 4 (4) or under rule 25 (1), as the case may be. [8883/13-3-1942.]

* One of these must be omitted and the erasure initialled.
† Here state the number.

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FORM A

I hereby give notice that the mine called ————, No. ——, in village ————, in ———— district of ———— Province, is at present working. It is now ———— feet deep. There are ————* workmen employed at the mine. The output has been approximately ———— tons a month. The ropes used in this mine are made of ————, and are ———— inches in circumference.

The following machinery is used at this mine :————.

The owner and manager of this mine are :—

Owner's name :————.
Owner's address :————.
Manager's name :————.
Manager's address :————.

Since my last report (no) (the following) † accidents have occurred :—

Nature of accident :————. Cause of accident :————.
Results of accident :————.
Place :————.
Date :————.

(Signed)————,
Manager.

25. (1) It shall be the duty of the owner or manager of a mine to forward to the Inspector of Mines within one week from the cessation of work a notice substantially in the form B annexed intimating that work in the mine or the use of any shaft or tunnel opening on the surface connected with such mine has been stopped.

(2) When an owner or manager intends to re-open any mine or to resume the use of any shaft or tunnel opening on the surface in which work has been discontinued, he shall give notice to the Inspector of Mines of his intention to re-open the mine or resume the use of such shaft or tunnel at least one month before the time fixed for re-opening.

(3) On receipt of the notice the Inspector of Mines shall, if he consider it necessary so to do, visit and inspect the mine.

* Here state the number.
† One of these must be omitted and the erasure initialled.

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(4) If the Inspector of Mines is satisfied that the conditions are such that the mine can be re-opened without danger to the workmen, he shall issue a certificate of security, with or without conditions, substantially in the form C annexed.

(5) It shall be unlawful for any person to work or employ workmen in any such mine without having obtained such certificate or before the date fixed for re-opening such mine.

FORM B

I, ——— manager or owner of the mine ———, No. ——, situated at ——— village, in ——— district of ——— Province, do hereby give notice that work ceased in the aforesaid mine on the ——— day of ———, 19—. The reasons for stopping work are as follows :———.

Date :———. (Signed) ———.

Place :———.

It is however my intention to resume work in the aforesaid mine on or about ——— day of ———, 19—.

Date :———. (Signed) ———.

FORM C

I hereby certify that I have inspected the mine ——— No. ——, in village ———, in ——— district of ——— Province, and am satisfied that work can be resumed without danger :

Provided that ———. (Signed) ———.

Date :———. Inspector of Mines.

If at any time it is found by the manager of the mine that by reason of dangerous gases, overhanging rocks, loose earth, deficient timber, or inflow of water, actual or prospective, the mine or any part thereof is in a dangerous condition, he shall prevent any one from entering the mine or the dangerous part thereof, except for the purpose of removing the cause of danger until the defect has been remedied, and shall within forty-eight hours of the discovery of the danger furnish the Inspector of Mines with a report in form D annexed of the circumstances of the case, and the manner in which the defect has been remedied or is proposed to be remedied.

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FORM D

(FORM OF REPORT)

I have the honour to inform you that work was stopped in ——— mine, No. ——, in village ———, ——— district of ——— Province, at (hour) ——— on (date) ———, in consequence of ———.

It is intended to remedy the defect by ———, and it is proposed to resume work on or about (date) ———. (If it is intended to abandon all work this should be stated.)

26. In the case of a mine working in the neighbourhood of an old working, it shall be the duty of the manager to see that a bore-hole is kept at least four feet in advance of the new working until the old working is tapped.

When an opening has been made from a new working into an old working, the manager of the mine shall see that all persons immediately leave the mine, and that no one re-enters it for a period of forty-eight hours. No one, except the Inspector of Mines, shall under any pretence approach the opening thus made with a light till after the expiration of the above period of forty-eight hours.

When an opening has been made into an old working, it shall be the duty of the manager to see that a report substantially in the form D annexed to rule 25 is sent to the Inspector of Mines, and that no work is done in or near the old workings until the Inspector of Mines has given a certificate of security.

27. The expression "owner" in these rules shall include the person who has made a declaration under section 3 of the Mines and Machinery Ordinance, No. 2 of 1896; and the expression "manager" shall denote the person under whose management or supervision a mine is opened, worked, or used.

28. The following rule shall be observed with regard to the use of safety lamps:—

(*a*) No lamp or light, other than a locked safety lamp, shall be allowed or used in any mine in which, in the opinion of the Inspector of Mines, there is likely to be inflammable gas in such quantity as to render the use of naked lights dangerous.

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(*b*) In every such case it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Mines to give notice to the owner or manager of the mine that work is prohibited pending the provision of safety lamps.

[8746/16-5-1941.]

29. (1) The owner or manager of every mine where more than twenty persons are employed shall cause the mine to be provided with at least two shafts or outlets affording separate means of ingress and egress. Such shafts or outlets shall reach the bottom of the mine and be connected to each other at various levels, and the distance between any two of such shafts or outlets shall not be less than twenty feet.

(2) The Inspector of Mines may, by written notice served on the owner or manager of any mine where not more than twenty persons are employed, require such owner or manager to comply with the provisions of paragraph (1) within such time as may be specified in the notice.

(3) Every owner or manager of a mine on whom a notice under paragraph (2) is served shall comply with the requirements of the notice within the time specified therein.

[8746/16-5-1941.]

30. The owner or manager of every mine shall cause—

(*a*) platforms to be provided at intervals not exceeding thirty feet in every ladder-shaft making an angle of not more than twenty-five degrees with the vertical ;

(*b*) platforms to be provided at intervals not exceeding fifty feet along the slope of every ladder-shaft making an angle of more than thirty degrees but less than sixty-five degrees with the horizontal ; and

(*c*) every platform in any ladder-shaft to be securely fenced.

[8746/16-5-1941.]

31. (1) No owner or manager of a mine shall allow the use therein of any ladder which is not of a design approved by the Inspector of Mines and which is not at least two feet in width and provided with rungs at intervals of not more than eighteen inches.

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(2) The owner or manager of every mine shall cause every ladder in the mine to be securely fastened to the timbering of the shaft which contains the ladder.

[8746/16-5-1941.]

32. In the case of every ladder-shaft in a mine, the owner or manager of the mine shall cause—

(1) every ladder in such shaft to be so placed as to incline from the same side of such shaft ;

(2) every ladder resting on a platform in such shaft to be so placed on that platform as to shelter the opening therein for the passage of the ladder resting on the platform immediately below ;

(3) every opening in a platform for the passage of a ladder in such shaft to be of the same width as that ladder and to be so made as to be entirely sheltered by the ladder resting on that platform ; and

(4) every opening in a platform in such shaft for the passage of any article or material transported through such shaft to be so made as to be out of the way of the ladder resting on that platform and to be on the side opposite to the opening in that platform for the passage of the ladder resting on the platform immediately below.

[8746/16-5-1941.]

33. Subject as hereinafter provided, the owner or manager of every mine shall cause every ladder in the mine to be fixed at an inclination of not less than one foot horizontal for every ten feet vertical :

Provided, however, that such owner or manager may cause a ladder to be fixed in the mine at a steeper inclination—

(*a*) up to a height of thirty feet from the bottom of a shaft that is being sunk, or

(*b*) in exceptional circumstances, with the approval of the Inspector of Mines.

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[8746/16-5-1941.]

34. Where any ladder in a mine descends from the top of a shaft or from a platform, the owner or manager of the mine shall cause—

(*a*) the ladder to be projected at least three feet above the top of the shaft, or platform, as the case may be ; or

(*b*) strong hold-fasts to be provided at the top of the shaft, or platform, as the case may be.

[8746/16-5-1941.]

35. Where a shaft in a mine is used both for a ladderway and for the transportation of any article or material, the owner or manager of the mine, in order to ensure the safety of persons using the ladderway shall—

(1) cause that part of the shaft which contains the ladderway to be so enclosed as to form a separate compartment, or

(2) prevent any person from using the ladderway at any time when such shaft is used for the transportation of any article or material.

[8746/16-5-1941.]

36. Where any ladderway in a mine opens into a travelling road or place where any person has to work or pass, the owner or manager of the mine shall cause such opening to be protected by a strong fence with a gate which shall be kept closed, except when it is necessary to open it to allow the passage of any person or material.

[8746/16-5-1941.]

37. No owner or manager of a mine shall allow any person to carry, and no person shall carry, in a ladderway in any vertical or steeply inclined shaft or winzer, any tool or material other than that necessary for executing any repair to such ladderway.

[8746/16-5-1941.]

38. The owner or manager of every mine shall cause every stage in any stope or shaft of the mine and on which any person has to work or pass to be securely fixed to the stope or shaft and fenced.

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[8746/16-5-1941.]

SCHEDULE

FORM E

I, ———, Inspector of Mines, do hereby certify that ——— whose description is given below is to the best of my knowledge and belief competent to perform blasting operations in mines with the use of any of the following explosives :—

(Name the explosives.)

Name in full :———.
Birth place :———.
Age :———.
Nationality :———.
Complexion :———.
Height :———.
Thumb and finger marks of both hands :———.

Left hand	Right hand
———	———

———,
Inspector of Mines.

Date :———.

———

FORM F

Report of inspection held on—

	Number	Number of Persons engaged in the working place
1. Working places—		
Drives in vein ..	..	..
Drives in rock ..	..	..
Crosscuts ..	..	..
Winzes ..	..	..
Raises ..	..	..
Stoping places ..	..	..
Total ..	..	..

2. Condition of—
   (*a*) timbering and fixings : ———.
   (*b*) ventilation : ———.
   (*c*) other safety measures : ———.

3. Any defect noticed and steps taken to remedy it : ———.

4. Remarks : ———.

———,
Signature of Manager.

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The Boiler Examination Rules

(*Vide* Gazette No. 6,361 of March 24, 1910)

RULES FOR THE PREVENTION AND SPREAD OF ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS

1. For the purposes of these rules the proper authority shall be the Director of Health Services, or the Sanitary Commissioner, or any officer authorized by either of them in writing. [6912/23-11-1917.] [7301/15-12-1922.]

2. In every mine and factory sufficient latrine accommodation for all the employee thereon shall be provided to the satisfaction of the proper authority. Separate accommodation shall be provided for men and for women. One compartment shall be provided for every twelve adult employees, two children each under twelve years of age counting as one adult.

3. In any case where the proper authority shall by notice under his hand call upon the owner, superintendent, manager, or person in charge of a mine or factory to provide latrine accommodation, such accommodation shall be provided by such owner, superintendent, manager, or person in charge within such time (not less than two months) as is specified in the notice. In all other cases sufficient latrine accommodation shall be provided within a period of twelve months from the date of the publication of these rules.

4. Every latrine built after these rules shall come into force, whether on orders of the proper authority under the preceding rule or otherwise, shall be built on a site to be approved by the proper authority, and in accordance with plans to be approved by the proper authority. (Type plans may be had from the proper authority.)

5. The proper authority shall have the right to order the demolition or alteration of any pit, trench, or other latrine already in use on any land attached

28 D——RR 19479 (12/66)

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to the mine or factory which shall, in his opinion, be a nuisance or likely to become a nuisance, or be dangerous or likely to be dangerous to the health of any person or persons residing or employed in the neighbourhood.

6. Every latrine shall be at all times kept in a clean and sanitary state and in a good state of repair, and the owner, superintendent, manager, or person in charge of the mine or factory which the latrine serves shall cause to be carried out within the time to be allowed by the proper authority any alterations, repairs, additions, or other requirements directed by the proper authority which such proper authority may deem to be necessary for the purpose of abating any nuisance arising or likely to arise from the faulty condition or control of such latrine.

7. The night soil from the latrine shall be disposed of in such manner and at such place as shall be fixed by the proper authority.

8. It shall be the duty of the owner, superintendent, manager, or person in charge of a mine or factory to take all measures necessary to secure the effective operation of these rules, and to see that the surroundings of such mine or factory are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

9. The proper authority or any person acting under his authority shall be entitled at all reasonable hours to enter on any mine or factory, or the land surrounding such mine or factory, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the owner, superintendent, manager, or person in charge of such mine or factory to give facilities for such inspection, and to do everything that is necessary for the proper enforcement of these rules.

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CHAPTER 211

SALT

THE SALT ORDINANCE

SECTION 9

No Regulations.

SECTION 22

Orders not reproduced.

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TITLE XXVI.—FISHING AND FISHERIES

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Chapter 212.	Fisheries	527
,, 213.	Chank Fisheries	543
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,, 215.	Whaling	561

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CHAPTER 212

FISHERIES

THE FISHERIES ORDINANCE

SECTION 17

No Rules.

SECTION 20 (2), (3) AND (9)

Notices, Reports, etc., not reproduced.

SECTION 20 (8)

No Regulations.

SECTION 20 (11)

No Regulations.

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SECTION 33

THE FISHERIES REGULATIONS, 1941

[8765/18-7-1941.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Fisheries Regulations, 1941.

2. In these regulations—

"Deputy Director" means the Deputy Director of Fisheries;

"Ordinance" means the Fisheries Ordinance.

3. (1) An ordinary meeting of the Fisheries Advisory Board shall be held on the third Saturday in January, April, July and October in each year.

(2) The Director may in his discretion summon a special meeting of the board at any time and shall summon such special meeting on receipt of a written requisition in that behalf signed by not less than seven members of the board.

(3) Unless the Director otherwise orders, every meeting of the board shall be held at the office of the Director.

4. The Director shall give to each member of the board at least seven days' written notice of every meeting of the board and shall specify in such notice the time of the meeting and the business to be transacted thereat.

5. At every meeting of the board, seven members, including the chairman, shall form a quorum.

6. In the absence of the Director from any meeting of the board, a member of the board elected by the majority of the members present shall preside at the meeting.

7. The Director shall cause a record of the minutes of all meetings of the board to be made in a book which shall be kept for the purpose.

8. The business of the board may be conducted, so far as is practicable, by the circulation of papers amongst the members of the board.

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9. The officer by whom a fishing licence under section 5 of the Ordinance may be granted shall be the Director or the Deputy Director.

10. Every application for a fishing licence shall—

(*a*) be made to the Director or the Deputy Director ;

(*b*) be in the form A set out in the First Schedule ; and

(*c*) be accompanied by a fee of two rupees.

11. The Director or the Deputy Director may, in any of the circumstances or on any of the grounds set out hereunder, refuse to grant a fishing licence to any person who makes application therefor—

(*a*) if the applicant is not a British subject ;

(*b*) If, in the opinion of the Director or the Deputy Director, the grant of a licence to the applicant will, having regard to the fishing grounds in which the applicant desires to take fish and the places at which he desires to land the fish so taken, the grant of the licence will be detrimental to the interests of other persons who ordinarily take fish in such grounds or land fish at such places ; or

(*c*) If, in the opinion of the Director or the Deputy Director, the grant of the licence to the applicant is likely to cause a scarcity of fish in the fishing grounds in which the applicant desires to take fish.

12. Every fishing licence shall be granted by the Director or the Deputy Director and shall be substantially in the form B set out in the First Schedule.

13*. Every fishing licence shall be subject to such of the following conditions as may be inserted in the licence by the Director or the Deputy Director of Fisheries :—

(*a*) where a log-book or a fish account book is kept on any boat registered under these regulations, the licensee shall permit the

* The Regulations which were originally numbered as 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 were re-numbered as 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 respectively.—Gazette No. 10,560 of August 7, 1953.

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Director or a person authorized in writing by the Director, to inspect the log-book or the fish account book ;

(*b*) the licensee shall send to the Director, once in every week a statement of the total catch of each of the boats used by him in Ceylon waters and of the localities at which the fish was caught.

14*. Every person who is desirous—

(*a*) of exporting from Ceylon any live fish, or the eggs, roe, or spawn of any fish, which is of a species for the time being included in the First Schedule to the Ordinance, or

(*b*) subject to the provisions of section 13 of the Ordinance, of importing into Ceylon any live fish of any species which is not indigenous to Ceylon, or the eggs, roe or spawn of any such fish shall make application substantially in the form D set out in the First Schedule hereto.

15*. Every export permit under section 12 of the Ordinance and every import permit under section 13 of the Ordinance shall be substantially in the form E set out in the First Schedule.

16*. The following conditions shall be attached to every export permit issued under section 12 and to every import permit issued under section 13 of the Ordinance :—

(*a*) The permit shall be surrendered to the Collector of Customs at the time of the exportation or the importation, as the case may be, of the fish, roe or spawn specified therein.

(*b*) The permit shall expire on the date specified therein.

17*. A permit under section 12, authorizing the export from Ceylon of any live fish or the eggs, roe or spawn of any fish which is of a species for the

* The Regulations which were originally numbered as 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 were re-numbered as 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 respectively.—Gazette No. 10,560 of August 7, 1953.

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time being included in the First Schedule to the Ordinance, may be refused by the Director if, in the opinion of the Director, such export is likely—

(*a*) to be detrimental to fish in Ceylon waters,

(*b*) to diminish unduly the quantity of such fish in Ceylon waters, or

(*c*) to cause an increase of pests in Ceylon waters.

[10,736/19-11-1954.]

17A. Where any live fish or the roe, spawn or egg of any fish, which is of a species for the time being included in the First Schedule to the Ordinance is exported by any person, the Director shall cause the container in which such fish or roe, spawn or egg is exported to be sealed in his presence or in the presence of an officer authorized by him for the purpose, so as to ensure that no fish or the roe, spawn or egg of any fish other than that specified in the permit issued to such person is included in such container.

18*. A permit under section 13, authorizing the import into Ceylon of any live fish of any species which is not indigenous to Ceylon or the eggs, roe or spawn of any such fish, may be refused by the Director if, in the opinion of the Director, such import is likely—

(*a*) to be detrimental to fish indigenous to Ceylon, or

(*b*) to be a pest in Ceylon waters.

19*. For the purposes of section 21 of the Ordinance, every Government Agent and Assistant Government Agent shall be a prescribed officer.

20*. (1) Every appeal under section 6 of the Ordinance against the decision of the Director or the Deputy Director of Fisheries shall be signed by the appellant and shall—

(*a*) be made by a written petition in the English, Sinhalese or Tamil language ;

* The Regulations which were originally numbered as 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 were re-numbered as 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 respectively.—Gazette No. 10,560 of August 7, 1953.

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(*b*) contain a concise statement of the grounds upon which the appeal is preferred ;

(*c*) bear uncancelled revenue stamps to the value of five rupees : Provided, however, that no fee shall be payable in the case of any appeal preferred by any public servant in the discharge of his duties.

(2) Two additional copies of the statement of the grounds upon which the appeal is preferred shall be sent by the appellant with each petition of appeal.

(3) Every petition of appeal referred to in paragraph (1) shall be substantially in the following form :—

STATEMENT OF APPEAL

1. Name or designation of appellant :————.
2. Address of appellant :————.
3. Date of decision of Director/Deputy Director : ————.
4. Date of receipt of decision of Director/Deputy Director :————.
5. The above-named appellant states as folows : ————.

————,
Signature of Appellant.

Date :————.

FIRST SCHEDULE

FORM A

THE FISHERIES ORDINANCE

Application for a fishing licence

1. Name and permanent address of applicant :————.
2. Address of applicant in Ceylon :————.
3. Race and Nationality :————.
4. Are you employed by anybody, if so give name and address of employer :————.
5. How long have you fished in Ceylon waters ? :————.
6. Do you propose to employ anybody, if so what proportion of Ceylonese labour do you guarantee to employ ? ————.

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7. Number and types of boats proposed to be used for the purpose of taking fish—

catamarans or tepams propelled by paddles or oars :————.

outrigger canoes or sailing boats not exceeding 30 feet in length :————.

outrigger canoes or sailing boats exceeding 30 feet in length :————.

power driven boats propelled by oil or coal fired engines—

not exceeding 25 feet in length overall :————.

exceeding 25 feet but not exceeding 50 feet in length overall :————.

exceeding 50 feet in length overall :————.

8. In what fishing grounds do you desire to take fish ? ————.

9. At what places (whether in Ceylon or elsewhere) do you desire to land such fish ? ————.

————,
Signature of applicant.

FORM B

THE FISHERIES ORDINANCE

———— of ———— is hereby licensed to take or employ any other person to take any fish for profit in Ceylon waters.

This licence expires on the thirty-first day of December next following the date on which it is granted.

This licence is subject to the following conditions :—

————.
————.
————.

Deputy/Director of Fisheries.

————19—.

FORM D*

THE FISHERIES ORDINANCE

Application for Permit to $\frac{\textit{Export}}{\textit{Import}}$ *Fish*

1. Name and address of importer/exporter :————.

2. Names of fish or names of fish whose eggs, roe or spawn to be imported/exported :————.

3. Number of each species of fish :————.

4. Locality from which the fish or eggs, roe or spawn are to be imported/exported :————.

5. Reasons for importing/exporting :————.

6. Consignor's/Consignee's name and address :————.

---

* Form C has been rescinded.—Gazette No. 10,560 of August 7, 1953.

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FORM E

THE FISHERIES ORDINANCE

Permit to Import/Export any live fish, roe or spawn of any fish

Under section 12 (1)/13 (1) of the Fisheries Ordinance ——— (name) ——— of ——— (place) is hereby authorized to export/import the under-mentioned varieties of live fish or eggs, roe or spawn of the under-mentioned varieties in one shipment or in one consignment.

This permit expires on ———.

———,
Director of Fisheries.

Date :———.

SECOND SCHEDULE *

REGULATIONS

[10,560/7-8-1953.]

1. No person shall on and after the first day of January, 1954, use any fishing boat for the purpose of taking fish in Ceylon waters unless—

(*a*) that boat has been registered by the Director ; and

(*b*) the owner of that boat has also been registered by the Director.

[10,788/23-4-1955.]

2. Every application for the registration of a fishing boat and the owner of that boat shall—

(*a*) if in English be substantially in the form A specified in the First Schedule hereto or if in Sinhalese or Tamil be in the corresponding form in that language and made to the Director ; and

(*b*) be accompanied by fees calculated at the rates set out in the Second Schedule hereto for the registration of the boat.

[10,788/23-4-1955.]

3. No fishing boat shall be registered unless an officer authorized in that behalf by the Director has examined the boat and issued a report to the effect that the boat is fit for use. Such report shall be attached to every application for registration of the boat.

* The Second Schedule has been rescinded.—Gazette No. 10,560 of August 7, 1953.

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4. (1) Upon the registration of the fishing boat and the owner of that boat a certificate of registration which is substantially in the form B specified in the First Schedule hereto shall be issued to the owner of the boat.

(2) Every certificate of registration issued under paragraph (1) shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

(3) The Director shall issue to the owner of a registered fishing boat a certified copy of the certificate of registration issued under paragraph (1), on the application of such owner and on payment by him of a fee of one rupee. [10,788/23-4-1955.]

5. The Director shall maintain a register of all fishing boats registered under these regulations.

6. (1) The owner of every registered fishing boat other than a boat referred to in paragraph (2) shall cause the registration number and the distinguishing letters allotted to that boat at the time of registration to be clearly engraved or marked on each side of the boat in white figures and letters. Such figures and letters shall— [10,788/23-4-1955.]

(*a*) in the case of a boat not exceeding fifteen feet in length, be at least six inches in length and one and a half inches in breadth, and

(*b*) in the case of a boat exceeding fifteen feet in length, be at least eight inches in length and two inches in breadth.

(2) The owner of every registered catamaram shall cause the registration number and the distinguishing letters allotted to that catamaram at the time of registration to be clearly engraved or marked across the logs of such catamaram in black figures and letters which are at least eight inches in length and two inches in breadth. The figures and letters shall be so engraved or marked that a part of the registration number and of the distinguishing letters shall appear on each of the logs of the catamaram.

(3) Subject to the preceding provisions of this regulation the owner of every registered fishing boat with a sail shall cause the registration number and the distinguishing letters allotted to that boat at the time of registration to be clearly painted on each side

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of the sail in black figures and letters on a white background. Such figures and letters shall be at least fifteen inches in length and two inches in breadth.

7. Where the Director is of opinion that the fishing nets and other fishing equipment carried in a registered boat used in any area should be marked, he may by notification published in the Gazette require the registered owner of the boat to affix or cause to be affixed to every fishing net and other fishing equipment carried therein a small brass or aluminium disc with the appropriate registered number and the appropriate distinguishing letters clearly marked thereon.

8. Every person desirous of renewing a certificate of registration issued under regulation 4 shall apply to the Director substantially in the form C specified in the First Schedule hereto.

9. (1) Every application for the renewal of a certificate of registration shall be made at least forty-five days before the date on which the certificate expires and shall be accompanied by the fee set out in the Third Schedule hereto for the registration of the boat.

[10,788/23-4-1955.]

(2) No certificate of registration shall be renewed unless the fishing boat to which the application relates has been examined by an officer authorized by the Director and a report to the effect that the boat is fit for use has been issued by such officer. Such report shall be attached to every application for renewal of registration.

[10,788/23-4-1955.]

10. (1) Upon the renewal of the registration of a fishing boat, a certificate of the renewal of registration which is substantially in the form D specified in the First Schedule hereto shall be issued to the owner of the boat.

(2) Every certificate of renewal of the registration of a fishing boat shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

[10,788/23-4-1955.]

(3) The Director shall issue to the owner of a registered fishing boat a certified copy of the certificate of the renewal of registration issued under paragraph (1), on the application of such owner and on payment by him of a fee of one rupee.

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11. If the registered owner of any registered boat transfers the ownership of such boat to any other person, he shall immediately notify the Director in writing of the transfer of ownership.

12. On any change of possession of a registered boat either upon a voluntary transfer made by the registered owner or consequent on the death of the registered owner, the person into whose possession the boat has passed shall, within one month after such change of possession, make an application to the Director to be registered as the new owner in such one of the forms E and F specified in the First Schedule hereto as may be appropriate to the case.

13. Upon the registration of any person as the new owner of any registered boat, a certificate which is substantially in the form G specified in the First Schedule hereto shall be issued to the owner.

14. The Minister may, by Order published in the Gazette declare that all the provisions or any specified provision, of these regulations shall not apply in relation to any specified class or description of fishing boats. [10,788/23-4-1955.]

15. The Fisheries Regulations, 1941, published in Gazette No. 8,765 of July 18, 1941, are hereby amended as follows*:— [10,788/23-4-1955.]

(1) by the rescission of regulations, 13 14 and 15 ;

(2) by the renumbering of regulations 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 as regulations, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 ;

(3) in the First Schedule, by the rescission of form C ; and

(4) by the rescission of the Second Schedule.

16. In these regulations— [10,788/23-4-1955.]

" Director " means the Director of Fisheries ;

" registered boat " means any fishing boat registered under these regulations ; and

" registered owner " means any person registered as the owner of a registered boat.

* These amendments have been incorporated in the Fisheries Regulations, 1941, which are reproduced at pages 528–534.

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FIRST SCHEDULE

FORM A

(Regulation 2)

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF A FISHING BOAT AND OF THE OWNER OF THE FISHING BOAT

1.*Name of owner :————.

2.*Address of owner :————.

3. Description of the boat :————.

(*a*) Timber used—
Hull :————.
Planking :————.
Outrigger :————.

(*b*) Date of building :————.

(*c*) Type—Paru, Vallam, Oru, Catamaram, Teppam, Padavun, Pa-dil, Kulla or any other :————.

(*d*) Length of the boat :————.

(*e*) Purpose for which boat will be used :—
†(i) Personal use of registered owner :————.
†(ii) Hire :————.

(*f*) How propelled (by sail, oars or mechanically) :————.

(*g*) Displacement and capacity (crew) :————.

4. Place at which the boat will be kept :————.

(*a*) In the case of a Padu, the name, the licensee, the number and date of the licence :————.

(*b*) In the case of a Waraya or Village, the name of the Waraya or Village :————.

5. The certificate of registration should be sent to me to the following address :————.

6. I hereby declare that the boat described above has not been previously registered in Ceylon, and that the above particulars are true and accurate in every respect and that the boat is my property.

————, Signature of Witness.

Date : ————.

————, * Signature of Applicant.

Date :————.

FORM B

(REGULATION 4)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

1. Name of owner :————.

2. Address of owner :————.

3. Description of the boat :————.

(*a*) Timber used—
Hull :————.
Planking :————.
Outrigger :————.

(*b*) Date of building :————.

(*c*) Type :————.

---

* Where there is more than one owner, the names and addresses of all the owners should be given and this form should be signed by all the applicants.

† Delete whichever is unnecessary.

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(*d*) Length of the boat :————.

(*e*) Purpose for which boat will be used :————.

(*f*) How propelled (by sail, oars or mechanically) : ————.

(*g*) Displacement and capacity (crew) :————.

4. Place at which boat will be kept :————.

(*a*) Padu—Name :————. Licence No. ————.
Date of Licence :————.

(*b*) Waraya or Village :————.

5. Registration number :————.

6. Date of registration :————.

7. This certificate shall be valid until December 31, 19—.

————.
Director of Fisheries.

Date :————.

FORM C

(Regulation 8)

APPLICATION FOR THE RENEWAL OF A CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

1.*Name of owner :————.

2.*Address of owner :————.

3. Description of the boat :————.

(*a*) Timber used—
Hull :————.
Planking :————.
Outrigger :————.

(*b*) Date of building :————.

(*c*) Type :————.

(*d*) Length :————.

(*e*) Purpose for which boat will be used :—

†(i) Hire :————.

†(ii) Personal use of the registered owner : ————.

(*f*) How propelled (by sail, oars or mechanically): ————.

(*g*) Displacement and capacity (crew) :————.

4. Place at which boat will be kept :————.

(*a*) Padu—Name :————. Licence No. ————.
Date of Licence :————.

(*b*) Waraya or Village :————.

5. Registration number :————.

6. Date of registration :————.

7. Date of last renewal of registration :————.

————,
Date :————. Director of Fisheries.

---

* Where there is more than one owner, the names and addresses of all the owners should be given and this form should be signed by all the applicants.

† Delete whichever is unnecessary.

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[10,788/23-4-1955.]

FORM D

(Regulation 10 (1))

CERTIFICATE OF THE RENEWAL OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FISHING BOAT

Name :————.

Registration No.:————.

Renewal Fee :————.

Date of Expiry :———31st December, 19—.

————,
Director of Fisheries.

FORM E

(Regulation 12)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A FISHING BOAT ON TRANSFER

To : The Director of Fisheries,
Colombo.

Consequent on a transfer from [1] ———— I [2] ———— of [3] ———— declare that I am entitled to the possession of fishing boat No. ———— (Type ————) and hereby apply to be registered as the new owner thereof.

(i) Purpose for which the boat will be used [4] :————.

(ii) Place at which the boat will usually be kept :————.

(iii) I enclose herewith the certificate of registration issued to the transferor in respect of the boat.

(iv) Date of coming into possession :————.

I hereby declare that the particulars given above are true and accurate in every respect.

The certificate of registration should be sent to me to the following address :————.

————,
Date :————. Signature of new owner.

[1] Name in full.

[2] Name in full in capitals.

[3] Address.

[4] State whether it is intended to be used for hire or for personal use.

FORM F

(Regulation 12)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF FISHING BOAT ON THE DEATH OF REGISTERED OWNER

To : The Director of Fisheries,
Colombo.

Consequent on the death on the day of ————, 19—— of the registered owner of fishing boat No. ———— I, [1] ———— of [2] ———— as the [3] ———— of the deceased, hereby apply to be registered as the owner of that boat.

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(i) Purpose for which the boat will be used :————.

(ii) Address at which the boat will be usually kept :————.

I enclose the certificate of registration relating to that boat.

The certificate of registration should be sent to me to the following address :————.

I hereby declare that I am entitled to the possession of the boat and that the particulars given herein are true and accurate in ever respect.

————,

Date :————. Signature of new owner.

[1] Name in full in capitals.

[2] Address.

[3] State whether heir, executor, administrator, &c.

[4] State whether it is used for hire or for personal use.

FORM G

(Regulation 13)

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A NEW OWNER OF A REGISTERED FISHING BOAT

1. Name of new owner :————.
2. Address of new owner :————.
3. Name of previous owner :————.
4. Address of previous owner :————.
5. Description of the boat :————.
   (*a*) Timber used—
   Hull :————.
   Planking :————.
   Outrigger :————.
   (*b*) Date of building :————.
   (*c*) Type :————.
   (*d*) Purpose for which the boat will be used :————.
   (i) Hire :————.
   (ii) Personal use of registered owner : ————.
6. Place at which boat will be kept :————.
   (*a*) Padu— Name :————. Licence No :————. Date of Licence :————.
   (*b*) Waraya or Village :————.
7. Registration number :————.
8. Date of registration :————.
9. Date of last renewal of registration :————.

————,

Date :————. Director of Fisheries.

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SECOND SCHEDULE

LEGISLATION FEES

(Regulation 2)

		Rs.	c.
[10,788/23-4-1955.]	For each catamaram, theppam or for any other type of boat which does not exceed 15 feet in length	2	0
[10,788/23-4-1955.]	For each oru or for any other type of boat which exceeds 15 feet but does not exceed 30 feet in length	5	0
	For each oru or other rowing or sailing boat exceeding 30 feet in length	10	0
	For each power-driven boat propelled by petrol, oil or coal fired engines	25	0

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Regulation 9)

		Rs.	c.
[10, 788/23-4-1955.]	1. For each catamaram, theppam or for any other type of boat which does not exceed 15 feet in length	1	0
	2. For each rowing or sailing boat not referred to in item 1	2	0
	3. For each power driven boat propelled by petrol, oil or coal fired engines	5	0

[10,591/25-9-1953.] For the purposes of section 21 of the Fisheries Ordinance each of the following officers shall be a prescribed officer :—

Deputy Director of Fisheries
Assistant Director of Fisheries
Chief Inspector of Fisheries
Inspectors of Fisheries
Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries
Preventive Officers of the Fisheries Department
Preventive Sergeants of the Fisheries Department
Preventive Guards of the Fisheries Department.

SECTION 36

Note.—The rules under section 6, the regulations under sections 8 and 10, and the notifications under sections 3 and 12 of the repealed Game Protection Ordinance, No. 1 of 1909, which are kept in forcee by section 36 of the Fisheries Ordinance, are not reproduced.

Note.—The rest of the Regulations under Section 33 are local in their application and are not reproduced.

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CHAPTER 213

CHANK FISHERIES

THE CHANK FISHERIES ACT

Note.—The following Notification and Regulations made under the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, are reproduced below—*Vide* Section 18 of the Chank Fisheries Act.

SECTIONS 2 AND 3 (1)

NOTIFICATION

[10,019/23-9-1949.]

By virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 2 and 3 (1) of the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, amended by the Chanks (Amendment) Act, No. 12 of 1948, I, Ganapathipillai Ganagaser Ponnambalam, Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries, do by this notification :—

(1) declare each area specified in the Schedule hereto to be a chank fishery area ; and

(2) appoint the thirty-first day of January, 1950 as the date with effect from which, no person shall, within such area carry on any operations for taking chanks, or take any chanks, unless he is the holder, or the agent or servant of the holder, of a permit in force under this Ordinance authorizing him to take chanks in the area.

G. G. PONNAMBALAM,
Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries.

Colombo, 12th September, 1949.

SCHEDULE

1. (*a*) All that area of sea along the coast from Devils point in the Jaffna District, southwards up to the mouth of the Chippu Aru in the Mannar District, up to a depth of three fathoms.

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(b) All that area of sea along the coast surrounding the Islands of Palativu and Kakerativu in the Palk Bay up to a depth of three fathoms.

2. All that area of sea along the coast from the mouth of the Chippu Aru in the Mannar District, southwards up to the mouth of the Uylantundi Odai in the Mannar District up to depth of three fathoms.

3. All that area of the sea along the coast from the mouth of the Uylantundi Odai in the Mannar District to Talaimannar Pier in the Mannar District up to a depth of three fathoms.

4. All that area of sea along the coast from Talaimannar Pier in the Mannar District to Venkalai in the Mannar District up to a depth of three fathoms.

5. All that area of sea along the coast from Venkalai in the Mannar District, to Silaveturai in the Mannar District up to a depth of three fathoms.

6. All that area of sea along the coast from Silavetturai in the Mannar District, to Kundremalai Point in the Puttalam District up to a depth of three fathoms.

7. All that area of sea along the coast from Kudermalai Point in the Puttalam District up to a depth of three fathoms including all the Islands adjoining Kalpitiya.

8. All that area of sea along the coast surrounding the Islands adjoining the Jaffna Peninsula up to a depth of three fathoms.

SECTION 4

Notifications not reproduced.

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SECTION 12

REGULATIONS

[10,082/10-3-1950.]

1. Every application for a permit for carrying out any operations for taking chanks or for taking chanks in any of the areas specified in column 1 of the First Schedule hereto shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule hereto.

2. Every application for a permit shall be in duplicate and sent through the post under registered cover or deposited in the tender box of the Ministry of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries.

3. Every application for a permit in respect of any chank fishery area shall be accompanied by an application fee of fifty rupees.

4. If an applicant desires permits for carrying out any operations for taking chanks or for taking chanks in more than one fishery area, he shall submit a separate application in respect of every such area.

5. The deposit payable by any person selected by the Director as a person to whom a permit shall be granted in respect of any chank fishery area, shall be the amount specified for that area in column 2 of the First Schedule hereto.

6. The minimum rent payable in respect of any chank fishery area shall be the amount specified for that area in column 3 of the First Schedule hereto.

7. (1) Every permit issued to any person to carry out any operations to take chanks or to take chanks shall be in the form set out in the Third Schedule hereto and subject to the conditions specified therein.

(2) Every permit referred to in paragraph (1) shall be valid for the period specified therein.

8. The Director shall, for the purpose of registration of the vessels used by any permit-holder, keep a book in the form set out in the Fourth Schedule hereto.

9. No permit-holder shall take from any chank fishery area a number of chanks exceeding the amount specified for that area in column 4 of the First Schedule

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hereto ; and no permit-holder shall take a number of chanks less than the amount specified for that area in column 5 of that Schedule.

10. If any stock of chanks taken by a permit-holder is found, after a count thereof has been taken, to contain immature chanks in excess of one *per centum* of the total number of chanks, the permit-holder by or on whose behalf the chanks were taken shall be liable to a penalty calculated at the rate of one hundred rupees for every unit of one *per centum* of immature chanks in excess of one per centum of the total number of chanks. In the calculation of such penalty, any fraction of a unit, in excess of the last complete unit, shall be counted as one unit.

11. Every permit-holder shall, when he has taken the maximum quantity of chanks which he is authorized to take under the permit issued to him, immediately give notice in writing to the Director that such maximum number of chanks has been taken.

12. No permit-holder shall keep the stocks of chanks taken by him in any place other than his enclosure.

13. No permit-holder shall remove any chanks from his enclosure unless—

(1) the chanks have been inspected by the Director or any officer authorized by him in that behalf ;

(2) an application for the removal of the chanks has been made to the Director or any officer authorized by him in the form specified in Part I of the Fifth Schedule herto ; and

(3) the removal of the chanks has been authorized by the Director or such officer by the issue of a licence in the form specified in Part II of the Fifth Schedule hereto.

14. In these regulations, "Director" means the Director of Fisheries.

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FIRST SCHEDULE

1	2	3	4	5
Area	*Amount of Deposit Rs.*	*Minimum Rent Rs.*	*Maximum Quantity of Chanks*	*Minimum Quantity of Chanks*
1. (*a*) All that area of sea along the coast from Devils Point in the Jaffna District, southwards up to the mouth of the Chippu Aru in the Mannar District, up to a depth of three fathoms ..	450 ..	2,250 ..	110,000 ..	90,000
(*b*) All that area of sea along the coast surrounding the Islands of Palativu and Kakerativu in the Palk Bay, up to a a depth of three fathoms ..	450 ..	2,250 ..	110,000 ..	90,000
2. All that area of sea along the coast from the mouth of the Chippu Aru in the Mannar District southwards up to the mouth of the Uylantundi Aru in the Mannar District, up to a depth of three fathoms ..	900 ..	4,500 ..	220,000 ..	180,000
3. All that area of sea along the coast from the mouth of the Uylantundi Aru in the Mannar District to Talaimannar Pier in the Mannar District up to a depth of three fathoms ..	1,350 ..	6,750 ..	330,000 ..	270,000
4. All that area of sea along the coast from Talaimannar Pier in the Mannar District to Vankalai in the Mannar District, up to a depth of three fathoms ..	1,800 ..	9,000 ..	440,000 ..	360,000
5. All that area of sea along the coast from Venkalai in the Mannar District to Silavatturai in the Mannar District, up to a depth of three fathoms ..	1,800 ..	9,000 ..	440,000 ..	360,000

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1 Area	2 Amount of Deposit Rs:	3 Minimum Rent Rs.	4 Maximum Quantity of Chanks	5 Minimum Quantity of Chanks
6. All that area of sea along the coast from Silavatturai in the Mannar District to Kudremalai Point in the Puttala District, up to a depth of three fathoms ..	900 ..	4,500 ..	220,000 ..	180,000
7. All that area of sea along the coast from Kudremalai Point in the Puttalam District to Talavillu in Kalpitiya in the Puttalam District, up to a detph of three fathoms including all Islands adjoining Kalpitiya ..	450 ..	2,250 ..	110,000 ..	90,000
8. All that area of sea along the coast surrounding the Islands adjoining the Jaffna Peninsula up to a depth of three fathoms ..	900 ..	4,500 ..	220,000 ..	180,000

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 1)

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

1. Name of applicant :————.
   Address :————.
   Area tendered for :————.
2. Whether individual, partnership or company :————.
3. Whether new entrant to the chank trade or not :————.
4. If not a new entrant to the chank trade—
   (1) The quantity of chanks exported annually for the last five years :—
   (*a*)
   (*b*)
   (*c*)
   (*d*)
   (*e*)
   (2) Where exported to :————.
   (3) Price realised per thousand chanks :————.
   (*a*) First grade per thousand :————.
   (*b*) Second grade per thousand :————.
   (*c*) Inferior grade per thousand :————.
5. Number of divers :————.
   (*a*) previously employed :————.
   (*b*) intended to be employed :————.
6. Nationality and residence of divers :————.

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7. Number of vessels and size of each in possession for chank diving :————.

8. Amount of rent tendered :————.

I, the undersigned, declare all the above particulars to be true and tender in a sum of Rupees ———— for the right of taking chanks in the area for a period of ———— months dating from ————, 19—, to————, 19—.

————,
Signature of Applicant.

Date :————.

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Regulation 7)

FORM OF PERMIT

———— of ———— is hereby exclusively permitted to take not more than ———— mature chanks during the period commencing on ———— and ending on ———— within the area ————.

This permit is subject to the provisions of the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, as amended by the Chanks Amendment Act, No. 12 of 1948, and the regulations made thereunder.

————,
Director of Fisheries.

Date :————.

Conditions of the Permit

1. The permit-holder shall surrender this permit to the Director of Fisheries within ten days of the date of expiry of the period for which this permit is issued.

2. The permit-holder shall, on demand made in that behalf by any officer authorised by the Director of Fisheries, produce this permit for inspection.

3. If this permit is lost, a duplicate shall be issued on the application of the permit-holder and on the payment of twenty rupees.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Regulation 8)

REGISTERED OF VESSELS

1. Name of owner :————.
2. Name of Permit-holder :————.
3. Area for which permit is granted :————.
4. Period for which permit is granted :————.
5. Type of vessel and construction :————.
6. Type of wood :————.
7. Overall length of vessel :————.
8. Beam of vessel :————.
9. Depth of vessel :————.
10. Distinguishing marks, if any :————.
11. Registration number issued by the Director of Fisheries for the year 19 :————.

————,
Director of Fisheries.

Place :————.

Date :————.

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FIFTH SCHEDULE

PART I

(Regulation 13)

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE TO TRANSPORT CHANKS

I, ——— of ——— do hereby apply for a licence to transport ——— chanks from ——— to ———.

I, ———, do hereby declare that the total number of chanks taken by me since the commencement of chank fishing is ———.

———,
Signature

Date :———.

PART II

LICENCE TO TRANSPORT CHANKS

——— of ——— is hereby authorized to transport ——— chanks from ——— to ———.

This licence is valid until ———.

———,
Signature.

Date :———.

[10,713/17-9-1954.]

SECTION 18

NOTIFICATIONS

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 18 of the Chanks Ordinance (No. 18 of 1890,) as amended by the Chanks (Amendment) Act, No. 12 of 1948, and modified by the Proclamation published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, I, Vallipuram Nalliah, Acting Minister of Commerce, Trade and Fisheries, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, do by this Notification—

(*a*) appoint the rate set out in the Schedule hereto as the rate of royalty to be levied and paid on all chanks of the description set out in that Schedule, being chanks entered for exportation ; and

(*b*) rescind the Notification under the aforesaid section published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,482 of December 29, 1952.

V. NALLIAH,
Acting Minister of Commerce,
Trade and Fisheries.

Colombo, 15th September, 1954.

SCHEDULE

Description of Chanks	Unit	Royalty Rs. c.
Chanks mixed or of any particular variety ..	per 1,000	75 0

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[6048/14-4-1905.]

It is hereby notified that the Governor in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by sub-section 2 of section 18 of the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, has appointed the Port of Pukulam in the Northern Province, as from and after the First day of April, 1905, to be a port from which chanks shall be exported.

[6962/23-8-1918.]

It is hereby notified that the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers in him vested by section 18 (2) of the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, has been pleased to appoint the Port of Talaimannar as a port from which chanks may be exported.

[7749/6-12-1929.]

The Governor in Council does hereby under section 18 (2) of the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, appoint the port of Mannar as a port from which chanks may be exported.

SECTION 18 (2)

NOTIFICATION

[10,070/3-2-1950.]

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 18 (2) of the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, as amended by Act No. 12 of 1948, and modified by the Proclamation published in Gazette No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, I, Ganapathipillai Gangesar Ponnambalam, Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries, do by this Notification appoint Colombo as a port from which dead chanks, that is to say, chanks which are empty, clean and dry, may be exported.

G. G. PONNAMBALAM,
Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries.

Colombo, January 30, 1950.

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SECTION 21

NOTIFICATION

[8889/20-3-1942.]

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 21 of the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, I, Andrew Caldecott, Governor of Ceylon, do with the advice of the Minister for Health, by this notification—

(1) declare each place specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto to be a chank fishery camp for the purpose of a chank fishery ;

(2) prescribe the period specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of that Schedule to be in each year the period of the fishery for which each such camp is established ;

(3) appoint the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, to be the camp superintendent of each such camp ; and

(4) rescind the notification made under section 21 of the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, and published in Gazette No. 8,118 of May 3, 1935.

A. CALDECOTT,
Governor.

Colombo, March 16, 1942.

SCHEDULE

I	II
The foreshore between Vankalai-aru on the north and Aruvi-aru on the south The foreshore between Koothanthoddam in Salapathurai village on the north and Iranaiodai in Kondaichchi village on the south	February 1 to
The foreshore of Kanchankalli and Upputharavai up to 500 yards to the north of the northern limit of the Sanitary Board town of Pesalai The foreshore of Mineravadi .. .. The foreshore of St. Pedro .. .. The foreshore of Kidaveddithoppu .. The foreshore of Usimookanthurai ..	February 1 to September 15
The foreshore of Iluppaikadavai .. .. The foreshore of Paddiadi .. .. The foreshore of Moonrampiddi .. .. The foreshore of Thevanpiddi	January 1 to December 31

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SECTION 22

REGULATIONS IN RESPECT OF THE CHANK FISHERY IN THE DISTRICT OF MANNAR

PRELIMINARY

1. In these regulations—

"Sanitary Authority" means the Medical Officer of Health of the Northern Province or other Medical Officer specially appointed by the Director of Health Services or any officer acting under the directions whether special or general of such Medical Officer.

[8037/16-3-1934.]

"camp" means any Chank Fishery Camp in the District of Mannar declared by notification under section 5 of the Ordinance.

"Camp Superintendent" means the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, or any officer acting under his directions whether special or general.

2. No person shall obstruct the Camp Superintendent or the Sanitary Authority or any member of their respective staffs acting under their directions whether special or general.

SITES

3. No site within the camp limits shall be occupied for the erection of any boutique, hut, tent, or other building or enclosure, without a permit from the Camp Superintendent, obtained by the Sammaddi or other person in charge of the fishing crew proposing to use such site.

4. No person engaged in chank fishing shall reside or store chanks in any place other than the area appointed therefor by the Camp Superintendent from time to time.

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WATER SUPPLY

5. No person engaged in chank fishing shall for any purpose use or attempt to use any private well or tank or any well or tank specially reserved for any religious institution.

6. (1) The Sanitary Authority may at any time inspect any vessel in which water is brought to the camp or any vessel in which water is stored in the camp.

(2) It shall be the duty of the owner or the person in actual possession of any such vessel to cause such vessel to be cleaned, scrubbed, or otherwise rendered fit for use as directed by the Sanitary Authority.

7. (1) It shall be lawful for the Camp Superintendent by notice exhibited on the spot, to close any well or other source of water supply within the camp condemned as unfit or in any way harmful to the public health by the Sanitary Authority.

(2) It shall be an offence for any person to use any well or source so closed.

LATRINES

8. It shall be the duty of every Sammaddi to construct for the use of his crew at his own expense one or more latrines of such type as may be specified, and on such sites as may be selected for the purpose, by the Sanitary Authority.

9. (1) No person shall use for offices of nature any place other than a latrine so constructed and approved.

(2) All latrines shall be kept clean and in a sanitary conditions to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

GENERAL SANITATION

10. It shall be lawful for the Sanitary Autrority to enter into or upon any building, yard, or premises within the camp for the purpose of ascertaining whether such building, yard, or premises are kept in a sanitary condition.

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11. All refuse, rubbish, dirt, filth, sweepings, and the like shall be deposited in dust-bins or other suitable receptacles by the occupier of every building, and shall be removed daily beyond the limits of the camp and buried or otherwise disposed of to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

12. No hut or enclosure or any part of it used as a store house for chanks shall be used for cooking or sleeping.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE

13. Every person suffering from any infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease shall forthwith report the fact or cause it to be reported to the officer of the Sanitary Department stationed at the camp or to the nearest headman, and it shall be the duty of every owner, occupier, tenant, lessee, or other resident of a building where such disease occurs to report such occurrence to the Sanitary Authority or the nearest headman.

14. Every medical practitioner or person professing to treat, or attending on, persons suffering from any of the above-mentioned diseases, shall forthwith report the fact to the Sanitary Authority or the nearest headman.

15. It shall be lawful for the Sanitary Authority, or the headman of the area at the request of the Sanitary Authority, to cause the responsible Sammaddi to remove any person suffering from any of the aforesaid diseases to the hospital or other place of observation for such period as may be deemed necessary.

16. It shall be lawful for the Sanitary Authority, or the headman of the area at the request of the Sanitary Authority, to cause any contact to be removed to any specified place for observation or to be kept under surveillance.

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17. (1) It shall be lawful for the Sanitary Authority, or the headman of the area at the request of the Sanitary Authority to cause any house or building where any of the aforesaid diseases has occurred or is suspected to have occurred, to be disinfected together with all the contents thereof.

(2) No person shall remove any article from any such building or house until the aforesaid process of disinfection has been carried out.

18. It shall not be lawful for any person to conceal or remove, or aid in the removal of, or suppress information regarding, any person suffering from any infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease.

19. Whenever it is reported by the Sanitary Authority that an infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease is prevalent in an area, it shall be lawful for the Camp Superintendent to stop all chank fishing operations in that area and, in any case where he deems it necessary, to order all persons to leave all camps in that area and to prescribe the route and the mode of conveyance for their departure.

SECTION 29

RULE

[7749/6-12-1929.] From the thirty-first day of January to the thirtieth day of April each year, it shall be lawful to fish for, dive for, and collect chanks within such part of the area specified in the Schedule hereto as is for the time being marked by buoys placed by the Marine Biologist.

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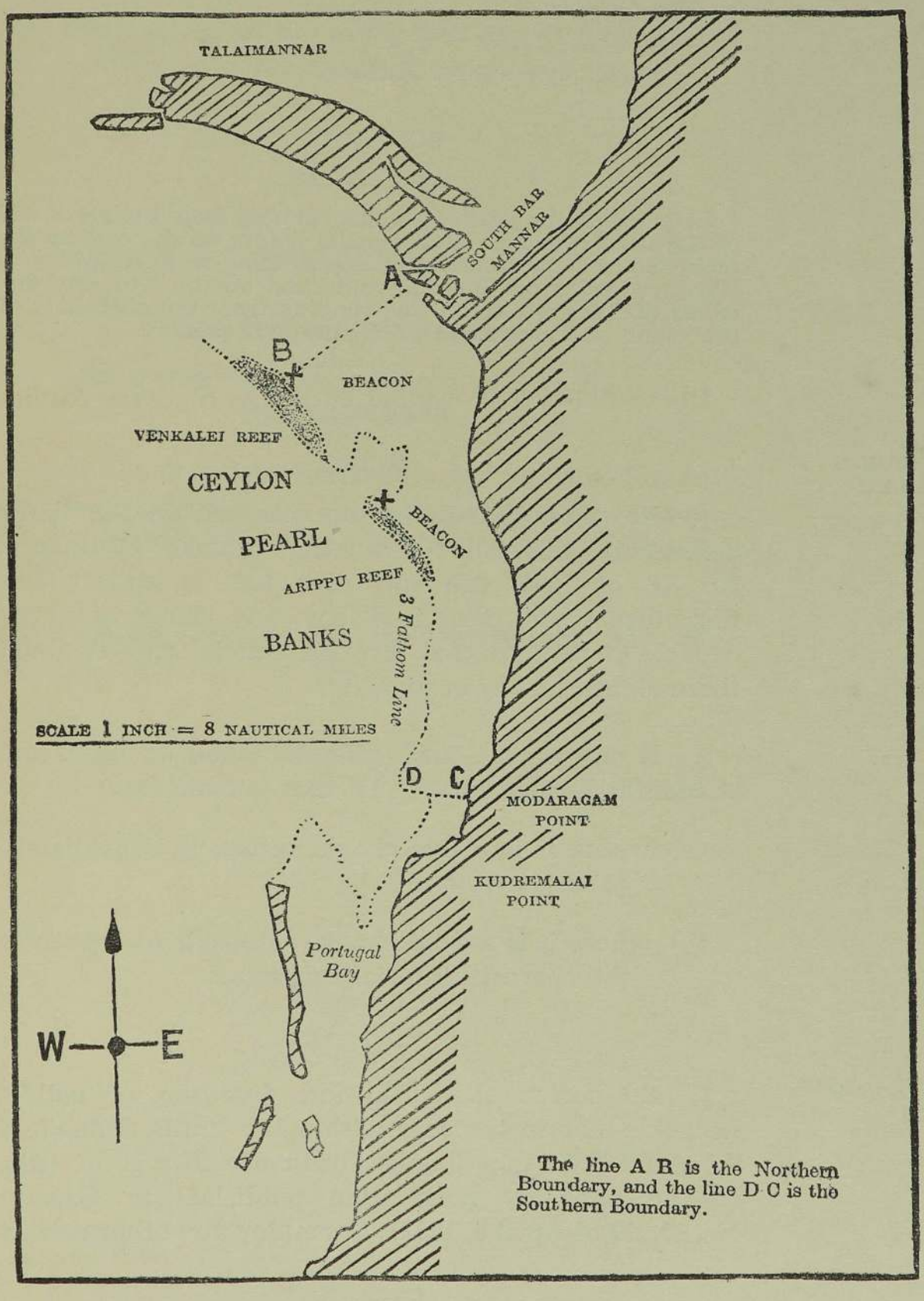
SCHEDULE

The area lying to the east of the Venkalei and Arippu reefs and the 3-fathom line and bounded on the north by a line drawn from South Bar Mannar to Venkalei Reef Beacon and on the south by a line drawn from Modaragam Point to the 3-fathom line *vide* plan attached.



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NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieut-Governor in Executive Council, by virtue of the powers in him vested by proviso (b) of section 24 of the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, has exempted from the operation of the said Ordinance the portion of the sea within the limits set out in the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

PORTUGAL BAY

Bounded on the north by a line running from the north end of Karativu island to Kudiraimalai point ; on the east by the mainland ; on the south by a line running from Kalpitiya to Karativu point on the mainland ; and on the west by the island of Karativu and a line running from the south end of the island of Karativu to the island of Eramativu.

SECTION 24 (1)

[9800/21-11-1947.]

RULES

1. No person shall, in the seas within the limits defined in Schedule B to the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, fish for, dive for, or collect any immature chank, that is to say, any chank of a size capable of being passed through a metal ring two and three-eighth inches in diameter.

2. If any person inadvertently taken an immature chank (as defined in rule 1), that person shall—

(*a*) where it is a live chank, return it immediately to the sea ; and

(*b*) where it is a dead chank, deliver it forthwith to the nearest Fisheries Inspector.

[10,382/9-4-1952.]

1. No person shall fish for, dive for, or collect beche-de-mer in the seas within the limits defined in Schedule B to the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, (as amended by notification published in Gazette No. 10,379 of April 4, 1952), or employ any other person

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to fish for, dive for, or collect beche-de-mer in such seas except under the authority of a licence issued in that behalf by the Director of Fisheries or an officer authorized by him in writing.

2. Every licence issued under rule 1—

(*a*) shall be substantially in the form set out in the Schedule hereto ; and

(*b*) shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

SCHEDULE

THE CHANKS ORDINANCE

LICENCE TO FISH FOR, DIVE FOR OR COLLECT BECHE-DE-MER

—— of —— is hereby licensed to fish for, dive for, or collect beche-de-mer in the seas within the limits defined in Schedule B to the Chanks Ordinance No. 18 of 1890.

This licence expires on the thirty-first day of December, 195 .

Director of Fisheries.

Date : ————.

31 D——RR 19479 (12/66)

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CHAPTER 214

PEARL FISHERIES

THE PEARL FISHERIES ORDINANCE

SECTIONS 5 AND 14

Notification not reproduced

SECTION 11

Regulations not reproduced

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CHAPTER 215

WHALING

THE WHALING ORDINANCE

SECTION 2

No Orders

SECTION 10

The Whaling Regulations, 1937

1. These regulations may be cited as the Whaling Regulations, 1937. [8296/18-6-1937.]

2. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

"the Ordinance" means the Whaling Ordinance ; [9848/31-3-1948.]

"whale fishery inspector" means the person appointed to be or to act as a whale fishery inspector.

3. (1) Every application for a licence under the Ordinance shall be in the form set out in Schedule A hereto.

(2) Every applicant shall in addition satisfy the Marine Biologist that he possesses or commands sufficient working capital to ensure the proper conduct of the operations for which the licence is required.

4. (1) Every application for a licence authorizing the use of a vessel for the purpose of taking whales shall be accompanied by a fee of one thousand rupees.

(2) Every applicant for a licence authorizing the use of a vessel or factory for the purpose of treating whales shall be accompanied by a fee of two thousand rupees.

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5. Every licence shall be in such one of the forms set out in Schedule B hereto as may be appropriate to the purpose for which the licence is required.

6. (1) For the purposes of section 3 of the Ordinance—

(*a*) a sperm whale shall be deemed to be immature, if it is of a length less than 25 feet;

(*b*) a blue whale shall be deemed to be immature, if it is of a length less than 60 feet;

(*c*) a fin whale shall be deemed to be immature, if it is of a length less than 50 feet.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation the length of a whale shall be the length measured from the tip of the snout to the notch between the flukes of the tail.

7. (1) No person shall appropriate any derelict whale of which he may be entitled to take possession by virtue of section 9 (1) of the Ordinance unless he has, within 24 hours of discovering the whale, given notice of his intention to appropriate the whale, to the chief headman of the division in which the whale is found.

(2) Every person who has appropriated a derelict whale in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this regulation shall—

(*a*) within such time as may be fixed by the chief headman of the division in which the whale was found, and in a manner that does not amount to a nuisance, dispose of the whole carcase of the whale without waste; and

(*b*) pay to the Marine Biologist on demand, as royalty, ten *per centum* of the commercial value of the whale, as determined by the whale fishery inspector.

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SHEDULE A

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LICENCE

THE WHALING ORDINANCE

Application for Licence

To : The Marine Biologist,
Colombo.

1. Name of applicant :————.
Nationality of applicant :————.
Description of applicant :————.
Address of applicant :————.

2. Whether applicant is acting on behalf of a private company, firm, or limited company :————.

*3. If the applicant is acting on behalf of a private company or firm, the full name, nationality, description, and address of each partner, and if acting on behalf of a limited company, the full name, nationality, description, and address of each director :—

————
————
————.

*4. If application is for a licence authorizing the use of a vessel for the purpose of taking whales, the name of the vessel :————.

*5. If application is for a licence authorizing the use of a vessel for the purpose of treating whales :—

(1) Name of vessel :————.

(2) Number, type and capacity of all open and pressure boilers to be used for the purpose of treating whales on the vessel :————.

(3) Carrying capacity of all tanks and barrels on the vessel :————.

*6. If application is for a licence authorizing the use of a factory for the purpose of treating whales :—

(1) Situation of the factory :————.

(2) Number, type, and capacity of all open and pressure boilers in the factory :————.

7. Amount of fee forwarded with this application :————.

————,
Signature of Applicant.

Date :————.

* Strike out if inapplicable.

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SCHEDULE B

FORM OF LICENCE AUTHORIZING THE USE OF A VESSEL FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAKING WHALES

THE WHALING ORDINANCE

Licence

No. ——.

Licence is hereby granted to ——— (hereinafter referred to as the licensee) to use the vessel ss. ——— for the purpose of killing, hunting and taking whales within the coastal waters of Ceylon, subject to the provisions of the Whaling Ordinance, and to the regulations made thereunder, and to the following conditions :—

1. This licence is not transferable.

2. The remuneration of the gunners and crew of the whale taking vessel authorized under this licence shall, so far as it is calculated by reference to the results of their work, be calculated by reference to the oil yield and value of the whales, and in such manner as shall exclude remuneration in respect of the following whales the taking of which is prohibited under the Ordinance :—

(*a*) any right whale ;

(*b*) any female whale accompanied by a calf ;

(*c*) any sperm whale of length less than 25 feet ;

(*d*) any blue whale of length less than 60 feet ;

(*e*) any fin whale of length less than 50 feet.

3. The licensee shall not without the sanction of the whale fishery inspector, commence to use the vessel specified in this licence for the purpose of taking whales, until the factory for which that vessel operates is ready to treat immediately such whales as may be taken.

4. The whale fishery inspector may by order in writing prohibit the licensee from using the vessel in this licence for the purpose of taking whales, if in his opinion the further taking of whales would lead to a wastage of whales or whale products.

This licence shall take effect from the ——— day of ——— and unless previously cancelled shall continue in force until the ——— day of ———.

(Sgd.) ———,
Marine Biologist.

———, 19—.

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FORM OF LICENCE AUTHORIZING THE USE OF A VESSEL OR FACTORY FOR THE PURPOSE OF TREATING WHALES

THE WHALING ORDINANCE

Licence

No. ——.

Licence is hereby granted to ———— (hereinafter referred to as the licensee) *to use the vessel ss. ———— or *the land factory situated at ———— for the purpose of treating whales, subject to the provisions of the Whaling Ordinance, and to the regulations made thereunder, and to the following conditions :—

1. This licence is not transferable.

2. The licensee shall maintain in a manner to be approved by the Marine Biologist a record of his operations during the period of his licence, and shall on or before the date of the termination of this licence forward a certified copy of such record to the Marine Biologist. Such record shall state *inter alia* the following particulars :—

(*a*) in respect of each whale treated in the vessel or factory specified herein, details as to—

(i) date and place of taking ;

(ii) species and sex ;

(iii) length measured from the tip of the snout to the notch between the flukes of the tail if the whale is taken out of the water, or estimated length if cut up in the water ;

(iv) length and sex, if ascertainable, of any foetus present ;

(v) contents of stomach if ascertainable ;

(*b*) (i) the number and description of whales treated in the vessel or factory specified herein ;

(ii) the number of gallons of oil of each grade obtained ;

(iii) the quantity of baleen obtained ;

(iv) the quantity of meal obtained ;

(v) the quantity of guano manufactured ;

(vi) the nature and quantity of any other products obtained.

3. The licensee shall equip the vessel or factory specified herein with plant of a type approved by the Marine Biologist for the extraction of oil from blubber, flesh and bones of whales, and shall keep the plant in good order and efficiently operated.

4. (1) Except in the case of a whale or part of a whale intended to be used for human food, the licensee shall extract oil, by boiling or otherwise from all blubber and from the head and tongue and from the tail as far forward as the outer opening of the lower intestine.

(2) In the case of a land factory the licensee shall make adequate arrangements for utilizing all residue left after the extraction of oil.

* Strike out if inapplicable.

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5. The number of flenched whale carcases waiting to be treated at any one time in the vessel or factory specified herein shall not exceed twelve.

*6. If there is in force, in respect of the vessel specified herein, a licence authorizing that vessel to be used for the purpose of taking whales, no pressure boilers on that vessel shall be used for the storage of oil until the taking of whales under that licence has ceased.

*7. The licensee shall not moor whales in any bay or anchorage adjacent to the land factory specified herein without the permission in writing of the whale fishery inspector.

This licence shall take effect from the ——— day of ——— and unless previously cancelled shall continue in force until the ——— day of ———, 19—.

(Sgd.) ———,
Marine Biologist.

* Strike out if inapplicable.

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TITLE XXVII—FOOD AND DRUGS

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CHAPTER 216

FOOD AND DRUGS

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

SECTIONS 9 AND 49

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (No. 5) REGULATIONS, 1952

[10,490/23-1-1953.]

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Food and Drugs (No. 5) Regulations 1952, and shall come into force on such date as may be appointed by the Minister by Order published in the Gazette. *

(2) These regulations shall apply in every administrative area.

PART I

Packing and Sale, etc., of Scheduled Articles

2. On or after the expiry of a period of three months reckoned from the date on which these regulations come into force (hereinafter referred to as the "appointed date"), no person shall carry on at any premises the business of packing any scheduled article unless, for the time being, that person is registered as a packer under these regulations (hereinafter referred to as a "registered packer") and he is authorized under these regulations to carry on such business at those premises :

Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to—

(i) any person (other than a manufacturer) who carries on, and to any premises at which is carried on, the business of packing a scheduled article consisting of tea, solely for the purpose of export or intended solely for export ; or

* March 1, 1953. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,490 of January 23, 1953.

33 D——RR 19479 (12/66)

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(ii) any manufacturer and the premises at which he manufactures tea.

3. On or after the expiry of a period of three months reckoned from the appointed date, no registered packer shall pack—

(*a*) any scheduled article consisting of tea, except into a container which is labelled in accordance with the requirements specified in Part II of the Second Schedule ; or

(*b*) into a container labelled as aforesaid, any article other than a scheduled article consisting of tea of the composition and quality specified in Part I of that Schedule.

4. On or after the expiry of a period of three months reckoned from the appointed date, no registered packer shall pack—

(*a*) any scheduled article consisting of a mixture of tea and any other substance, except into a container which is labelled in accordance with the requirements specified in Part II of the Third Schedule ; or

(*b*) into a container labelled as aforesaid, any article other than a scheduled article consisting of a mixture of tea and any other substance of the composition and quality specified in Part I of that Schedule.

5. On or after the expiry of a period of three months reckoned from the appointed date, no person shall sell, despatch or deliver to any purchaser, broker, agent or distributor any scheduled article consisting of tea, unless that article is of the composition and quality specified in Part I of the Second Schedule.

6. On or after the expiry of a period of three months reckoned from the appointed date, no person (including a manufacturer) shall sell, despatch or deliver to any purchaser, broker, agent or distributor any scheduled article consisting of tea packed in a container, unless such article has been packed by a

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registered packer and also such container is labelled in accordance with the requirements specified in Part II of the Second Schedule :

Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply where the quantity of the article packed is in excess of ten pounds avoirdupois in weight or where the article is packed for the purpose of export or is intended for export and is actually exported, whatever its weight may be or where the article is packed by a manufacturer in his factory and is sold or issued free to his employees.

7. On or after the expiry of a period of three months reckoned from the appointed date, no person shall sell, despatch or deliver to any purchaser, broker, agent or distributor any scheduled article consisting of a mixture of tea and any other substance, unless that article is—

(*a*) of the composition and quality specified in Part I of the Third Schedule ; and

(*b*) packed by a registered packer, in a container which is labelled in accordance with the requirements specified in Part II of that Schedule.

PART II

Registered Packers

8. (1) Every person who desires to be registered as a packer may make an application in that behalf to the appropriate competent authority. The application shall be in the form specified in Part I of the Fourth Schedule.

(2) Every applicant for registration as a packer shall furnish to the appropriate competent authority all such information as it may require for the purpose of enabling it to dispose of the application.

9. (1) Save as hereinafter provided, the appropriate competent authority shall, upon the receipt of an application for registration as a packer, register the applicant as a packer.

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(2) The appropriate competent authority may refuse to register any person as a packer if he is a person whose registration as a packer was previously cancelled under these regulations.

(3) No person shall be registered as a packer except upon payment of a fee of twenty rupees.

(4) The registration of any person as a packer under these regulations shall be valid for a period of twelve months commencing on such date as may be specified in the certificate of registration issued under regulation 10.

10. Upon the registration of any person as a packer, the appropriate competent authority shall issue to that person a certificate of registration in the form specified in Part II of the Fourth Schedule, on which shall be stated his name and the premises at which he is authorized to carry on business as a packer. Such certificate or certified copy thereof shall be kept exhibited in a conspicuous position at the premises named therein.

11. (1) The appropriate competent authority shall keep a register of all registered packers and shall enter or cause to be entered therein the following particulars relating to each such packer, namely, his name, the premises at which he is authorized to carry on business as a packer and the numbers and dates of the certificates of registration, if any, issued to him under the Business Names Ordinance (Chapter 149) or the Trade Marks Ordinance (Chapter 150).

(2) Every registered packer shall forthwith inform the appropriate competent authority in writing of any circumstance or event which affects the accuracy of any entry in the register relating to himself and shall at the same time forward or deliver to that authority his certificate of registration.

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(3) Upon the receipt of any information furnished by a registered packer under paragraph (2), the appropriate competent authority may make, or cause to be made, such amendments in the register and in the certificate of registration of that packer as may be necessary and shall return the certificate to the registered packer.

12. The appropriate competent authority may cancel the registration of any person as a packer upon a second or subsequent conviction of such person for a breach of any of the provisions of any regulation in this Part or in Part I.

13. (i) Every registered packer shall—

(*a*) keep and maintain, in such form as may be approved by the appropriate competent authority for the purpose, such records or registers relating to his business as that authority may by notice require him to maintain;

(*b*) furnish to that authority such returns or other information relating to his business as that authority may from time to time by notice require him to furnish.

(ii) Except as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of these regulations or except with the registered packer's written permission, no person appointed under or employed by the competent authority shall divulge or communicate to any person the name or identity of any registered packer by whom returns or other information has been furnished under the preceding sub-clause, or the contents of any such return, or any such information.

14. Every return made under this Part shall be verified by a declaration to the effect that the particulars contained therein are true and accurate.

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PART III

Interpretation

15. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Food and Drugs Act;

"appropriate competent authority" has the meaning assigned to it by section 40 of the Act;

"authorized officer" has the meaning assigned to it by section 40 of the Act;

"container" has the same meaning as is the Act;

"export" means export out of Ceylon.

"extraneous matter" means any substance other than tea, and includes any waste product;

"manufacturer" means a person who manufactures tea at a tea factory and includes asy person in lawful possession of a tea factory, whether as owner or lessee or usufructuary mortgagee;

"mixture" does not include a liquid;

"Schedule" means a Schedule to these regulations;

"scheduled article" means any article of food specified in the First Schedule;

"sell" includes the act of exposing or offering for sale or depositing in any place for the purposes of sale;

"substance" includes any extraneous matter;

"tea" means the product, other than a waste product, manufactured by the recognised trade processes from the leaves, leaf-buds and immature stalk of the species *Camellia Thea, Link,* otherwise known as *Thea sinensis,* Linn.;

"tea-plant" means the plant of the species *Camellia Tea,* Link otherwise knows as *Thea sinensis,* Linn.;

"waste product" means sweeping, red leaf, fluff, mature stalk or any other product of the tea-plant (not being tea), which is obtained from the manufacture of tea.

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FIRST SCHEDULE

1. Tea.

2. Any mixture of tea any other substance.

SECOND SCHEDULE

PART I

COMPOSITION AND QUALITY OF TEA

The composition and quality of tea shall be as follows:—

(1) (*a*) The extract obtained by boiling it in closed vessel fitted with a steam condenser (so that no liquid is lost) with one hundred parts by weight of distilled water for one hour must not be less than thirty *per centum;*

(*b*) The ash obtained by incinerating it in a porcelain crucible must not be more than seven per centum or less than four *per centum;*

(*c*) The portion of the ash soluble in boiling distilled water, called the "soluble ash" must not be less than three *per centum;*

The above percentages are to be calculated on the weight of tea dried for three hours in a water bath with the water kept briskly boiling.

(2) Its copper content must not be more than 150 parts per million.

(3) It must not have been deprived in any measure of its proper quality, strength or virtue by exposure, age, steeping, decoction or otherwise; and

(4) It must not contain any suprious, exhausted, decayed or mouldy tea or any extraneous matter except that, in case it should contain any quantity or proportion of extraneous matter, the presence of such quantity or proportion is an unavoidable consequence of the process of manufacture.

PART II

LABELLING OF CONTAINERS CONTAINING TEA

The container must have attached thereto or printed thereon a label—

(*a*) which contains a clear, true and adequate description English, Sinhalese and Tamil, of its contents, being a description consisting of the name "Tea" or of a name combining the word "Tea" with any fancy or descriptive name; and [10,510/20-3-1953.]

(*b*) which clearly states in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, the name of the registered packer by whom the contents were packed, or upon which is clearly reproduced an exact replica of the registered packer's trade mark, if any, in respect of which a certificate of registration has been issued to him under section 15 of the Trade Marks Ordinance (Chapter 150). [10,510/20-3-1953.]

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THIRD SCHEDULE

PART I

COMPOSITION AND QUALITY OF AN ARTICLE OF FOOD CONSISTING OF A MIXTURE OF TEA AND ANY OTHER SUBSTANCE

The mixture must contain tea which conforms to all the requirements relating to composition and quality specified in Part I of the Second Schedule, other than the requirement that it must not contain any extraneous matter.

PART II

LABELLING OF CONTAINERS CONTAINING A MIXTURE OF TEA AND ANY OTHER SUBSTANCE

The container must have attached thereto or printed thereon a label—

(*a*) which contains a clear, true and adequate description of its contents, being a description consisting of a name combining the word "Tea" with any fancy or descriptive name printed in type of the same size and colour as the letters of the word "Tea" and indicating that the contents are a mixture of tea and another substance ; and

(*b*) which clearly states, in addition to the particulars referred to in paragraph (*b*) of Part II of the Second Schedule, the true percentages of tea and such other substance present in the mixture.

The description and particulars shall be set out in English Sinhalese and Tamil.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

PART I

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Application for registration as a Packer under Regulation 8 (1) of the Food and Drugs (No. 5) Regulations 1952

To : The Competent Authority
Administrative Area

I/We hereby apply for registration as a packer under the above regulation.

The name under which I/We wish to be so registered is ——— and I/We propose to carry on the business of packing Tea*/a mixture of Tea and* ——— at ———.
(address of premises)

* The above name and address have been registered in the Register of Business Names kept under the Business Names Ordinance and Certificate bearing No. ——— and date ——— has been issued to me/us by the Registrar of Business Names/*have not been registered in the Register of Business Names kept under the Business Names Ordinance.

* My/Our trade mark has been registered in the Register of Trade Marks kept under the Trade Marks Ordinance and Certificate bearing No. ——— and date ——— has been issued to me/us by the Registrar of Trade Marks and the containers I/We pack will carry this trade mark.

Sgd. ———.

Date ———.

* Delete whichever is inapplicable.

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PART II

FOOD AND DRUGS

Certificate of Registration under Regulation 10 of the Food and Drugs (No. 5) *Regulations, 1952*

To ————

I hereby certify that your name has been registered as a Packer of Tea/a mixture of Tea and ———— in the Register of Packers for the Administrative Area ———— and you are authorized to carry on business as a Packer at ———— for a period of twelve months commencing on ————.

Sgd. ————,
Competent Authority.

Administrative Area : ————.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (No. 6) REGULATIONS, 1955

1. These regulations may be cited as the Food and Drugs (No. 6) Regulations, 1955, and shall come into operation on such date (hereinafter referred to as the "appointed date") as may be appointed by the Minister by Order published in the Gazette. *

[10,854/28-10-1955.]

2. These regulations shall apply in every administrative area.

PART I

Licensing of Dealers in Drugs

3. On and after the expiry of a period of three months reckoned from the appointed date, no person shall sell any drugs other than those specified in the First Schedule hereto except under the authority of a licence granted under regulation 5 (1). Every person so licensed is hereinafter referred to as a "licensed dealer."

4. (1) Every person desirous of obtaining a licence to sel drugs shall make an application in that behalf to the Director. Every such application shall be in the form set out in Part I of the Second Schedule hereto.

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* November 1, 1955 : *Vide* Gazette No. 10,854 of October 28, 1955.

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(2) Every applicant for a licence to sell drugs shall furnish to the Director all such information as he may require for the purpose of enabling him to dispose of the application.

5. (1) The Director shall, upon receipt of an application for a licence to sell drugs, issue a licence to the applicant :

Provided, however, that the Director may refuse to issue a licence to any person whose previous licence was revoked under regulation 10.

(2) No person shall be licensed to sell drugs except upon payment of a fee of twenty-five rupees.

6. Every licence issued by the Director under these regulations shall—

(*a*) be substantially in the form specified in Part II of the Second Schedule hereto, and

(*b*) be valid for a period of twelve months reckoned from the date specified in the licence.

7. The Director shall, on payment of a fee of ten rupees, issue to a licensed dealer a certified copy of his licence.

8. Every licensed dealer shall exhibit in a conspicuous place in the premises at which he sells drugs, the licence issued to him under regulation 5 or a certified copy of such licence issued to him under regulation 7.

9. (1) The Director shall keep a register of all licensed dealers and shall enter or cause to be entered therein the following particulars relating to each licensed dealer, namely, his name, the premises at which he is authorized to sell drugs, the date of issue of the licence issued under regulation 5 and the number and date of the certificate of registration, if any, issued to him under the Business Names Ordinance (Chapter 150).

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(2) Every licensed dealer shall forthwith inform the Director in writing of any circumstance or event which affects the accuracy of any particulars stated by the licensed dealer in the application for a licence to sell drugs and shall at the same time forward or deliver to the Director his licence.

(3) Upon the receipt of any information furnished by a licensed dealer under paragraph (2), the Director may make or cause to be made, such amendments in the register and in the licence of that dealer as may be necessary and shall return the licence to the licensed dealer.

10. The Director may revoke any licence to sell drugs if he is satisfied that the holder thereof has acted in contravention of any of these regulations.

PART II

Standards for Drugs

11. No person shall import into Ceylon, or expose for sale, or sell or deliver to any other person, any drug included in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopoeia, or the International Pharmacopoeia, or the British Pharmaceutical Codex unless such drugs conforms to the descriptions and tests laid down in respect of it in the Pharmacopoeia or Codex in which it is included : Provided, however, that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply to any drug in respect of which different descriptions and tests are laid down in these regulations or in any other written law for the time being in force.

PART III

Proprietary Medicines

12. No person shall import into Ceylon, or expose for sale, or sell or deliver to any other person, any proprietary medicine unless the receptacle containing it bears a label setting out legibly and prominently in Latin, English, Sinhalese or Tamil, the names of the ingredients having therapeutic action.

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PART IV

Fish-Liver Oils

Nature, Substance and Quality

13. No person shall import into Ceylon, or expose for sale, or sell or deliver to any other person, any drug under any name or description specified in column I of the Third Schedule hereto unless it is of the nature, substance and quality specified in the corresponding entry in column II of that Schedule.

Labelling

14. No person shall import into Ceylon, or expose for sale, or sell or deliver to any other person, any drug, under any name or description specified in column I of the Third Schedule hereto unless it is labelled in accordance with the provisions specified in the corresponding entry in column III of that Schedule.

Containers

15. No person shall import into Ceylon, or pack or store or sell, any fish liver oil in any glass container other than a container of amber-coloured glass.

PART V (A)

Biological Preparations

16. No person shall import into Ceylon, or expose or offer for sale, or sell or deliver to any other person, any package containing a biological preparation unless such package bears a label setting out in English, Sinhalese or Tamil—

(*a*) the name of the manufacturer ;

(*b*) the exact name and description of the preparation ; that is to say, the scientific chemical name or the British or International Pharmacopoeial name or the name contained in the British General Medical Council's list of approved names selected by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, or such name and description as may be approved by the Director ;

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(*c*) the exact volume or weight of the contents, or the volume, weight or number of the International or other Standard Units to which the contents correspond or are eqiuvalent;

(*d*) the date of manufacture;

(*e*) the date from which the preparation should no longer be used;

(*f*) the distinctive batch number or other identification mark;

(*g*) the nature and percentage of any antiseptic that may have been added;

(*h*) the precautions necessary for preserving the proprieties of the contents up to the date referred to in paragraph (*e*);

(*i*) in the case of diptheria and tetanus anti-toxic sera—

(i) the number of immunising units contained in any stated volume expressed in terms of the units prescribed by the Therapeutic Substances Regulations made under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925, of the United Kingdom and for the time being in force, or adopted by the National Institute of Health, Washington, United States of America, and

(ii) a statement as to whether the contents consist of natural serum, a solution of anti-toxic globulins, dried natural serum, or died anti-toxic globulins;

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(j) in the case of bacterial vaccines—

(i) the identity and number of organisms per millilitre ; and

(ii) whether or not the content is free from organisms other than those peculiar to the preparation ;

(*k*) in the case of any anti-toxin, whether or not the contents are sterile or contain any free toxin.

17. Where any biological preparation in which the growth of pathological organisms is possible, has been packed for repeated use in containers with stoppers made of rubber or any other material, no person shall import into Ceylon, or expose or offer for sale, or sell or deliver to any other person, such biological preparation unless it contains a sufficient concentration of antiseptic to inhibit bacterial growth.

18. No person shall import into Ceylon, or expose or offer for sale, or sell or deliver to any other person, any biological preparation which does not contain any antiseptic unless such preparation is contained in a container which bears a label upon which is conspicuously printed the following declaration :—

"NO ANTISEPTIC IS PRESENT IN THE CONTENTS OF THIS PACKAGE".

19. No person shall import into Ceylon, or expose or offer for sale, or sell or deliver to any other person, any biological preparation unless it is packed in a clear glass container or in a container specified by the Therapeutic Substances Regulations made under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925, of the United Kingdom and for the time being in force.

PART V (B)

Antibiotics

20. The provisions of paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*h*) of regulation 16 shall apply to every antibiotic drug.

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21. (1) No person shall import into Ceylon, or expose or offer for sale, or sell or deliver to any other person, any antibiotic drug unless—

(*a*) such antibiotic drug is a preparation of Chloramphenicol, Neomycin, Penicillin, Streptomycin, Tyrothricin or of any of their salts or of Tetracyclin or its derivatives ; or

(*b*) the sale of such antibiotic drug has been approved by the Minister by notification published in the Gazette.

(2) Every preparation of Chloramphenicol, Neomycin, Penicillin, Stretomycin, Tyrothricin, or of any of their salts, or of Tetracyclin or its derivatives, shall conform in all respects to the requirements laid down in respect of such preparation in the British Pharmacopoeia, or the United States Pharmacopoeia or the International Pharmacopoeia and shall bear a label stating the Pharmacopoeial requirements to which it conforms.

22. No person shall import into Ceylon, or expose or offer for sale, or sell or deliver to any other person, any antibiotic drug or any preparation claiming to contain any antibiotic drug, as a proprietary medicine unless such drug or preparation conforms to the provisions contained in this Part and in Part III of these regulations.

23. No person shall import into Ceylon, or expose or offer for sale, or sell or deliver to any other person, any antibiotic drug, or any preparation claiming to contain any antibiotic drug, if the amount of the active antibiotic substance present in such drug or as determined by a biological method approved by the competent authority or by a chemical method, differs from the amount stated in the label by more than 10 per centum.

24. (1) Any authorized officer purchasing any antibiotic drug or obtaining a sample of any antibiotic drug with the intention of having it analysed for the purpose of determining its potency, shall, after the purchase has been completed or the sample has been taken,

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immediately place such antibiotic drug or sample thereof in an ice-cooled box, or other receptacle, the temperature of which shall not exceed 4° C until the commencement of the analysis.

(2) The analysis referred to in paragraph (1) shall be commenced within a period of forty-eight hours from the time when the antibiotic drug was purchased or the sample thereof was obtained.

PART VI

Interpretation

25. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Act" means the Food and Drugs Act;

"antibiotic drug" means any drug which is a biological preparation and which contains the metabolic products of one or more types of micro-organisms which are detrimental to the growth of other types of micro-organisms;

"authorized officer" has the same meaning as in the Act;

"biological preparation" means—

(*a*) any drug prepared from animal tissue or animal body fiuid (including blood, lymph or glandular secretion) or produced by the agency of microscopic or ultra-microscopic organisms or ferments in any manner whatsoever, and used for or in relation to the diagnosis, prevention, alleviation, or cure of disease or abnormal conditions in man; or

(*b*) any drug which is a synthetic compound identical with or closely related to any drug enumerated in paragraph (*a*), and which is alleged to have comparable therapeutic uses;

"Director" means the Director of Health Services;

"drug" has the same meaning as in the Act; and

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"proprietary medicine" means any medicine which is prepared from a special formula and issued under the name of the maker, vendor or owner.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 3)

DRUGS WHICH MAY BE SOLD WITHOUT A LICENCE

Alka Seltzer Tablets
Andrews Liver Salt
Anacin Tablets
Angiers Emulsion
Antiphlogestine and any other kaolin preparation or poultice
A. P. C. Tablets
Aspro Tablets
Aspirin Tablets

Beecham Pills
Bile Beans
Bisurated Magnesia Powder
Busurated Magnesia Tablets
Carters Pills
California Syrup of Figs
Camphorated Oil
Castor Oil
Citronella Oil
Cuticura Ointment
D. D. D. Prescription
Dettol
Dextrimaltose
Dinnefords Magnesia
Disprin Tablets
Enos Fruit Salt
Ellimans Embrocation
Epsom Salt
Eskamel Ointment
Essence of Ginger
Essence of Peppermint
Evans Antiseptic Throat Pastilles
Formamint Tablets
Germolene
Gets-It Corn Cure
Glucose Powder
Glycerine—Pure
Glycerine and Black Currant Pastilles
Glycerine and Thymol

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Gripe Water—any brand approved by the Director by notification published in the Gazette.
Iodex—plain and in combination
Irvings Yeast Vite Tablets
Kruschen Salts
Lactogol
Lactose
Lifeguard
Limewater
Liquid Paraffin
Littles Oriental Balm
Listerine
Macleans Stomach Powder or Tablets
Mentholatum
Milk of Magnesia
Milk of Magnesia Tablets
Milton
Mistol
Nostroline
Numotizine
Odol Mouth Wash
Olive Oil
Optrex
Parish's Chemical Food
Peps
Pertussin
Phensic Tablets
Phytodermine Cream
Phytodermine Powder
Propamidine Cream M & B
Rexalls Boric Acid Ointment
Rexalls Embrocation
Rexalls Gripe Mixture
Saccharine Powder
Saccharine Tablets
Saridon
Sirolin
Sloans Liniment
Soda Mint Tablets
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Citrate Tablets
S. T. 37 Solution
Sucrets
T. C. P. Lotion
Thermogene Rub
Tiger Balm
Vapex Inhalant
Vapex Inhaler
Vapex Medicated Rub
Vapex Pastilles

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Vicks Vaporub
Vikelp Tablets
Vitmol Compound
Waterburys Compound
Wintogeno
Zambuk Cream
Zambuk Ointment

SECOND SCHEDULE

PART I

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (NO. 6) REGULATIONS, 1955

Application for a licence to sell drugs

(Regulation 4 (1)

To : The Director of Health Services,
Colombo.

I/WE* hereby apply for a licence to sell drugs under regulation 5 (1) of the Food and Drugs (No. 6) Regulations, 1955.

The name under which I/we* wish to be so licensed is ——— and I/we* propose to carry on the business of selling drugs at ———.

The above name and place of business have been registered in the register of business names kept under the Business Names Ordinance and a certificate bearing No. ——— and date ——— has been issued to me/us* by the Registrar of Business Names*/have not been registered in the register of business names kept under the Business Names Ordinance.

———,
Signature of Applicant.

Date : ———.
* Delete whichever is inapplicable.

PART II

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (NO. 6) REGULATIONS, 1955

Licence to sell drugs

(Regulation 6)

To ;

———,

———.

You are hereby licensed to carry on the business of selling drugs at ——— for a period of twelve months commencing on ———.

———,
Director of Health Services.

Colombo, ———, 19 .

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THIRD SCHEDULE

(REGULATIONS 13 AND 14)

Column I Name of Description	Column II Nature, Substance and Quality	Column III Provisions as to Labelling
Fish-liver oil (other than Cod-liver oil, Halibut-liver oil, and Shark-liver oil)	The oil must be obtained from fresh or suitably preserved livers of fish and must be freed from soild fat by filtration. It must also be free from rancidity. Calciferol may be added to fish-liver oil	The label must bear the word "FISH-LIVER OIL" distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visibe in block letters of the same size, type and colour. It must also contain a statement setting out in international units per gramme the amount of Vitamin D present in the oil and a statement of the amount of Vitamin A in units per gramme present in the oil according to any of the methods of assay of Vitamins A and D described in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopoeia. The method used must be mentioned in the label.
Cod-liver Oil ..	It must comply with the character and tests for Cod-liver oil set out in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopoeia	The label must state the name of the fish from which the oil is obtained—"COD-LIVER OIL" or "HALIBUT-LIVER OIL of HALIBUT OIL" or "SHARK-LIVER OIL"—as the case may be, distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour. In the case of Cod-liver oil and Halibut-liver oil or Halibut oil it must also contain a statement setting out in inter national units per gramme the amount of Vitamin D present in the oil and in the case of Cod-liver oil, Halibut-liver oil or Halibut oil and Shark-liver oil the amount of Vitamin A in units per gramme presentin the oil according to any of the methods of assay of Vitamins A and D described in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopoeia. The methods used must be mentioned in the label. In the case of Shark-liver oil, the label must also bear the words "FOR VITAMIN A THERAPY ONLY"
Halibut-liver Oil or Halibut Oil	It must contain in each gramme not less than 600 international units of antirachitic activity (Vitamin D). In all other respects it must comply with the character and tests for Halibut-liver oil set out in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopoeia	
Shark-liver Oil ..	It must contain in each gramme not less than 16.500 international units of Vitamin A activity in all other respect it must comply with the requirements contained in this Schedule in respect of fish-liver oil	

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SECTIONS 9, 14, AND 49

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (No. 3) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,357/22-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Food and Drugs (No. 3) Regulations, 1951, and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may appoint by order published in the Gazette.*

2. These regulations shall apply in the administrative area of the Colombo Municipal Council.

3. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from any such disease shall take any part in the preparation or handling of food intended for sale or in the sale of such food until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

4. The owner or the person in charge of any room, vehicle, stall or other place where food intended for sale is prepared, stored or handled or where such food is sold or exposed for sale shall not permit any person suffering or has been recently suffering from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease to take part in the preparation, storage, handling or sale of such food until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

5. Where and food is exposed for sale in any stall, vehicle, barrow, basket or tray, the person exposing such food—

(*a*) shall take all necessary steps to ensure that any food placed therein is not absorbed by any cause whatsoever into the material of which such stall, vehicle, barrow, basket or tray is constructed ;

(*b*) shall cause all the surfaces of the stall, vehicle, barrow, basket or tray which may come into contact with such food and all fittings, articles apparatus and utensils used for the purposes of sale to be cleaned daily or as often as it may be necessary to keep them in a clean and sanitary condition.

* March 1, 1952. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,357 of February 22, 1952.

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(c) shall not cause or permit any such food to be wrapped in paper or other material unless such paper or other material is clean and suitable for the purpose having regard to the nature of the food; and

(d) shall take all necessary steps to prevent the risk of contamination of such food by dust, dirt, flies, foul odours or by customers touching such food.

6. Every person engaged in the preparation of food intended for sale shall wash his hands with clean water and soap and brush his finger-nails before commencing the preparation of food and after every visit to the toilet.

7. Every person engaged in the preparation or handling of food intended for sale shall wear clean clothes and the outer garments must be made of washable material.

8. No person engaged in the preparation of food intended for sale shall expectorate within the premises in which the food is being prepared.

9. No person shall use in connection with the preparation of food intended for sale, or the sale of such food, any utensil which is worn out, rusted, corroded or in such a condition that it cannot be rendered clean and sanitary by washing.

10. Every person engaged in the preparation of food intended for sale or in the sale of such food shall cause every utensil used in connection with the preparation or sale to be thoroughly cleaned after use with clean water and soap and where a utensil has been used once such person shall not use it again unless it has been throughly cleaned with clean water and soap.

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11. No person shall use in connection with the preparation or handling of food intended for sale, or the sale of such food, any article or utensil other than an article or utensil which is so constructed and situated that it can be thoroughly cleaned and every such person shall keep every such article or utensil at all times in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair.

12. Every person engaged in the handling of food intended for sale—

(*a*) shall take all necessary precautions to prevent the exposure of such food to dust, dirt, flies or other sources of contamination ;

(*b*) shall cause the inside and covering of any vehicle used for the purpose, the receptacles in which the food is placed and such other parts of the vehicle as come into contact with such food and the implements or apparatus used in the loading and unloading of such food, to be kept clean ; and

(*c*) shall, in case any vehicle used for the purpose is open at the top, back, or sides or if any other commodity is being conveyed in such vehicle, cause such food to be adequately protected by means of a clean cloth, grease-proof paper or other suitable material.

13. No person engaged in the handling of food intended for sale shall—

(*a*) permit any such food to come into contact with the ground ; or

(*b*) if a vehicle is being used for the purpose of handling such food, permit any animal to be conveyed in the part of the vehicle containing such food.

14. (1) No person shall deliver to a purchaser any article of cooked food other than an article entirely enclosed in a tin, jar, receptacle or other container unless such food is wrapped in a clean grease-proof paper :

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Provided that the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in any case where such food is delivered to a purchaser for consumption on the premises where it is delivered.

(2) No person shall use any grease-proof paper for the purpose mentioned in paragraph (1) if such paper has been used previously for a similar purpose.

15. No person shall use for the purpose of wrapping any food sold or exposed for sale, any paper or other material which has been treated with preservative or colouring matter, the addition of which to any article of food is prohibited by any regulation made in that behalf under the Act.

16. Every person who sells or exposes for sale in the open air any cooked or preserved food, or any edible fruits, berries or nuts in portions or from which the natural protective covering has been removed, shall—

(*a*) keep his name and address legibly painted or inscribed in a conspicuous position of the stall, stand, vehicle, basket, tray or other receptacle used by him ;

(*b*) cause the stall, stand, vehicle, basket, tray or other receptacle used by him to be suitably covered over and screened on all sides including the back thereof in such a manner as to prevent the contamination of such food, fruit, berries or nuts by mud, filth, dust or any other substance ;

(*c*) cause every counter, slab, utensil or other article on or in which such food, berries or nuts are placed and all knives, spoons, forks and other implements used in connection with the sale thereof to be thoroughly cleaned after use and to be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition ; and

(*d*) take all necessary steps to prevent the contamination of such food, berries or nuts by flies, dust, dirt or by customers touching such food, berries or nuts.

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17. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Food and Drugs Act;

"food" has the meaning as in the Act;

"handling" means any stage in the transit of food from the place of manufacture or other source of origin to the consumer;

"Minister" means the Miinster of Health and Local Government;

"room" means a shop, cellar, passage or other space forming the whole or part of a building; and

"vehicle" means any railway wagon, motor vehicle or any other means of conveyance but does not include any separate compartment thereof in which food intended for sale for human consumption is not being conveyed.

SECTIONS 9, 14, AND 49

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (No. 3) REGULATIONS, 1955

1. These regulations may be cited as the Food and Drugs (No. 3) Regulations, 1955, and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may appoint by order published in the Gazette.* [10,842/30-9-1955.]

2. These regulations shall apply in all administrative areas other than the administrative area of the Colombo Municipal Council.

3. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from any such disease shall take any part in the preparation or handling of food intended of sale or in the sale of such food until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

4. The owner or the person in charge of any room, vehicle, stall or other place where food intended for sale is prepared, stored or handled or where such food is sold or exposed for sale shall not permit any person

* February 1, 1956. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,882 of January 20, 1956.

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suffering or has been recently suffering from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease to take part in the preparation, storage, handling or sale of such food until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

5. Where any food is exposed for sale in any stall, vehicle, barrow, basket or tray, the person exposing such food—

(*a*) shall take all neecssary steps to ensure that any food placed therein is not absorbed by any cause whatsoever into the material of which such stall, vehicle, barrow, basket or tray is constructed ;

(*b*) shall cause all the surface of the stall, vehicle, barrow, basket or tray which may come into contact with such food and all fittings, articles, apparatus and utensils used for the purposes of sale to be cleaned daily or as often as it may be necessary to keep them in a clean and sanitary condition ;

(*c*) shall not cause or permit any such food to be wrapped in paper or other material unless such paper or other material is clean and suitable for the purpose, having regard to the nature of the food ; and

(*d*) shall take all necessary steps to prevent the risk of contamination of such food by dust, dirt, flies, foul odours or by customers touching such food.

6. Every person engaged in the preparation of food intended for sale shall wash his hands with clean water and soap and brush his finger-nails before commencing the preparation of food and after every visit to the toilet.

7. Every person engaged in the preparation or handling of food intended for sale shall wear clean clothes and the outer garments must be made of washable material.

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8. No person engaged in the preparation of food intended for sale shall expectorate within the premises in which the food is being prepared.

9. No person shall use in connection with the preparation of food intended for sale, or the sale of such food, any utensil which is worn out, rusted, corroded or in such a condition that it cannot be rendered clean and sanitary by washing.

10. Every person engaged in the preparation of food intended for sale or in the sale of such food shall cause every utensil used in connection with the preparation or sale to be thoroughly cleaned after use with clean water and soap and where a utensil has been used once such person shall not use it again unless it has been thoroughly cleaned with clean water and soap.

11. No person shall use in connection with the preparation or handling of food intended for sale, or the sale of such food, any article or utensil other than an article or utensil which is so constructed and situated that it can be thoroughly cleaned and every such person shall keep every such article or utensil at all times in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair.

12. Every person engaged in the handling of food intended for sale—

(*a*) shall take all necessary precautions to prevent the exposure of such food to dust, dirt, flies or other sources of contamination ;

(*b*) shall cause the inside and covering of any vehicle used for the purpose, the receptacles in which the food is placed and such other parts of the vehicle as come into contact with such food and the implements or apparatus used in the loading and unloading of such food, to be kept clean ; and

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(c) shall, in case any vehicle used for the purpose is open at the top, back, or sides or if any other commodity is being conveyed in such vehicle, cause such food to be adequately protected by means of a clean cloth, grease-proof paper or other suitable material.

13. No person engaged in the handling of food intended for sale shall—

(a) permit any such food to come into contact with the ground ; or

(b) if a vehicle is being used for the purpose of handling such food, permit any animal to be conveyed in the part of the vehicle containing such food.

14. (1) No person shall deliver to a purchaser any article of cooked food other than an article entirely enclosed in a tin, jar, receptacle or other container unless such food is wrapped in a clean grease-proof paper :

Provided that the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in any case where such food is delivered to a purchaser for consumption on the premises where it is delivered.

(2) No person shall use any grease-proof paper for the purpose mentioned in paragraph (1) if such paper has been used previously for a similar purpose.

15. No person shall use for the purpose of wrapping any food sold or exposed for sale, any paper or other material which has been treated with preservative or colouring matter, the addition of which to any article of food is prohibited by any regulation made in that behalf under the Act.

16. Every person who sells or exposes for sale in the open air any cooked or preserved food, or any edible fruits, berries or nuts in portions or from which the natural protective covering has been removed, shall—

(a) keep his name and address legibly painted or inscribed in a conspicuous position of the stall, stand, vehicle, basket, tray or other receptacle used by him ;

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(*b*) cause the stall, stand, vehicle, basket, tray or other receptacle used by him to be suitably covered over and screened on all sides including the back thereof in such a manner as to prevent the contamination of such food, fruit, berries or nuts by mud, filth, dust or any other substance ;

(*c*) cause every counter, slab, utensil or other article on or in which such food, berries or nuts are placed and all knives, spoons, forks and other implements used in connection with the sale thereof to be thoroughly cleaned after use and to be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition ; and

(*d*) take all necessary steps to prevent the contamination of such food, berries or nuts by flies, dust, dirt, or by customers touching such food, berries or nuts.

17. In these regulations—

" Act " means the Food and Drugs Act ;

" food " has the meaning as in the Act ;

" handling " means any stage in the transit of food from the place of manufacture or other source of origin to the consumer ;

" Minister " means the Minister of Health ;

" room " means a shop, cellar, passage or other space forming the whole or part of a building ; and

" vehicle " means any railway wagon, motor vehicle or any other means of conveyance but does not include any separate compartment thereof in which food intended for sale for human consumption is not being conveyed.

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SECTIONS 9, 19 AND 49

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (No. 2) REGULATIONS, 1952

[10,357/22-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Food and Drugs (No. 2) Regulations, 1951, and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may appoint by Order published in the Gazette.*

2. These regulations shall apply in the administrative area of the Colombo Municipal Council.

PART I

Condensed Milk

3. No person shall sell or despatch or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent any condensed milk intended for human consumption unless the condensed milk—

(1) is contained in a container which is labelled in the manner prescribed in the First Schedule to these regulations ; and

(2) contains not less than 9.0 *per centum* of milk fat and 31.0 *per centum* of milk solids including milk fat :

Provided that where in any public refreshment room, restaurant, shop or other public premises condensed milk is delivered to a purchaser or other person for consumption on the premises, or where the condensed milk is contained in a tin or other receptacle whose gross weight exceeds five pounds the container containing the condensed milk shall not be required to be labelled in the manner prescribed by these regulations.

4. No person shall import into Ceylon any condensed milk intended for human consumption or intended for the manufacture of food unless the condensed milk—

(1) is contained in a container which is labelled in the manner prescribed in the First Schedule to these regulations ; and

* March 1, 1952. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,357 of February 22, 1952.

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(2) contains not less than 9.0 *per centum* of milk fat and 31.0 *per centum* of milk solids including milk fat.

PART II

Dried Milk

5. This Part shall apply to dried milk to which no other substance has been added and to the dried milk contained in any powder or solid of which not less than seventy *per centum* consists of dried milk.

6. No person shall sell or despatch or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent any dried milk intended for human consumption unless the dried milk—

(1) is contained in a container which is labelled in the manner prescribed in the Second Schedule to these regulations ; and

(2) contains not less than the following percentages of milk fat :—

(*a*) in the case of milk labelled as dried full cream milk, 26 *per centum ;*

(*b*) in the case of milk labelled as dried three-quarter cream milk, 20 *per centum ;*

(*c*) in the case of milk labelled as dried half cream milk, 14 *per centum ;* and

(*d*) in the case of milk labelled as dried quarter cream milk, 8 *per centum :*

Provided that where the dried milk is sold by weight and is not placed in the container in which it is delivered to the purchaser until immediately before such delivery the provisions of rules 1 to 4 of that Schedule shall be deemed to be satisfied if the matter therein required to appear on a label affixed to the containers is printed on a separate label or notice delivered to the purchaser, and the last sentence of the declaration required by rule 1 of that Schedule may be varied so as to relate to one pound or to any other specified weight of the articles sold instead of the contents of the actual container.

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7. Where a container containing dried skimmed milk is required by regulation 6 of these regulations to be labelled, no person shall expose or offer for sale such a container in a paper or other wrapper unless such wrapper has printed on the outside thereof the words "unfit for babies", or "not to be used for babies" such words being contained within a surrounding line. The type used for the words shall be not less than a quarter of an inch in height and the printing shall otherwise conform with the rules prescribed in the Second Schedule for the printing of the same matter on the label affixed to the container.

8. No person shall import into Ceylon any dried milk intended for human consumption or intended for the manufacture of any articles of food unless the dried milk—

(1) is contained in a container which is labelled in the manner prescribed in the Second Schedule to these regulations; and

(2) contains not less than the following percentages of milk fat:—

(*a*) in the case of milk labelled as dried full cream milk, 26 *per centum;*

(*b*) in the case of milk labelled as dried three-quarter cream milk, 20 *per centum;*

(*c*) in the case of milk labelled as dried half cream milk, 14 *per centum;* and

(*d*) in the case of milk labelled as dried quarter cream milk, 8 *per centum.*

PART III

Preservatives and Colouring Matter

9. (1) No person shall sell or manufacture for sale or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any article of food which contains any added preservative

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or any added colouring matter (being a colouring matter specified in Part II of the Third Schedule to these regulations) :

Provided that—

(a) any article of food specified in Part I of the said Schedule may contain preservative of the nature and in the proportion therein specified ; or

(b) where an article of food specified in Part I of the said Schedule (other than in item 4 thereof) is used in the preparation of any other article of food, the latter article may contain any preservative necessarily introduced by the use of the former article, but the total proportion of any one preservative contained in any article of food specified in that Part of the Schedule shall not exceed the proportion therein specified :

And provided further that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply so as to prohibit the presence of sulphur dioxide in any article of food other than meat if it is shown either—

(i) that the article not being an article specified in Part I of the said Schedule is intended to be used in the preparation of an article which is so specified ; or

(ii) that the article being itself an article so specified, other than fruit or fruit pulp, is intended to be so treated before it is sold or exposed for sale by retail as to comply with the provisions of the said Third Schedule as regards the proportion of sulphur dioxide contained :

And provided further that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply—

(i) so as to prohibit the presence in bacon, ham and cooked pickled meat of any added sodium or potassium nitrite ; or

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(ii) so as to prohibit the presence in any article of food of sodium or potassium nitrite introduced in the preparation of such article by the use of bacon, ham or cooked pickled meat containing sodium or potassium nitrite.

(2) The following provisions shall have effect with respect to any of the articles of food mentioned in paragraph I of the Fourth Schedule to these regulations which contains any preservative specified in Part I of the Third Schedule as permissible in the case of such article, that is to say :—

(*a*) a person who exposes or offers any such article for sale by retail shall at the time when it is so offered or exposed either cause the article to be labelled in accordance with the provisions set out in the said Fourth Schedule, or cause a notice to the effect that the article contains preservative to be exhibited in a conspicuous place so as to be easily readable by a customer ; and

(*b*) a person who sells any such article shall cause it to be labelled in accordance with the provisions of the said Fourth Schedule at the time when it is delivered to any purchaser, broker or agent :

Provided that—

(i) neither the requirement mentioned in paragraph (*a*) nor that mentioned in paragraph (*b*) shall apply when the article is offered or exposed for sale by retail, or is delivered to a purchaser or other person, in any public refreshment room, restaurant, shop or other public premises for consumption on such premises ; and

(ii) the requirement mentioned in paragraph (*b*) shall not apply where the article is sold by retail and delivered to the purchaser at the vendor's premises or stall if such a notice as is mentioned in paragraph (*a*) is there exhibited as provided in that paragraph.

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10. No person shall sell or manufacture for sale or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any cream intended for human consumption which contains any thickening substance.

11. No person shall sell or manufacture for sale or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any cooked pickled meat intended for human consumption other than bacon or ham, which contains sodium or potassium nitrite in proportions exceeding two hundred parts per million calculated as sodium nitrite.

12. (1) No person shall sell or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any article which is recommended in any mark or label placed thereon or on its container for use as a preservative of, or colouring for, any article of food or is described or referred to in any such mark or label in terms likely to lead to its being so used—

(i) if such use would be contrary to these regulations ; or

(ii) if in the case of a preservative, it is not labelled in accordance with the provisions set out in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

(2) No person shall on, or in connection with the sale of any article or in any advertisement, circular or notice relating thereto, recommend it for use as a preservative of, or colouring matter for, any other article of food or describe or refer to it in terms likely to lead to its being so used, if such use would be contrary to these regulations.

(3) No person shall sell or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any article which is recommended in any such mark or label as aforesaid for use as a thickening substance for cream or is described or referred to in any such mark or label in terms likely to lead to its being so used, and no person shall on or in connection with the sale or offer or exposure for sale of any article or in any advertisement, circular or notice relating thereto recommend it for use as a thickening substance for cream or describe or refer to it in terms likely to lead to its being so used.

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13. (1) No person shall import into Ceylon any article of food which contains any added preservative, or any added colouring matter (being a colouring matter specified in Part II of the Third Schedule to these regulations) :

Provided that—

(i) any article of food specified in Part I of the said Schedule may contain preservative of the nature and in the proportion therein specified ; or

(ii) where an article of food specified in Part I of the said Schedule (other than in item 4 thereof) is used in the preparation of any other article of food, the latter article may contain any preservative necessarily introduced by the use of the former article, but the total proportion of any one preservative contained in any article of food specified in that Part of the Schedule shall not exceed the proportion therein specified :

And provided further that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply so as to prohibit the presence of sulphur dioxide in any article of food other than meat if it is shown either—

(i) that the article not being an article specified in Part I of the said Schedule is intended to be used in the preparation of an article which is so specified ; or

(ii) that the article being itself an article so specified, other than fruit or fruit pulp, is intended to be so treated before it is sold or exposed for sale by retail as to comply with the provisions of the said Third Schedule as regards the proportion of sulphur dioxide contained :

And provided further that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply—

(i) so as to prohibit the presence in bacon, ham or cooked pickled meat of any added sodium or potassium nitrite ; or

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(ii) so as to prohibit the presence in any article of food of sodium or potassium nitrite introduced in the preparation of such article by the use of bacon, ham or cooked pickled meat containing sodium or potassium nitrite.

(2) No person shall import into Ceylon any cream intended for human consumption which contains any thickening substance.

14. No person shall import into Ceylon any cooked pickled meat intended for human consumption other than bacon and ham, which contains sodium or potassium nitrite in proportions exceeding two hundred parts per million calculated as sodium nitrite.

PART IV

Sale of Milk

15. In this Part, "milk" means the normal clean and fresh secretion obtained by completely emptying the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo, which has been properly fed and looked after, and such milk shall not contain any colostrum.

16. (1) Where a sample of cow's milk (not being milk sold as separated or condensed milk) contains less than 3.5 *per centum* of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Act, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat, or the addition thereto of water.

(2) Where a sample of cow's milk (not being milk sold as seaprated or condensed milk) contains less than 8.5 *per centum* of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Act, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk solids other than milk fat, or the addition thereto of water.

(3) Where a sample of cow's milk (not being milk sold as separated or condensed milk) which has gone sour after procuring it, contains less than 0.7 *per centum* of ash, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Act, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

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17. (1) Where a sample of buffalo's milk (not being milk sold as separated or condensed milk) contains less than 7 *per centum* of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Act, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat, or the addition thereto of water.

(2) Where a sample of buffalo's milk (not being milk sold as separated or condensed milk) contains less than 9 *per centum* of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Act, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk solids other than milk fat, or the addition thereto of water.

(3) Where a sample of buffalo's milk (not being milk sold as separated or condensed milk) which has gone sour after procuring it, contains less than 0.7 *per centum* of ash, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Act, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

18. (1) No person shall carry or convey any skimmed milk, reconstituted milk, condensed milk, skimmed milk powder, milk powder, sugar or any other substance capable of being used for adulterating milk, in any vehicle in which milk is being carried or conveyed for sale.

(2) No person shall keep, carry or convey any skimmed milk, reconstituted milk, condensed milk, skimmed powder, milk powder, sugar or any other substance capable of being used for adulterating milk, in any container used for the sale of milk.

(3) No person shall keep or store any skimmed milk, reconstituted milk, condensed milk, skimmed milk powder, milk powder, sugar or any other substance capable of being used for adulterating milk in any milk room in which milk for sale is stored or kept.

PART V

Labelling

19. No person shall import into Ceylon, or sell or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any article of food, under any name or description specified in

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column I of the Fifth Schedule, unless the provisions, if any specified in the corresponding entry in column III of that Schedule are complied with in respect of that article :

Provided that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply in any case where the article of food is sold or offered or exposed for sale by retail or delivered to a purchaser or other person, in any public refreshment room, restaurant, shop or other public premises for consumption on the premises.

PART VI

Nature, Substance and Quality

20. No person shall import into Ceylon, or sell or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any article of food, under any name or description specified in column I of the Fifth Schedule, unless it is of the nature, substance and quality specified in the corresponding entry in column II of that Schedule.

PART VII

General

21. Every authorized officer as defined in the Act shall be deemed to be a peace officer within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Code for the purpose of exercising any power conferred upon a peace officer by that Code.

22. For the purposes of the application of the Customs Ordinance in the case of any food or drugs deemed by virtue of section 26 (2) of the Act to be goods the importation of which into Ceylon is restricted by Ordinance, the Collector may, under section 123 of the Customs Ordinance, authorize the taking of samples of any such goods ; and in any such case the provisions of that section shall have effect accordingly.

23. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Act" means the Food and Drugs Act ;

"condensed milk" means milk or partly skimmed milk or skimmed milk, which has been concentrated by the removal of part of its

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water (whether with or without the addition of sucrose), and includes the article commonly known as "evaporated milk" but does not include the article commonly known as "dried milk" or "milk powder";

"cream" means that portion of milk rich in milk fat which has been separated by skimming or otherwise and is intended for human consumption;

"dried milk" means milk, including partly skimmed and skimmed milk which has been concentrated to the form of powder or solid by the removal of water;

"food" means food and drink intended for human consumption;

"gross weight of a tin or receptacle" means the weight of the tin or receptacle and of its contents;

"importer" includes any person who whether as owner, consignor or consignee, agent or broker, is in possession of or is any way entitled to the custody or control of any article of food brought from a place situated outside Ceylon, and "import" shall be construed accordingly;

"label" includes a mark;

"local authority" means any Municipal Conuncil, Urban Council, Town Council or Village Committee;

"Minister" means the Minister of Health and Local Government;

"percentage" shall be calculated by weight;

"preservative" means any substance which is capable of inhibiting, retarding or arresting the processes of fermentation, acidification or other decomposition of food or of masking any of the evidence of putrefaction but does not include common salt (sodium chloride), saltpetre (sodium or potassium nitrate), sugars, lactic acid, acetic acid or vinegar,

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glycerine, alcohol or potable spirits, herbs, hop extract, spices and essential oils used for flavouring purposes or any substance added to food by the process of curing known as smoking ;

"sell" includes expose, or offer for sale or deposit in any place for purposes of sale and "sale" shall be construed accordingly ;

"Sulphur dioxide" includes Sulphites, and "Benzoic acid" includes benzoates ;

"Sulphites" shall be calculated as Sulphur dioxide (SO_2), and Benzoates as benzoic acid (C_6H_5COOH) ; and

"thickening substance" means sucrate of lime, gelatine, starch paste or any other substance which when added to cream is capable of increasing its viscosity, but does not include cane or beet sugar.

FIRST SCHEDULE

RULES WITH RESPECT TO LABELLING OF CONDENSED MILK

1. Every tin or other receptacle containing condensed milk shall bear a label upon which is conspicuously printed such one of the following declarations as may be applicable or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be approved by the Minister :

(i) In the case of full cream milk (Unsweetened)—

CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK, UNSWEETENED.
THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(a) PINTS OF MILK

(ii) In the case of full cream milk (Sweetened)—

CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK, SWEETENED
THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(a) PINTS OF MILK, WITH SUGAR ADDED

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together with a declaration in each case which shall appear in a conspicuous position on the label stating clearly the proportion of dilution for making with its contents, milk of a composition at least equal to that of normal milk as follows :—

TO MAKE A FLUID NOT BELOW THE COMPOSITION OF MILK ADD (b) PARTS OF WATER BY VOLUME TO ONE (I) PART BY VOLUME OF THIS MILK

2. The declarations shall in each case be completed by inserting at (*a*) and (*b*) the appropriate number in words and figures, *e.g.*, "One and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$)".

The requirements of rule 1 (i) and (ii) may be embodied, if so desired in one specification, *e.g.*, in case of unsweetened milk "To obtain with the contents of this tin one and three quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) pints of milk, add two (2) parts of water by volume to the volume of milk in this tin" and in the case of sweetened milk, "To obtain with the contents of this tin one and three quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) pints of milk with sugar added, add two (2) parts of water by volume to the volume of milk in this tin".

For the purposes of these rules, "milk" means milk which contains not less than 8.8 *per centum* milk solids other than milk fat and not less than 3.6 *per centum* of milk fat.

3. (*a*) The prescribed declarations shall be printed in dark block type upon a light-coloured ground.

(*b*) There shall be a surrounding line enclosing the declarations.

(*c*) No matter other than that herein before prescribed shall be printed within the surrounding line.

(*d*) The type used for the declarations shall not in any part be less than one-tenth of an inch in height or if the gross weight of the tin or other receptacle does not exceed twelve ounces, one-sixteenth of an inch in height.

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4. The label shall in addition bear the name and address of the manufacturer of the condensed milk or of the dealer or merchant in Ceylon for whom it is manufactured or the owner of the trade mark and the nett weight of the contents of the tin or other receptacle.

SECOND SCHEDULE

RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE LABELLING OF DRIED MILK

1. (1) Every tin or other receptacle containing dried milk (other than dried milk to which sugar or some other substance has been added) shall bear a label upon which is printed such one of the following declarations as may be applicable or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be approved by the Minister :—

(i) In the case of dried full cream milk, that is to say, dried milk containing not less than 26 *per centum* of milk fat—

DRIED FULL CREAM MILK
THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT
OF (a) PINTS OF MILK

(ii) In the case of partly skimmed milk, that is to say, dried milk containing not less than 8 *per centum* but less than 26 *per centum* of milk fat—

DRIED PARTLY SKIMMED MILK
((b) CREAM)
SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR BABIES
EXCEPT UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE
THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(a) PINTS OF (b) CREAM MILK

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(iii) In the case of skimmed milk, that is to say, dried milk containing less than 8 *per centum* of milk fat—

DRIED MACHINE-SKIMMED MILK
(OR DRIED SKIMMED MILK)

UNFIT FOR BABIES (OR) NOT TO BE USED FOR BABIES

THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(a) PINTS OF SKIMMED MILK

(2) The label on any tin or other receptacle containing dried milk to which sugar or some other substance has been added shall be in the appropriate form prescribed in the subdivision (1) hereof, with the following modifications :—

(i) There shall be added to the heading the word "Sweetened" if the only substance added to the milk is sugar ; the word "Modified" if the only substance added is a constituent of milk, and the word "Compounded" in every other case ; and

(ii) The words "with (c) added" shall be added to the last sentence in each case, words being inserted at (c) to specify the substance or substances added.

(3) The declaration shall be completed as follows :—

(i) There shall be inserted at (*a*) the appropriate number in words and figures, e.g., "one-and-a-half (1 1/2) ", any fraction being expressed as eighths, quarters or a half.

(ii) There shall be inserted at (*b*) the word "Three-quarter" if the percentage of milk fat is not less than 20 ; "Half", if such percentage is less than 20 but not less than 14 ; and "Quarter" if such percentage is less than 14 but not less than 8.

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(4) For the purposes of this rule the terms "Milk", "Three-quarter cream milk", "Half cream milk" and "Quarter cream milk" means milk containing not less than the following percentages of milk fat, and milk solids other than milk fat; that is to say:—

	Milk Fat	Milk Solids other than fat
Milk	3·6 ..	8·8
Three-quarter-cream milk	2·7 ..	8
Half cream milk ..	1·8 ..	9·0
Quarter cream milk ..	·9 ..	9·0

and "Skimmed milk" means milk which contains not less than 9 *per centum* of milk solids other than milk fat.

2. The label shall also have a declaration which shall appear in a conspicuous position stating clearly the proportions of dilutions for making with the contents of the tin or other receptacle, milk of a composition at least equal to that of milk, three-quarter cream milk, half cream milk or quarter cream milk as the case may be as follows:—

TO MAKE A FLUID NOT BELOW THE COMPOSITION OF (a) ADD (b) OUNCES BY WEIGHT OF THIS POWDER TO (c) FLUID OUNCES OF WATER

The declaration shall be completed in each case by inserting at (*a*) Milk, Three-quarter cream milk, Half cream milk or other receptacle, milk of a composition at least equal to (*c*) the appropriate number in words and figures, e.g., "One and half (1½)".

(3) (*a*) The prescribed declarations shall be printed in dark block type upon a light-coloured ground.

(*b*) There shall be a surrounding line enclosing the declaration and in the case in which the words "unfit (or "not to be used") for babies" are required to be used there shall be another such line enclosing those words.

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(c) The distance between any part of the words "unfit (or "not to be used") for babies" and the surrounding line enclosing those words shall be not less than one-sixteenth of an inch.

(*d*) No matter other than that herein before prescribed shall be printed within either surrounding line.

(*e*) The type used for the declarations shall not in any part be less than one-tenth of an inch in height (or if the gross weight of the tin or other receptacle does not exceed twelve ounces, one-sixteenth of an inch in height) and the type used for the words "unfit (or "not to be used") for babies" shall not be less than twice the height of any other part of the declaration.

4. The label shall in addition bear the name and address of the manufacturer of the dried milk or of the dealer or merchant in Ceylon for whom it is manufactured or the owner of the trade mark and the nett weight of the contents of the tin or other receptacle.

5. The label shall be securely affixed to the tin or other receptacle a label bearing the name, trade mark, or design representing the brand of the dried milk, the prescribed declarations shall be printed as part of such label.

6. Wherever the word "Milk" appears on the label of a tin or other receptacle of dried partly skimmed or skimmed milk as the description or part of the description of the contents, it shall be immediately preceded or followed by the words "Partly skimmed", "Machine skimmed", or "Skimmed", as the case may require.

THIRD SCHEDULE

PART I

ARTICLES OF FOOD WHICH MAY CONTAIN PRESERVATIVE AND NATURE AND PROPORTION OF THE PRESERVATIVE IN EACH CASE

The articles of food specified in column I of the following table may contain the preservative specified in column II in

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proportions not exceeding the number of parts (estimated by weight) per million specified in column III :—

	I Food	II Preservative	III Parts per Million
1.	Sausages and sausage-meat containing raw meat, cereals and condiments	Sulphur dioxide	450
2.	Fruit and fruit pulp (not dried for conversion into jam or crystallized glace or cured fruit)—		
	(*a*) cherries	Sulphur dioxide..	3,000
	(*b*) strawberries and raspberries ..	Sulphur dioxide..	2,000
	(*c*) other fruits	Sulphur dioxide..	1,500
3.	Dried fruit—		
	(*a*) Apricots, peaches, nectarines, apples and pears	Sulphur dioxide..	2,000
	(*b*) raisins sultanas ..	Sulphur dioxide..	750
4.	(*a*) Unfermented grape juice and non-alcholic wine made from such grape juice if labelled in accordance with the Fourth Schedule	Benzoic acid ..	2,000
	(*b*) Other non-alchoholic wines, cordials and fruit juices, sweetened or unsweetened	Sulphur dioxide..	350
		or	
		Benzoic acid ..	600
5.	Jam (including marmalade and fruit jelly prepared in the way in which jam is prepared)	Sulphur dioxide..	100
6.	Crystallized glace or cured fruit (including candied peel)	Sulphur dioxide..	100
7.	Fruit and fruit pulp not otherwise specified in this Schedule	Sulphur dioxide..	350
8.	Sugar (including solid glucose) and cane syrups	Sulphur dioxide..	70
9.	Cornflour (maize starch) and other prepared starches	Sulphur dioxide..	100
10.	Corn syrup (liquid glucose) ..	Sulphur dioxide..	450
11.	Gelatine	Sulphur dioxide..	1,000
12.	Beer	Sulphur dioxide..	70
13.	Toddy	Sulphur dioxide..	70
14.	Cider	Sulphur dioxide..	200
15.	Alcoholic wines	Sulphur dioxide..	450
16.	Sweetened mineral waters ..	Sulphur dioxide..	70
		or	
		Benzoic acid ..	120
17.	Brewed ginger beer	Benzoic acid ..	120
18.	Coffee extract	Benzoic acid ..	450
19.	Pickles and sauces made from fruit or vegetables	Benzoic acid ..	250

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PART II

COLOURING MATTERS WHICH MAY NOT BE ADDED TO ARTICLES OF FOOD

1. *Metallic colouring matters*—

Compounds of any of the following metals—

Antimony, Aresenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Mercury Lead, Zinc.

2. *Vegetable colouring matter*—
Gamboge.

3. *Coal tar colours:*—

Number in Colour index of Society of Dyers and Colourists 1924	*Name*	*Synonyms*
7	Picric acid	Carbazotic acid
8	Victoria Yellow	Saffron Substitute, Dinitrocresol
9	Manchester Yellow	Naphthol Yellow, Martius Yellow
12	Aurantia	Imperial Yellow
724	Aurine	Rosolic Acid, Yellow Coralline

FOURTH SCHEDULE

LABELLING OF ARTICLES OF FOOD CONTAINING PRESERVATIVE AND OF PRESERVATIVES

1. The articles of food containing preservative to which the rules as to labelling set out in this Schedule apply are sausages, sausage-meat, coffee extract, pickles and sauces, and (where the proportion of benzole acid exceeds 600 parts per million) grape juice and wine.

2. (1) Where any of the said articles of food contains preservative it shall bear a label on which is printed the following declaration or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be approved by the Minister :—

(a) CONTAIN (s) PRESERVATIVE

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(2) The declaration shall be completed by inserting at (*a*) the word "This" or "These", followed by the name of the food as used in paragraph 1 of this Schedule.

(3) In the case of grape juice or wine in which these rules apply there shall be added to the declaration the words "and is not intended for use as a beverage".

3. (1) An article sold as a preservative shall bear a label on which is printed the following declaration or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be approved by the Minister :—

THIS PRESERVATIVE CONTAINS (a) PER CENT OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE

(2) Where the article contains benzoic acid the words "Benzoic acid" shall be substituted for the words "Sulphur dioxide".

(3) The declaration shall be completed by inserting at (*a*) words and figures excluding fractions (e.g., "seventy (70)") the true percentage of the sulphur dioxide or benzoic acid present in the article.

4. The prescribed declaration shall in each case be printed in dark block type upon a light-coloured ground within a surrounding line and no other matter shall be printed within such surrounding line. The type used shall be not less than one-eighth of an inch in height, or in the case of grape juice or wine to which these rules apply, one-sixteenth of an inch in height.

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FIFTH SCHEDULE

I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance ond Quality	III Provision as to Packing and Labelling
1. Reconstituted milk	It must— (1) be a fluid prepared from dried milk powder and/or unsweetened condensed milk and potable water ; or (2) be a fluid prepared by emulsifying a mixture of unsalted butter of good quality, skimmed milk powder and potable water ; and (3) contain not less than 8.8 *per centum* of milk solids other than milk fat ; and (4) contain not less than 3.6 *per centum* of milk fat and not less than 0.7 *per centum* of ash ; and (5) not contain any substance foreign to milk.	It must be in a container having the words " Reconstituted Milk " conspiciously branded or conspicuously and durably marked on the out side thereof, in block letters of the same size, type and colour, the brand or mark being on the container itself and not only on a label, ticket or other thing attached thereto.
2. Butter	.. It must— (1) be made exclusively from milk ; (2) contain not less than 80 *per centum* of milk fat ; (3) not contain more than 16 *per centum* of water and not more than 4 *per centum* of salt ; (4) not be mixed with any foreign fat or oil ; and (5) not contain any foreign substance, other than salt (sodium chloride) and permitted colouring matter.	
3. Margarine	.. 1. It must be— (1) a substance made from edible animal or vegetable fats or oils, in imitation of butter ; or (2) a perparation resembling butter the fatty contents of which are not derived exclusively from milk and shall contain not more than 10 *per centum* butter. 2. It must— (1) be of the nature, substance and quality set out in this Schedule in the case of articles of the class of edible oils and fats ; (2) not contain more than 16 *per centum* of water ; and (3) not contain any other substance except salt (sodium chloride) permitted colouring matter, skimmed milk solids and diacetyl (not more than normally found in butter).	Margarine when sold by retail except in a container branded or durably marked, shall be delivered to the purchaser in a paper wrapper with the word " Margarine " printed on the outside of the wrapper in block letters not less than half an inch long and distinctly legible and the outside wrapper shall bear no printed matter except such matter as may be required by or under any written law.
Cheese (other than skimmed milk cheese or processed cheese)	It must— (1) be the substance usually known as cheese ; (2) not contain any fat other than fat derived from milk ; and (3) contain not less than 45 *per centum* of milk fat in the water free substance.	

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I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Quality	III Provision as to Packing and Labelling
5. Skimmed Milk Cheese	It must— (1) be made from skimmed milk or partly skimmed milk : (2) be labelled in accordance with the provisions of the corresponding entry in column III (*a*) as "three-quarter fat", contain not less than 40 *per cedtum* of milk fat in the water free substance ; or (*b*) as "half-fat", if it contains not less than 30 *per centum* of milk fat in the water free substance ; or (*c*) as " one-quarter fat " if it contains not less than 20 *per centum* of milk fat in the water free substance ; and (3) not contain fat other than fat derived from milk.	It must be in a wrapper or container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having, distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible the words "Skimmed Milk Cheese" in block letters of the same size, type and colour together with the words "three-quarter fat " or " half fat " or " one-quarter fat " according as to whether it contains not less than 40 per centum or 30 per centum 20 *per centum*, as the case may be, of milk fat in the water free substance
6. Processed Cheese ..	It must— (1) be the product obtained by emulsifying cheese with water, whether with or without stabilizers ; (2) not contain any fat other than fat derived from milk ; (3) contain not less than 45 *per centum* of milk fat in the water free substance ; and (4) not contain more than 45 *per centum* of water	It must be in a wrapper or container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having the words "Processed Cheese" distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour
7. Edible Oils, Edible Fats	1. They must— (1) be oils or fats, as the case may be, commonly recognized as wholesome foodstuffs ; (2) be free from rancidity and decomposition ; (3) not contain more than 1 *per centum* of free fatty acids, calculated as oleic acid ; (4) not contain any mineral oil ; and (5) not contain more than 0.5 *per centum* of water. 2. Where provisions relating to the nature, substance and quality of any particular edible oils or fats are set out in any other entry in this column, the provisions of paragraph 1 of this entry shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided in such other entry, apply to any such edible oils or fats.	
8. Edible Coconut Oil	It must— (1) be the oil obtained by expression from the kernels of the sound and mature nuts of the coconut palm ; (2) be clear and of a colour not more than a combination of 5 yellow units and 1.2 red units on the Lovibond Tintometer scale when measured through a 1-inch cell ; (3) not contain more than 0.5 *per centum* of free fatty acids calculated as lauric acid ; (4) not contain any other oil ; (5) have a refractive index at 40° centigrade of between 1.4485 and 1.4492 ;	

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I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Qualiity	III Provision as to Packing and Labelling
	(6) have an iodine value of between 7 and 9.5 and a saponification value of not less than 225 ; and (7) not contain more than 0.5 *per centum* of moisture.	
9. Ghee (other than vegetable ghee)	It must— (1) be the substance commonly known as ghee ; (2) be made exclusively from the milk of buffaloes or cows, or buffaloes and cows ; (3) be well clarified, unadulterated by any foreign substance, and clean and free from moisture ; (4) have a pleasant taste, smell and appearance ; (5) have a Reichert Meissel value of not less than 24 ; (6) have a Polenske value of between 1.4 and 2.5 ; 7) have a Butyro-refractrometer reading at 40° centigrade between 40.5 and 43.5 ; (8) have a saponification value of not less than 218 ; and (9) not contain more than 2.5 *per centum* of free fatty acids calculated as oleic acid	
10. Vegetable Ghee	.. 1. It must— (1) be the substance prepared from refined hydrogenated edible vegetable oils with or without edible vegetable oils with sufficient harmless colouring and flavouring matter to give the taste, smell and appearance of ghee ; (2) be clean and wholesome ; (3) not contain oils and fats of fish or animals or mineral oil ; (4) if melted, be clear, bright and free from any unpleasant taste or smell ; (5) not contain more than 0.25 *per centum* of moisture ; (6) not contain more than 0.25 *per centum* of free fatty acids calculated as oleic acid ; and (7) not contain diacetyl in excess of 4 parts per million. 2. Its melting point, as estimated by the capillary tube, must not be more than 41° centigrade or less than 35° centigrade at complete fusion.	It must be in a wrapper or container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having the words "Vegetable Ghee" distinctly and legibly-printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour.
11. Dripping	.. It must— (1) be the clear, unbleached and unadulterated fat untreated by any chemical process, produced from or by rendering or processing of the fat or bones of sheep or oxen ; (2) have a sweet smell and sweet taste; (3) contain not less than 99 *per centum* of saponifiable matter; and (4) not contain more than 1·5 *per centum* of free fatty acid calculated as oleic acid	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having the words "Dripping" distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters
12. Coffee (Berry)	.. It must— (1) consist of pure unroasted coffee berries, being berries— (*a*) of good and sound quality ; free from any admixture, moulds, weevils, foreign berries and injurious constituents ; and	

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I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Quality	III Provision as to Packing and Labelling
	(*b*) which, if roasted and ground produce a beverage of pleasant smell and characteristic flavour	
13. Ground Coffee	.. It must— (1) be the product obtained by roasting and grinding coffee berries ; and (2) not contain any foreign substance	
14. Liquid Coffee Essence or Liquid Coffee Extract	It must— (1) contain not less than 0·5 *per centum* by weight in volume of caffeine derived from coffee ; and (2) not contain any extractives from any substance other than coffee	It must be in a container which has attached thereto a label of adequate size having the words " Liquid Coffee Essence or Extract " or " Liquid Coffee and Chicory Essence or Extract " as the case may be, distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour
15. Liquid Coffee and Chicory Essence or Liquid Coffee and Chicory Extract	It must— (1) contain not less than 0·25 *per centum* by weight of caffeine derived from coffee ; and (2) not contain any extractives from any substance other than coffee and chicory	
16. Curry Powder	.. It must— (1) consist of a mixture in the form of powder, chillies and powder of any one or more of the following ingredients— : (*a*) Coriander (*b*) Fennel (*c*) Foenugreek (*d*) Ginger (*e*) Pepper (*f*) Turmeric (*g*) Any other spices (2) be free from insect infestation and mould growth ; (3) not contain any deleterious matter ; (4) not contain more than 3·0 *per centum* of water insoluble ash : (5) not contain more than 1·0 *per centum* of acid insoluble ash ; and (6) not contain any extraneous starch	
17. Condiment Powder	It must— (1) consist of a mixture in the form of powder any two or more of the following ingredients :— (*a*) Chillies (*b*) Coriander (*c*) Foenugreek (*d*) Ginger (*e*) Mustard (*f*) Pepper (*g*) Turmeric (*h*) Any other spices ; (2) be free from insect infestation and mould growth ; (3) not contain any deleterious matter ; (4) not contain any extraneous starch ; and (5) not contain more than 1·0 *per centum* of acid insoluble ash	

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I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Quality	III Provision as to Packing and Labelling
18. Fruit Juice, Fruit Extract	It must—	
	(1) consist of the clean and unfermented juice or extract, as the case may be, obtained from sound, fresh and ripe fruits ; (2) contain all the constituents naturally present in the fruit or fruits from which the juice or extract, as the case may be, was obtained ; and (3) not contain any foreign substance other than authorized preservatives or permitted colouring matter	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour, the words " Fruit Juice " or " Fruit Extract " as the case may be, together with the name or names of the fruit or fruits from which the juice or extract was obtained
19. Fruit Syrup, Fruit Cordial, Fruit Squash	It must—	
	(1) be made with the clean juice of sound fruit or fruits, potable water and sugar (sucrose) and either with or without the addition of citric or tartaric acid (2) contain not less than 25 *per centum* of fruit juice and not less than 25 *per centum* of sugar (sucrose) ; (3) not contain any added flavouring substance ; and (4) not contain any other foreign substance, other than glycerine or an authorized preservative or permitted colouring matter	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour, the words " Fruit Syrup " or " Fruit Cordial " or " Fruit Squash " as the case may be, together with the name or names of the fruit or fruits from which the syrup, cordial or squash was prepared
20. Flavoured Syrup, Flavoured Cordial, Flavoured Squash	It must—	
	(1) be made with sugar (sucrose) and potable water whether with or without the addition of citric or tartaric acid or any authorized preservative or permitted colouring matter; (2) be flavoured with natural fruit juices or extract ; and (3) not contain any synthetic or artificial flavouring substance	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having, distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour the words " Flavoured Syrup " or " Flavoured Cordial " or " Flavoured Squash, as the case may be, together with the name or names or the fruit or fruits from which the syrup, cordial or squash was made
21. Artificial Syrup, Artificial Essence, Artificial Cordial, Artificial Squash	It must be made with clean potable water and wholesome ingredients whether with or without harmless flavouring and colouring substances	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having, distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour, the word " Syrup " or " Essence " or " Cordial " or " Squ ash ", as the case may be, together with the word " Artificial " or " Imitation " or " Synthetic " or together with the words " Prepared from Synthetic ingredients "

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I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Quality	III Provision as to Packing and Labelling
22. Vinegar (other than distilled or spirit or Artificial vinegar)	It must— (1) be the liquid produced by alcoholic and acetous fermentations or by acetous fermentation, without any intermediate distillation, of any one or more of the following— (*a*) Cider, toddy, or any similar alcoholic liquor (*b*) Fruits (*c*) Honey (*d*) Glucose (*e*) Malt (*f*) Sugar (including unrefined crystal sugar and refinery syrups) ; (*g*) Molasses or any saccharine solution. (2) contain not less than 4 *per centum* weight by volume of acetic acid ; and (3) not contain any acid other than acids produced in its manufacture by normal fermentative processes.	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having, distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously, visible the word "vinegar" together with the name or names of the substance or substances from which it was produced, in block letters of the same size, type and colour (e.g., COCONUT TODDY VINEGAR)
23. Distilled Vinegar ..	It must— (1) be the liquid produced by the distillation of vinegar of the nature, substance and quality set out in the last preceding entry in this column ; (2) contain not less than 4 *per centum* weight by volume of acetic acid ; and (3) not contain any acid other than acids produced in its manufacture by normal fermentative processes	It must be in a containe which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible the words "Distilled Vinegar" together with the name or names of the substance or substances from which it was produced in block letters of the same size, type and colour (e.g., DISTILLED COCONUT TODDY VINEGAR
24. Spirit Vinegar ..	It must— (1) be the product of the acetous fermentation of a distilled alcoholic liquor ; (2) contain not less than 4 *per centum* weight by volume of acetic acid ; and (3) not contain any acid other than acids produced in its manufacture by normal fermentative processes	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible the words "Spirit Vinegar" in block letters of the same size, type and colour
25. Imitation or Artificial Vinegar	It must— (1) be a substitute for vinegar and contain acetic acid which is not wholly the product of alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentation ; (2) contain not less than 4 *per centum* weight by volume of acetic acid ; and (3) not contain any acid other than acetic acid or an acid produced by normal fermentative processes	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible the words "Imitation Vinegar" or "Artificial Vinegar" in block letters of the same size, type and colour
26. Caraway Seed ..	It must— (1) be clean ; (2) not contain any deleterious substances, foreign seeds, weevils and maggots ; and (3) not contain more than— (*a*) 9 *per centum* of total ash; (*b*) 1·5 *per centum* of acid insoluble ash ; and (*c*) 16 *per centum* of moisture	

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I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Quality	II Provision as to Packing and Labelling
27. Cummin Seed	.. It must— (1) be dry and clean; (2) not contain any deleterious substances, foreign seeds, weevils and maggots ; and (3) not contain more than— (*a*) 9·5 *per centum* of total ash ; (*b*) 1·5 *per centum* of acid insoluble ash ; and (*c*) 5 *per centum* of harmless foreign matter.	
28. Dried Chillies	.. It must— (1) be dried and in good and sound condition ; (2) be free from mould ; (3) not be mixed with any other vegetable matter ; (4) not contain any injurious ingredient ; and (5) not contain more than— (*a*) 12 *per centum* of moisture ; (*b*) 7 *per centum* of total ash ; (*c*) 1 *per centum* of acid insoluble ash ; and (*d*) 1 *per centum* of other organic matter	
29. Dhall (Mysore)	.. It must— (1) be not below fair average quality and in sound and merchantable condition ; (2) be dry and clean; (3) be free from mould, offensive odour and discolouration ; (4) not contain any deleterious substances, weevils and magots ; (5) not contain more than 3 *per centum* of a mixture of foreign food grains and other impurities and (6) not contain more than 13 *per centum* of moisture	
30. Garlic	.. It must— (1) be in good condition ; (2) be free from mould ; and (3) not contain any deleteriou substances	
31. Turmeric	.. It must— (1) be clean and free from all ad mixtures ; (2) not contain mould, weevils, or maggots ; (3) have the characteristic taste and smell of turmeric ; (4) have a good colour ; (5) be bright on fracture ; (6) not contain more than 9 *per centum* of moisture ; (7) not contain more than 9 *per centum* of total ash ; and (8) not contain any deleterious substances	

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I	II	III
Name, Description or Class	Nature, Substance and Quality	Provision as to Packing and Labelling
32. Coriander ..	It must— (1) be fresh and clean ; (2) not contain any deleterious substances, foreign grains, weevils and maggots ; (3) not contain more than 9 *per centum* of moisture ; (4) not contain more than 7 *per centum* of total ash; (5) not contain more than 1·5 *per centum* of acid insoluble ash ; and (6) not contain more than 2 *per centum* of other organic matter.	
33. Gram ..	It must— (1) be dry and clean ; (2) be free from mould, weevils or maggots ; (3) not contain any deleterious substances ; (4) not contain more than 11 *per centum* of moisture ; and (5) not contain more than 2 *per centum* of a mixture of foreign food grains and other impurities.	
34. Gingerly Oil (Edible)	It Must— (1) be the oil obtained by expression from the seeds of " Sesamum indicum " ; (2) be clear and free from rancid odour ; (3) not contain more than 2·5 *per centum* of free fatty acid calculated as oleic acid ; (4) not contain any other oil, or foreign substances ; (5) have a refractive index at 40°C. of between 1·465 and 1·4665 ; (6) have an iodine value of between 103 and 112 ; (7) have a saponification value of between 188 and 193 ; and (8) not contain more than 0·5 *per centum* moisture.	

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THE FOOD AND DRUGS (No. 2) REGULATIONS, 1955

[10,842/30-9-1955.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Food and Drugs (No. 2) Regulations, 1955, and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may appoint by Order published in the Gazette. *

2. These regulations shall apply in all administrative areas other than the administrative area of the Colombo Municipal Council.

PART I

Condensed Milk

3. No person shall sell or despatch or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent any condensed milk intended for human consumption unless the condensed milk—

(1) is contained in a container which is labelled in the manner prescribed in the First Schedule to these regulations ; and

(2) contains not less than 9.0 *per centum* of milk fat and 31.0 *per centum* of milk solids including milk fat :

Provided that where in any public refreshment room, restaurant, shop or other public premises condensed milk is delivered to a purchaser or other person for consumption on the premises, or where the condensed milk is contained in a tin or other receptacle whose gross weight exceeds five pounds the container containing the condensed milk shall not be required to be labelled in the manner prescribed by these regulations.

4. No person shall import into Ceylon any condensed milk intended for human consumption or intended for the manufacture of food unless the condensed milk—

(1) is contained in a container which is labelled in the manner prescribed in the First Schedule to these regulations ; and

* February 1, 1956—*Vide* Gazette No 10,882 of January 20, 1956.

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(2) contains not less than 9.0 *per centum* of milk fat and 31.0 *per centum* of milk solids including milk fat.

PART II

Dried Milk

5. This Part shall apply to dried milk to which no other substance has been added and to the dried milk contained in any powder or solid of which not less than seventy *per centum* consists of dried milk.

6. No person shall sell or despatch or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent any dried milk intended for human consumption unless the dried milk—

(1) is contained in a container which is labelled in the manner prescribed in the Second Schedule to these regulations ; and

(2) contains not less than the following percentages of milk fat :—

(*a*) in the case of milk labelled as dried full cream milk, 26 *per centum ;*

(*b*) in the case of milk labelled as dried three-quarter cream milk, 20 *per centum ;*

(*c*) in the case of milk labelled as dried half cream milk, 14 *per centum* ; and

(*d*) in the case of milk labelled as dried quarter cream milk, 8 *per centum* :

Provided that where the dried milk is sold by weight and is not placed in the container in which it is delivered to the purchaser until immediately before such delivery the provisions of rules 1 to 4 of that Schedule shall be deemed to be satisfied if the matter therein required to appear on a label affixed to the containers is printed on a separate label or notice delivered to the purchaser, and the last sentence of the declaration required by rule 1 of that Schedule may be varied so as to relate to one pound or to any other specified weight of the articles sold instead of the contents of the actual container.

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7. Where a container containing dried skimmed milk is required by regulation 6 of these regulations to be labelled, no person shall expose or offer for sale such a container in a paper or other wrapper unless such wrapper has printed on the outside thereof the words "unfit for babies", or "not to be used for babies" such words being contained within a surrounding line. The type used for the words shall be not less than a quarter of an inch in height and the printing shall otherwise conform with the rules prescribed in the Second Schedule for the printing of the same matter on the label affixed to the container.

8. No person shall import into Ceylon any dried milk intended for human consumption or intended for the manufacture of any articles of food unless the dried milk—

(1) is contained in a container which is labelled in the manner prescribed in the Second Schedule to these regulations; and

(2) contains not less than the following percentages of milk fat:—

(*a*) in the case of milk labelled as dried full cream milk, 26 *per centum*;

(*b*) in the case of milk labelled as dried three-quarter cream milk, 20 *per centum*;

(*c*) in the case of milk labelled as dried half cream milk, 14 *per centum*; and

(*d*) in the case of milk labelled as dried quarter cream milk, 8 *per centum*.

PART III

Preservatives and Colouring Matter

9. (1) No person shall sell or manufacture for sale or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any article of food which contains any added preservative

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or any added colouring matter (being a colouring matter specified in Part II of the Third Schedule to these regulations) :

Provided that—

(*a*) any article of food specified in Part I of the said Schedule may contain preservative of the nature and in the proportion therein specified; or

(*b*) where an article of food specified in Part I of the said Schedule (other than in item 4 thereof) is used in the preparation of any other article of food, the latter article may contain any preservative necessarily introduced by the use of the former article, but the total proportion of any one preservative contained in any article of food specified in the Part of the Schedule shall not exceed the proportion therein specified :

And provided further that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply so as to prohibit the presence of sulphur dioxide in any article of food other than meat if it is shown either—

(i) that the article not being an article specified in Part I of the said Schedule is intended to be used in the preparation of an article which is so specified ; or

(ii) that the article being itself an article so specified, other than fruit or fruit pulp, is intended to be so treated before it is sold or exposed for sale by retail as to comply with the provisions of the said Third Schedule as regards the proportion of sulphur dioxide contained :

And provided further that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply—

(i) so as to prohibit the presence in bacon, ham and cooked pickled meat of any added sodium or potassium nitrite ; or

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(ii) so as to prohibit the presence in any article of food of sodium or potassium nitrite introduced in the preparation of such article by the use of bacon, ham or cooked pickled meat containing sodium or potassium nitrite.

(2) The following provisions shall have effect with respect to any of the articles of food mentioned in paragraph I of the Fourth Schedule to these regulations which contains any preservative specified in Part I of the Third Schedule as permissible in the case of such article, that is to say :—

(*a*) a person who exposes or offers any such article for sale by retail shall at the time when it is so offered or exposed either cause the article to be labelled in accordance with the provisions set out in the said Fourth Schedule, or cause a notice to the effect that the article contains preservative to be exhibited in a conspicuous place so as to be easily readable by a customer ; and

(*b*) a person who sells any such article shall cause it to be labelled in accordance with the provisions of the said Fourth Schedule at the time when it is delivered to any purchaser, broker or agent :

Provided that—

(i) neither the requirement mentioned in paragraph (*a*) nor that mentioned in paragraph (*b*) shall apply when the article is offered or exposed for sale by retail, or is delivered to a purchaser or other person, in any public refreshment room, restaurant, shop or other public premises for consumption on such premises ; and

(ii) the requirement mentioned in paragraph (*b*) shall not apply where the article is sold by retail and delivered to the purchaser at the vendor's premises or stall if such a notice as is mentioned in paragraph (*a*) is there exhibited as provided in that paragraph.

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10. No person shall sell or manufacture for sale or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any cream intended for human consumption which contains any thickening substance.

11. No person shall sell or manufacture for sale or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any cooked pickled meat intended for human consumption other than bacon or ham, which contains sodium or potassium nitrite in proportions exceeding two hundred parts per million calculated as sodium nitrite.

12. (1) No person shall sell or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any article which is recommended in any mark or label placed thereon or on its container for use as a preservative of, or colouring for, any article of food or is described or referred to in any such mark or label in terms likely to lead to its being so used—

(i) if such use would be contrary to these regulations ; or

(ii) if in the case of a preservative, it is not labelled in accordance with the provisions set out in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

(2) No person shall on, or in connection with the sale of any article or in any advertisement, circular or notice relating thereto, recommend it for use as a preservative of, or colouring matter for, any other article of food or describe or refer to it in terms likely to lead to its being so used, if such use would be contrary to these regulations.

(3) No person shall sell or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any article which is recommended in any such mark or label as aforesaid for use as a thickening substance for cream or is described or referred to in any such mark or label in terms likely to lead to its being so used, and no person shall on or in connection with the sale or offer or exposure for sale of any article or in any advertisement, circular or notice relating thereto recommend it for use as a thickening substance for cream or describe or refer to it in terms likely to lead to its being so used.

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13. (1) No person shall import into Ceylon any article of food which contains any added preservative, or any added colouring matter (being a colouring matter specified in Part II of the Third Schedule to these regulations) :

Provided that—

(i) any article of food specified in Part I of the said Schedule may contain preservative of the nature and in the proportion therein specified ; or

(ii) where an article of food specified in Part I of the said Schedule (other than in item 4 thereof) is used in the preparation of any other article of food, the latter article may contain any preservative necessarily introduced by the use of the former article, but the total proportion of any one preservative contained in any article of food specified in that Part of the Schedule shall not exceed the proportion therein specified :

And provided further that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply so as to prohibit the presence of sulphur dioxide in any article of food other than meat if it is shown either—

(i) that the article not being an article specified in Part I of the said Schedule is intended to be used in the preparation of an article which is so specified ; or

(ii) that the article being itself an article so specified, other than fruit or fruit pulp, is intended to be so treated before it is sold or exposed for sale by retail as to comply with the provisions of the said Third Schedule as regards the proportion of sulphur dioxide contained :

And provided further that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply—

(i) so as to prohibit the presence in bacon, ham or cooked pickled meat of any added sodium or potassium nitrite ; or

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(ii) so as to prohibit the presence in any article of food of sodium or potassium nitrite introduced in the preparation of such article by the use of bacon, ham or cooked pickled meat containing sodium or potassium nitrite.

(2) No person shall import into Ceylon any cream intended for human consumption which contains any thickening substance.

14. No person shall import into Ceylon any cooked pickled meat intended for human consumption other than bacon and ham, which contains sodium or potassium nitrite in proportions exceeding two hundred parts per million calculated as sodium nitrite.

PART IV

Sale of Milk

15. In this Part, "milk" means the normal clean and fresh secretion obtained by completely emptying the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo, which has been properly fed and looked after, and such milk shall not contain any colostrum.

16. (1) Where a sample of cow's milk (not being milk sold as separated or condensed milk) contains less than 3·5 *per centum* of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Act, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat, or the addition thereto of water.

(2) Where a sample of cow's milk (not being milk sold as separated or condensed milk) contains less than 8.5 *per centum* of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Act, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk solids other than milk fat, or the addition thereto of water.

(3) Where a sample of cow's milk (not being milk sold as separated or condensed milk) which has gone sour after procuring it, contains less than 0.7 *per centum* of ash, it shall be presumed for the purposes

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of the Act, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

17. (1) Where a sample of buffalo's milk (not being milk sold as separated or condensed milk) contains less than 7 *per centum* of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Act, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat, or the addition thereto of water.

(2) Where a sample of buffalo's milk (not being milk sold as separated or condensed milk) contains less than 9 *per centum* of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Act, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk solids other than milk fat, or the addition thereto of water.

(3) Where a sample of buffalo's milk (not being milk sold as separated or condensed milk) which has gone sour after procuring it, contains less than 0.7 *per centum* of ash, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Act, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

18. (1) No person shall carry or convey any skimmed milk, reconstituted milk, condensed milk, skimmed milk powder, milk powder, sugar or any other substance capable of being used for adulterating milk, in any vehicle in which milk is being carried or conveyed for sale.

(2) No person shall keep, carry or convey any skimmed milk, reconstituted milk, condensed milk, skimmed milk powder, milk powder, sugar or any other substance capable of being used for adulterating milk, in any container used for the sale of milk.

(3) No person shall keep or store any skimmed milk, reconstituted milk, condensed milk, skimmed milk powder, milk powder, sugar or any other substance capable of being used for adulterating milk in any milk room in which milk for sale is stored or kept.

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PART V

Labelling

19. No person shall import into Ceylon, or sell or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any article of food, under any name or description specified in column I of the Fifth Schedule, unless the provisions, if any specified in the corresponding entry in column III of that Schedule are complied with in respect of that article :

Provided that the preceding provisions of this regulation shall not apply in any case where the article of food is sold or offered or exposed for sale by retail or delivered to a purchaser or other person, in any public refreshment room, restaurant, shop or other public premises for consumption on the premises.

PART VI

Nature, substance and quality

20. No person shall import into Ceylon, or sell or deliver to any purchaser, broker or agent, any article of food, under any name or description specified in column I of the Fifth Schedule, unless it is of the nature, substance and quality specified in the corresponding entry in column II of that Schedule.

PART VII

General

21. Every authorized officer as defined in the Act shall be deemed to be a peace officer within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Code for the purpose of exercising any power conferred upon a peace officer by that Code.

22. For the purposes of the application of the Customs Ordinance in the case of any food or drugs deemed by virtue of section 26 (2) of the Act to be goods the importation of which into Ceylon is restricted by Ordinance, the Collector may, under section 123 of the Customs Ordinance, authorize the taking of samples of any such goods ; and in any such case the provisions of that section shall have effect accordingly.

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23. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Act" means the Food and Drugs Act;

"condensed milk" means milk or partly skimmed milk or skimmed milk, which has been concentrated by the removal of part of its water (whether with or without the addition of sucrose), and includes the article commonly known as "evaporated milk" but does not include the article commonly known as "dried milk" or "milk powder";

"cream" means that portion of milk rich in milk fat which has been separated by skimming or otherwise and is intended for human consumption;

"dried milk" means milk, including partly-skimmed and skimmed milk which has been concentrated to the form of powder or solid by the removal of water;

"food" means food and drink intended for human consumption;

"gross weight of a tin or receptacle" means the weight of the tin or receptacle and of its contents;

"importer" includes any person who whether as owner, consignor or consignee, agent or broker, is in possession of or is anyway entitled to the custody or control of any article of food brought from a place situated outside Ceylon, and "import" shall be construed accordingly;

"label" includes a mark;

"local authority" means any Municipal Council, Urban Council, Town Council or Village Committee;

"Minister" means the Minister of Health;

"percentage" shall be calculated by weight;

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"preservative" means any substance which is capable of inhibiting, retarding or arresting the processes of fermentation, acidification or other decomposition of food or of masking any of the evidence of putrefaction but does not include common salt (sodium chloride), saltpetre (sodium or potassium nitrate), sugars, lactic acid, acetic acid or vinegar, glycerine, alcohol or potable spirits, herbs, hop extract, spices and essential oils used for flavouring purposes or any substance added to food by the process of curing known as smoking ;

"sell" includes expose, or offer for sale or deposit in any place for purposes of sale and "sale" shall be construed accordingly ;

"Suphur dioxide" includes Sulphites, and "Benzoic acid" includes benzoates ;

"Sulphites" shall be calculated as Sulphur dioxide (SO_2), and Benzoates as benzoic acid (C_6H_5COOH) ; and

"thickening substance" means sucrate of lime, gelatine, starch paste or any other substance which when added to cream is capable of increasing its viscocity, but does not include cane or beet sugar.

FIRST SCHEDULE

RULES WITH RESPECT TO LABELLING OF CONDENSED MILK

1. Every tin or other receptacle containing condensed milk shall bear a label upon which is conspicuously printed such one of the following declarations as may be applicable or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be approved by the Minister :—

(i) In the case of full cream milk (Unsweetened)—

CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK, UNSWEETENED
THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(a) PINTS OF MILK

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(ii) In the case of full cream milk (Sweetened)—

CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK, SWEETENED. THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF (a) PINTS OF MILK, WITH SUGAR ADDED

together with a declaration in each case which shall appear in a conspicuous position on the label stating clearly the proportion of dilution for making with its contents, milk of a composition at least equal to that of normal milk as follows :—

TO MAKE A FLUID NOT BELOW THE COMPOSITION OF MILK ADD (b) PARTS OF WATER BY VOLUME TO ONE (1) PART BY VOLUME OF THIS MILK

2. The declarations shall in each case be completed by inserting at (*a*) and (*b*) the appropriate number in words and figures, *e.g.*, " One and a half (1½) ".

The requirements of rule 1 (i) and (ii) may be embodied, if so desired in one specification *e.g.*, in case of unsweetened milk " To obtain with the contents of this tin one and three quarters (1¾) pints of milk, add two (2) parts of water by volume to the volume of milk in this tin " and in the case of sweetened milk, " To obtain with the contents of this tin one and three quarters (1¾) pints of milk with sugar added, add two (2) parts of water by volume to the volume of milk in this tin."

For the purposes of these rules, "milk" means milk which contains not less than 8.8 *per centum* milk solids other than milk fat and not less than 3.6 *per centum* of milk fat.

3. (*a*) The prescribed declarations shall be printed in dark block type upon a light-coloured ground.

(*b*) There shall be a surrounding line enclosing the declarations.

(*c*) No matter other than that hereinbefore prescribed shall be printed within the surrounding line.

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(*d*) The type used for the declarations shall not in any part be less than one-tenth of an inch in height or if the gross weight of the tin or other receptacle does not exceed twelve ounces, one-sixteenth of an inch in height.

4. The label shall in addition bear the name and address of the manufacturer of the condensed milk or of the dealer or merchant in Ceylon for whom it is manufactured or the owner of the trade mark and the nett weight of the contents of the tin or other receptacle.

SECOND SCHEDULE

RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE LABELLING OF DRIED MILK

1. (1) Every tin or other receptacle containing dried milk (other than dried milk to which sugar or some other substance has been added) shall bear a label upon which is printed such one of the following declarations as may be applicable or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be approved by the Minister :—

(i) In the case of dried full cream milk, that is to say, dried milk containing not less than 26 *per centum* of milk fat—

> **DRIED FULL CREAM MILK**
> **THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF (a) PINTS OF MILK**

(ii) In the case of partly skimmed milk, that is to say, dried milk containing not less than 8 *per centum* but less than 26 *per centum* of mlk fat—

> **DRIED PARTLY SKIMMED MILK**
> **((b) CREAM)**
> **SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR BABIES EXCEPT UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE**
> **THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF (a) PINTS OF (b) CREAM MILK**

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(iii) In the case of skimmed milk, that is to say, dried milk containing less than 8 *per centum* of milk fat—

DRIED MACHINE-SKIMMED MILK
(OR DRIED SKIMMED MILK)

UNFIT FOR BABIES (OR)
NOT TO BE USED FOR BABIES

THIS TIN CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF
(a) PINTS OF SKIMMED MILK

(2) The label on any tin or other receptacle containing dried milk to which sugar or some other substance has been added shall be in the appropriate form prescribed in the sub-division (1) hereof, with the following modifications :—

(i) There shall be added to the heading the word "Sweetened" if the only substance added to the milk is sugar ; the word "Modified" if the only substance added is a constituent of milk, and the word "Compounded" in every other case ; and

(ii) The words "with (c) added" shall be added to the last sentence in each case, words being inserted at (c) to specify the substance or substances added.

(3) The declaration shall be completed as follows :—

(i) There shall be inserted at (*a*) the appropriate number in words and figures, *e.g.*, "one-and-a-half (1½)", any fraction being expressed as eights, quarters or a half.

(ii) There shall be inserted (*b*) the word "Three-quarter" if the percentage of milk fat is not less than 20 ; "Half", if such percentage is less than 20 but not less than 14 ; and "Quarter" if such percentage is less than 14 but not less than 8.

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(4) For the purpose of this rule the terms "Milk", "Three-quarter cream milk", "Half cream milk" and "Quarter cream milk" means milk containing not less than the following percentages of milk fat, and milk solids other than milk fat ; that is to say :—

	Milk Fat	*Milk Solid, other than fat*
Milk ..	3·6 ..	8·8
Three-quarter-cream Milk	2·7 ..	8·9
Half cream milk ..	1·8 ..	9·0
Quarter cream milk ..	·9 ..	9·0

and "Skimmed milk" means milk which contains not less than 9 *per centum* of milk solids other tran milk fat.

2. The label shall also have a declaration which shall appear in a conspicuous position stating clearly the proportions of dilutions for making with the contents of the tin or other receptacle, milk of a composition at least equal to that of milk, three-quarter cream milk, half cream milk or quarter cream milk as the case may be as follows :—

TO MAKE A FLUID NOT BELOW THE COMPOSITION OF (a) ADD (b) OUNCES BY WEIGHT OF THIS POWDER TO (c) FLUID OUNCES OF WATER

The declaration shall be completed in each case by inserting at (*a*) Milk, Three-quarter cream milk, Half cream milk or Quarter cream milk as may be applicable and at (*b*) and (*c*) the appropriate number in words and figures, *eg.*, "One and half (1½)".

3. (a) The prescribed declaration shall be printed in dark block type upon a light-coloured ground.

(*b*) There shall be a surrounding line enclosing the declaration and in the case in which the words "unfit (or "not to be used") for babies" are required to be used there shall be another such line enclosing those words.

(*c*) The distance between any part of the words "unfit (or "not to be used") for babies" and the surrounding line enclosing those words shall be not less than one-sixteenth of an inch.

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(*d*) No matter other than that herein before prescribed shall be printed within either surrounding line.

(*e*) The type used for the declaration shall not in any part be less than one-tenth of an inch in height (or if the gross weight of the tin or other receptacle does not exceed twelve ounces, one-sixteenth of an inch in height) and the type used for the words " unfit (or " not to be used ") for babies " shall not be less than twice the height of any other part of the declaration.

4. The label shall in addition bear the name and address of the manufacturer of the dried milk or of the dealer or merchant in Ceylon for whom it is manufactured or the owner of the trade mark and the nett weight of the contents of the tin or other receptacle.

5. The label shall be securely affixed to the tin or other receptacle a label bearing the name, trade mark, or design representing the brand of the dried milk, the prescribed declarations shall be printed as part of such label.

6. Wherever the word " Milk " appears on the label of a tin or other receptacle of dried partly skimmed or skimmed milk as the description or part of the description of the contents, it shall be immediately preceded or followed by the words " Partly skimmed ", " Machine skimmed ", or " Skimmed ", as the case may require.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Part I

ARTICLES OF FOOD WHICH MAY CONTAIN PRESERVATIVE AND NATURE AND PROPORTION OF THE PRESERVATIVE IN EACH CASE

The articles of food specified in column I of the following table may contain the preservative specified in column II in proportions not exceeding the number

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of parts (estimated by weight) per million specified in column III :—

I Food	II Preserative	III Parts per Million
1. Sausages and sausage-meat containing raw meat, cereals and condiments	Sulphur dioxide ..	450
2. Fruit and fruit pulp (not dried for conversion into jam or crystallized glace or cured fruit)—		
(*a*) cherries	Sulphur dioxide ..	3,000
(*b*) strawberries and raspberries ..	Sulphur dioxide ..	2,000
(*c*) other fruits	Sulphur dioxide ..	1,500
3. Dried fruit—		
(*a*) Apricots, peaches, nectarines, apples and pears	Sulphur dioxide ..	2,000
(*b*) Raisins and sultanas ..	Sulphur dioxide ..	750
4. (*a*) Unfermented grape juice and non-alcoholic wine made from such grape juice if labelled in accordance with the Fourth Schedule	Benzoic acid ..	2,000
(*b*) Other non-alcoholic wines, cordials and fruit juices, sweetened or unsweetened	Sulphur dioxide ..	350
	or	
	Benzioc acid ..	600
5. Jam (including marmalade and fruit jelly prepared in the way in which jam is prepared)	Sulphur dioxide ..	100
6. Crystallized glace or cured fruit (including candied peel)	Sulphur dioxide ..	100
7. Fruit and fruit pulp not otherwise specified in this Schedule	Sulphur dioxide ..	350
8. Sugar (including solid glucose) and cane syrups	Sulphur dioxide ..	70
9. Cornflour (maize starch) and other prepared starches	Sulphur dioxide ..	100
10. Corn syrup (liquid glucose) ..	Sulphur dioxide ..	450
11. Gelatine	Sulphur dioxide ..	1,000
12. Beer	Sulphur dioxide ..	70
13. Toddy	Sulphur dioxide ..	70
14. Cider	Sulphur dioxide ..	200
15. Alcoholic wines	Sulphur dioxide ..	450
16. Sweetened mineral waters ..	Sulphur dioxide ..	70
	or	
	Benzoic acid ..	120
17. Brewed ginger beer ..	Benzoic acid ..	120
18. Coffee extract	Benzoic acid ..	450
19. Pickles and sauces made from fruit or vegetables	Benzoic acid ..	250

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PART II

COLOURING MATTERS WHICH MAY NOT BE ADDED TO ARTICLES OF FOOD

1. *Metallic colouring matters*—

Compounds of any of the following: metals—
Antimony, Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Mercury, Lead, Zinc.

2. *Vegetable colouring matter*—
Gamboge.

3. *Coal tar colours* :—

Number in Colour index of Society of Dyers and Colourists 1924	*Name*	*Synonyms*
7	Picric Acid	Carbazotic acid
8	Victoria Yellow	Saffron Substitute, Dinitrocreso
9	Manchester Yellow	Naphthol Yellow, Martius Yellow
12	Aurantia	Imperial Yellow
724	Aurine	Rosolic Acid, Yellow Coralline

FOURTH SCHEDULE

LABELLING OF ARTICLES OF FOOD CONTAINING PRESERVATIVE AND OF PRESERVATIVES

1. The articles of food containing preservative to which the rules as to labelling set out in this Schedule apply are sausages, sausage meat, coffee, extract, pickles and sauces, and (where the proportion of benzoic acid exceeds 600 parts per million) grape juice and wine.

2. (1) Where any of the said articles of food contains preservative it shall bear a label on which is printed the following declaration or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be approved by the Minister :—

(a) CONTAIN(S) PRESERVATIVE

(2) The declaration shall be completed by inserting at (*a*) the word "This" or "These", followed by the name of the food as used in paragraph 1 of this Schedule.

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(3) In the case of grape juice or wine to which these rules apply there shall be added to the declaration the words "and is not intended for use as a beverage".

3. (1) An article sold as a preservative shall bear a label on which is printed the following declaration or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be approved by the Minister:—

THIS PRESERVATIVE CONTAINS (a) PER CENT.
OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE

(2) Where the article contains benzoic acid the words "Benzoic acid" shall be substituted for the words "Sulphur dioxide".

(3) The declaration shall be completed by inserting at (*a*) in words and figures excluding fractions (*e.g.*, "seventy (70)") the true percentage of the sulphur dioxide or benzoic acid present in the article.

4. The prescribed declaration shall in each case be printed in dark block type upon a light-coloured ground within a surrounding line and no other matter shall be printed within such surrounding line. The type used shall be not less than one-eighth of an inch in height, or in the case of grape juice or wine to which these rules apply one-sixteenth of an inch in height.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Quality	III Provision as at Packing and Labelling
1. Reconstituted milk	It must— (1) be a fluid prepared dried from milk powder and/or unsweetened condensed milk potable water ; or (2) be a fluid prepared by emulsifying a mixture of unsalted butter of good quality, skimmed milk powder and potable water ; and (3) contain not less than 8·8 *per centum* of milk solids other than milk fat ; and (4) contain not less than 3.6 *per centum* of milk fat and not less than 0.7 *per centum* of ash ; and (5) not contain any substance foreign to milk.	It must be in a container having the words "Reconstituted Milk" conspicuously branded or conspicuously and durably marked on the outside thereof, in block letters of the same size type and colour, the brand or mark being on the container itself and not only on a label, ticket or other thing attached thereto.

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I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Quality	III Provision as to Packing and Labelling
2. Butter	.. It must— (1) be made exclusively from milk; (2) contain not less than 80 *per centum* of milk fat ; (3) not contain more than 16 *per centum* of water and not more than 4 *per centum* of salt ; (4) not be mixed with any foreign fat or oil ; and (5) not contain any foreign substance, other than salt (sodium chloride) and permitted colouring matter.	
3. Magarine	.. 1. It must be— (1) a substance made from edible animal or vegetable fats or oils, in imitation of butter ; or (2) a preparation resembling butter the fatty contents of which are not derived exclusively from milk and shall contain not more than 10 *per centum* butter. 2. It must— (1) be of the nature, substance and quality set out in this Schedule in the case of articles of the class or edible oils and fats ; (2) not contain more than 16 *per centum* of water ; and (3) not contain any other substance, except salt (sodium chloride) permitted colouring matter, skimmed milk solids and diacetyl (not more than normally found in butter).	Margarine when sold by retail except in a container branded or durably marked, shall be delivered to the purchaser in a paper wrapper with the word "Margarine" printed on the outside of the wrapper in block letters not less than half an inch long and distinctly legible and the outside wrapper shall bear no printed matter except such matter as may be required by or under any written law.
[4. Cheese (other than skimmed milk cheese or processed cheese)	It must— (1) be the substance usually known as cheese ; (2) not contain any fat other than fat derived from milk ; and (3) contain not less than 45 *per centum* of milk fat in the water free substance.	
5. Skimmed Milk Cheese	It must— (1) be made from skimmed milk or partly skimmed milk ; (2) be labelled in accordance with the provisions of the corresponding entry in column III, (*a*) as "three-quarter fat", contain not less than 40 *per centum* of milk fat in the water free substance ; or (*b*) as "half fat" if it contains not less than 30 *per centum* of milk fat in the water free substance, or (*c*) as "one-quarter fat" if it contains not less than 20 *per centum* of milk fat in the water free substance ; and 3) not contain fat other than fat derived from milk.	It must be in a wrapper or container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having, distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible the words "Skimmed Milk Cheese" in block letters of the same size, type and colour together with the words "three-quarter fat" or "half fat" or "one-quarter fat" according as to whether it contains not less than 40 *per centum* or 30 *per centum* or 20 *per ceutum*, as the case may be, of milk fat in the water free substance.

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I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Quality	III Provision as to Packing and Labelling
6. Processed Cheese ..	It must— (1) be the product obtained by emulsifying cheese with water, whether with or without stablizers ; (2) not contain any fat other than fat derived from milk ; (3) contain not less than 45 *per centum* of milk fat in the water free substance ; and (4) not contain more than 45 *per centum* of water	It must be in a wrapper or container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having the words "Processed Cheese" distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour
7. Edible Oils, Edible Fats	1. They must— (1) be oils or fats, as the case may be, commonly recognized as wholesome foodstuffs ; (2) be free from rancidity and decomposition ; (3) not contain more than 1 *per centum* of free fatty acids, calculated as oleic acid ; (4) not contain any mineral oil ; and (5) not contain more than 0·5 *per centum* of water 2. Where provisions relating to the nature, substance and quality of any particular edible oils or fats are set out in any other entry in this column, the provisions of paragraph 1 of this entry shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided in such other entry, apply to any such edible oils or fats	
8. Edible Coconut Oil	It must— (1) be the oil obtained by expression from the kernels of the sound and mature nuts of the coconut palm ; (2) be clear and of a colour not more than a combination of 5 yellow units and 1·2 red units on the Lovibond Tintometer scale when measured through a 1-inch cell ; (3) not contain more than 0·5 *per centum* of free fatty acids calculated as lauric acid : (4) not contain any other oil ; (5) have a refractive index at 40° centigrade of between 1·4485 and 1·4492 ; (6) have an iodine value of between 7 and 9·5 and a saponification value of not less than 225 ; and (7) not contain more than 0·5 *per centum* of moisture	
9. Ghee (other than vegetable ghee) ..	It must— (1) be the substance commonly known as ghee ; (2) be made exclusively from the milk of buffaloes or cows, or buffaloes and cows ; (3) be well clarified unadulterated by any foreign substance, and clean and free from moisture; (4) have a pleasant taste, smell and appearance ; (5) have a Reichert Meissel value of not less than 24 ;	

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I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Quality	III Provision as to Packing and Labelling
	(6) have a Polensake value of between 1·4 and 2·5 ; (7) have a Butyro-refractrometer reading at 40° centigrade between 40·5 and 43·5 ; (8) have a saponification value of not less than 218 ; and (9) not contain more than 2·5 *per centum* of free fatty acids calculated as oleic acid	
10. Vegetable Ghee ..	1. It must— (1) be the substance prepared from refined hydrogenated edible vegetable oils with or without edible vegetable oils with sufficient harmless colouring and flavouring matter to give the taste, smell and appearance of ghee ; (2) be clean and wholesome ; (3) not contain oils and fats of fish or animals or mineral oil ; (4) if melted, be clear, bright and free from any unpleasant taste or smell ; (5) not contain more than 0·25 *per centum* of moisture ; (6) not contain more than 0·25 *per centum* of free fatty acids calculated as oleic acid ; and (7) not contain diacetyl in excess of 4 parts per million 2. Its melting point, as estimated by the capillary tube, must not be more than 41° centigrade or less than 35° centigrade at complete fusion	It must be in a wrapper or container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having the words " Vegetable Ghee " distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour.
11. Dripping ..	It must— (1) be the clear, unbleached and unadulterated fat untreated by any chemical process, produced from or by rendering or processing of the fat or bones of sheep or oxen ; (2) have a sweet smell and sweet taste ; (3) contain not less than 99 *per centum* of saponifiable matter; and (4) not contain more than 1·5 *per centum* of free fatty acid calculated as oleic acid	It must be in a container whch has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having the words " Dripping " distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters
12. Coffee (Berry) ..	It must— (1) consist of pure unroasted coffee berries, being berries— (*a*) of good and sound quality, free from any admixture, moulds, weevils, foreign berries and injurious constituents ; and (*b*) which, if roasted and ground, produce a beverage of pleasant smell and characteristic flavour	
13. Ground Coffee ..	It must— (1) be the product obtained by roasting and grinding coffee berries ; and (2) not contain any foreign substance	

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I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Qnality	III Provisions as to Packing and Labelling
14. Liquid Coffee Essence or Liquid Coffee Extract	It must— (1) contain not less than 0·5 *per centum* by weight in volume of caffeine derived from coffee ; and (2) not contain any extractives from any substance other than coffee	It must be in a container which has attached thereto a label of adequate size having the words " Liquid Coffee Essence or Extract" or " Liquid Coffee and Chicory Essence or Extract " as the case may be, distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour
15. Liquid Coffee and Chicory Essence or Liquid Coffee and Chicory Extract	It must— (1) contain not less than 0·25 *per centum* by weight of caffeine derived from coffee ; and (2) not contain any extractives from any substance other than coffee and chicory	
16. Curry Powder ..	It must— (1) consist of a mixture in the form of powder, chillies and powder of any one or more of the following ingredients :— (*a*) Coriander (*b*) Fennel (*c*) Foenugreek (*d*) Ginger (*e*) Pepper (*f*) Turmeric (*g*) Any other spices ; (2) be free from insect infestation and mould growth ; (3) not contain any deleterious matter ; (4) not contain more than 3·0 *per centum* of water insoluble ash ; (5) not contain more than 1·0 *per centum* of acid insoluble ash ; and (6) not contain any extraneous starch	
17. Condiment Powder	It must— (1) consist of a mixture in the form of powder any two or more of the following ingredients :— (*a*) Chillies (*b*) Coriander (*c*) Foenugreek (*d*) Ginger (*e*) Mustard (*f*) Pepper (*g*) Turmeric (*h*) Any other spices ; (2) be free from insect infestation and mould growth ; (3) not contain any deleterious matter ; (4) not contain any extraneous starch ; and (5) not contain more than 1·0 *per centum* of acid insoluble ash	
18. Fruit Juice, Fruit Extract	It must— (1) consist of the clean and unfermented juice or extract, as the case may be, obtained from sound, fresh and ripe fruits ; (2) contain all the constituents naturally present in the fruit or fruits from which the juice or extract, as the case may be was obtained ; and (3) not contain any foreign substance other than authorized preservatives or permitted colouring matter	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour, the words " Fruit Juice " or " Fruit Extract " as the case may be, together with the name or names of the fruit or fruits from which the juice or extract was obtained

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I	II	III
Name, Description or Class	Nature, Substance and Quality	Provision as to Packing and Labelling
19. Fruit Syrup, Fruit Cordial, Fruit Squash	It must— (1) be made with the clean juice of sound fruit or fruits, potable water and sugar (sucrose) and either with or without the addition of citric or tartaric acid ; (2) contain not less than 25 *per centum* of fruit juice and not less than 25 *per centum* of sugar (sucrose) ; (3) not contain any added flavouring substance ; and (4) not contain any other foreign substance, other than glycerine or an authorized preservative or permitted colouring matter	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed there on a lable of adequate size and having distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour, the words " Fruit Syrup " or " Fruit Cordial " or " Fruit Squash " as the case may be, together with the name or names of the fruit from which the syrup cordial or squash was prepared
20. Flavoured Syrup, Flavoured Cordial, Flavoured Squash	It must— (1) be made with sugar (sucrose) and potable water whether with or without the addition of citric or tartaric acid or any authorized preservative or permitted colouring matter ; (2) be flavoured with natural fruit juices or extract ; and (3) not contain any synthetic or artificial flavouring substance	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having, distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour, the words "Flavoured Syrup" or "Flavoured Cordial" or "Flavoured Squash", as the case may be, together with the name or names of the fruit or fruits from which the syrup, cordial or squash was made
21. Artificial Syrup, Artificial Essence, Artificial Cordial, Artificial Squash	It must be made with clean potable water and wholesome ingredients whether with or without harmless flavouring and colouring substances	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having, distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible in block letters of the same size, type and colour, the word " Syrup " or "Essence"or"Cordial" or "Squash", as the case may be, together with the word "Artificial" or "Imitation" or "Synthetic" or together with the words "Prepared from Synthetic ingredients"
22. Vinegar (other than distilled or spirit or Artificial Vinegar)	It must— (1) be the liquid produced by alcoholic and acetous fermentations or by acetous fermentation, without any intermediate distillation, of any one or more of the following :— (*a*) Cider, toddy, or any similar alcoholic liquor (*b*) Fruits (*c*) Honey (*d*) Glucose (*e*) Malt (*f*) Sugar (including unrefined crystal sugar and refinery syrups) ; (*g*) Molasses or any saccharine solution	It must be in a container which has attached there to or printed thereon a lable of adequate size and having, distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible the word "Vinegar" together with the name or names of the substance or substances from which it was produced, in block letters of the same size, type and colour (e.g. COCONUT TODDY VINEGAR

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I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Quality	III Provision as at Packing and Labelling
	(2) contain not less than 4 *per centum* weight by volume of acetic acid ; and (3) not contain any acid other than acids produced in its manufacture by normal fermentative processes	
23. Distilled Vinegar ..	It must— (1) be the liquid produced by the distillation of vinegar of the nature, substance and quality set out in the last preceding entry in this column ; (2) contain not less than 4 *per centum* weight by volume of acetic acid : and (3) not contain any acid other than acids produced in its manufacture by normal fermentative processes	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible the words "Distilled Vinegar" together with the name or names of the substance or substances from which it was produced in block letters of the same size, type and colour (e.g., DISTILLED COCONUT TODDY VINEGAR)
24. Spirit Vinegar ..	It must— (1) be the product of the acetous fermentation of a distilled alcoholic liquor ; (2) contain not less than 4 *per ceutum* weight by volume of acetic acid ; and (3) not contain any acid other than acids produced in its manufacture by normal fermentative processes	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible the words "Spirit Vinegar" in block letters of the same size, type and colour
25. Imitation or Artificial Vinegar	It must— (1) be a substitute for vinegar and contain acetic acid which is not wholly the product of alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentation ; (2) contain not less than 4 *per centum* weight by volume of acetic acid ; and (3) not contain any acid other than acetic acid or an acid produced by normal fermentative processes	It must be in a container which has attached thereto or printed thereon a label of adequate size and having distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible the words "Imitation Vinegar" or "Artificial Vinegar" in block letters of the same size, type and colour
26. Caraway Seed ..	It must— (1) be clean; (2) not contain any deleterious substances, foreign seeds, weevils and maggots ; and (3) not contain more than— (*a*) 9 *per centum* of total ash ; (*b*) 1·5 *per centum* of acid insoluble ash ; and (*c*) 16 *per centum* of moisture	
27. Cummin Seed ..	It must— (1) be dry and clean; (2) not contain any deleterious substances, foreign seeds, weevils and maggots ; and (3) not contain more than— (*a*) 9·5 *per centum* of total ash ; (*b*) 1·5 *per centum* of acid insoluble ash ; and (*c*) 5 *per centum* of harmless foreign matter	

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I	II	III
Name, Description or Class	Nature, Substance and Quality	Provision as to Packing and Labelling
28. Dried Chillies ..	They must— (1) be dried and in good and sound condition ; (2) be free from mould ; (3) not be mixed with any other vegetable matter ; (4) not contain any injurious ingredient; and (5) not contain more than— (*a*) 12 *per centum* of moisture; (*b*) 7 *per centum* of total ash ; (*c*) 1 *per centum* of acid insoluble ash ; and (*d*) 1 *per centum* of other organic matter.	
29. Dhall (Mysore) ..	It must— (1) be not below fair average quality and in sound and merchantable condition ; (2) be dry and clean ; (3) be free from mould, offensive odour and discolouration ; (4) not contain any deleterious substances, weevils and maggots ; (5) not contain more than 3 *per centum* of a mixture of foreign food grains and other impurities ; and (6) not contain more than 13 *per centum* of moisture.	
30. Garlic ..	It must— (1) be in good condition ; (2) be free from mould ; and (3) not contain any deleterious substances	
31. Turmeric ..	It must— (1) be clean and free from all admixtures ; (2) not contain mould, weevils, or maggots ; (3) have the characteristic taste and smell of turmeric ; (4) have a good colour ; (5) be bright on fracture ; (6) not contain more than 9 *per centum* of moisture ; (7) not contain more than 9 *per centum* of total ash ; and (8) not contain any deleterious substances	
32. Coriander ..	It must— (1) be fresh and clean ; (2) not contain any deleterious substances, foreign grains, weevils and maggots ; (3) not contain more than 9 *per centum* of moisture ; (4) not contain more than 7 *per centum* of total ash ; (5) not contain more than 1·5 *per centum* of acid insoluble ash ; and (6) not contain more than 2 *per centum* of other organic matter	

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I Name, Description or Class	II Nature, Substance and Quality	III Provision as to Packing and Labelling
33. Gram ..	It must— (1) be dry and clean ; (2) be free from mould, weevils or maggots ; (3) not contain any deleterious substances ; (4) not contain more than 11 *per centum* of moisture ; and (5) not contain more than 2 *per centum* of a mixture of foreign food grains and other imputiries.	
34. Gingelly oil (Edible)	It must— (1) be the oil obtained by expression from the seeds of " Sesamum indicum ". (2) be clear and free from rancid odour ; (3) not contain more than 2·5 *per centum* of free fatty acid calculated as oleic acid ; (4) not contain any other oil, or foreign substances; (5) have a refractive indox at 40°C of between 1·4650 and 1·4665 ; (6) have an iodine value of between 103 and 112 ; (7) have a saponification value of between 188 and 193 ; and (8) not contain more than 0.5 *per centum* moisture.	

SECTION 12 (6)

No Regulations

SECTION 13 (8)

Orders not reproduced.

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SECTIONS 15, 29, 33, 34, 42 and 49

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (No. 1) REGULATIONS, 1951

[10,357/22-2-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Food and Drugs (No. 1) Regulations, 1951, and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may appoint by Order published in the Gazette.*

2. These regulations shall apply in the administrative area of the Colombo Municipal Council.

3. The fee payable to a medical practitioner in respect of a certificate sent by him under section 15 (1) of the Act to the medical officer of health for any administrative area shall be five rupees.

4. An approved public analyst shall be entitled to demand and receive, in respect of each sample of any food or drug specified in column I of the First Schedule which is analysed by him under the Act, a fee at the rate specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of that Schedule.

5. Every certificate, given under section 29 of the Act by an approved public analyst, specifying the result of the analysis of a sample of any food or drug shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule and shall be signed by such analyst.

6. Every petition of appeal against a decision of any competent authority under the Act or any regulation shall—

(1) state briefly the ground or grounds upon which the appeal is made ;

(2) be signed by the appellant ;

(3) bear a stamp or stamps of the value of five rupees ; and

(4) be filed within a period of thirty days reckoned from the date of such decision.

7. Every appellant shall serve a copy of the petition on the competent authority against whose decision the appeal is made.

8. Every petition of reference under the Act in a dispute relating to compensation shall—

(1) state briefly the facts relating to the dispute ;

(2) be signed by both parties to the reference ;

* March 1, 1952. *Vide* Gazette No. 10,357 of February 22, 1952.

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(3) bear a stamp or stamps of the value of ten rupees ; and

(4) be filed within a period of sixty days reckoned from the date on which such compensation becomes payable.

9. In these regulations—

"administrative area" has the same meaning as in the Act ;

"Act" means for Food and Drugs Act ;

"approved public analyst" has the same meaning as in the Act ;

"competent authority" has the same meaning as in the Act ;

"medical officer of health" has the same meaning as in the Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 4)

1 Food or Drugs	2 Fee Rs. c.
Liquid milk Flour Rice Barley Dhall Gram Curry powder Condiments Spices Caraway Cummin Garlic Tamarind Turmeric Coriander Water	10 0
Aerated waters Squashes Cordials Any other fruit drink Edible oils Maragarine Butter Cheese Dripping Ghee Medicated spirits Tinctures Alcoholic liquors Milk wine Country made foreign spirits Toddy Cider Vinegar Condensed milk Dried milk Any other milk food	15 0 35 0 50 0 70 0 70 0

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SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 5)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF APPROVED PUBLIC ANALYST

To : [1] ————————.

I, the undersigned, approved public analyst for the administrative area comprising the area within the administrative limits of [2] ————, do hereby certify that I received on the ———— day of ————, 19——, from [3] ———— (by registered post) [4], a sample submitted as a sample of————, for analysis which was marked [5] ———— and weighed (or measured) [6] ————.

I further certify that I have analysed it, and as a result of my analysis I am of opinion that—

it is a sample of ———— and/or ————, the constituents of the sample included the following substances in proportions as under :—

————————————

————————————

Observations [7]

————————————

————————————

As witness my hand this ———— day of ———— 19——, at ————

A. B.

————

Notes.—

[1] Here insert the name of the person submitting the sample for analysis.

[2] Here insert the name of local authority.

[3] Here insert the name of the person delivering or sending the sample.

[4] Delete if inapplicable.

[5] Insert particulars of marking, e.g., date, number, &c.

[6] This may be left unanswered if the sample cannot be conveniently weighed or measured, or the weight or measurement is not material to the result of the analysis.

[7] Here the analyst may insert at his discretion his opinion whether the analysis indicates any addition, abstraction, or deficiency of any kind and whether the addition, abstraction, or deficiency (if any) was for the purpose of rendering the article portable or palatable, or of preserving it, or of improving the appearance, or was unavoidable. He may also state whether the addition, abstraction or deficiency is in excess of what is ordinary, or otherwise, and whether it is or is not injurious to health, and add any other observations he may wish to make. Where a sample of milk is found to be deficient both in milk fat and in other milk solids the analyst should indicate how much, if any, of the milk fat deficiency he considers to be due to abstraction, allowance being made for the effect of added water. In the case of a certificate regarding milk, or any other article liable to decomposition, the analyst should specially report whether in his opinion any change has taken place in the constitution of the sample that would interfere with the analysis.

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THE FOOD AND DRUGS (No. 1) REGULATIONS, 1955

1. These regulations may be cited as the Food and Drugs (No. 1) Regulations, 1955, and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may appoint by Order published in the *Gazette*.* [10,842/30-9-1955.]

2. These regulations shall apply in all administrative areas other than the administrative area of the Colombo Municipal Council.

3. The fee payable to a medical practitioner in respect of a certificate sent by him under section 15 (1) of the Act to the medical officer of health for any administrative area shall be five rupees.

4. An approved public analyst shall be entitled to demand and receive, in respect of each sample of any food or drug specified in column I of the First Schedule which is analysed by him under the Act, a fee at the rate specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of that Schedule.

5. Every certificate, given under section 29 of the Act by an approved public analyst, specifying the result of the analysis of a sample of any food or drug shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule and shall be signed by such analyst.

6. Every petition of appeal against a decision of any competent authority under the Act or any regulation shall—

(1) state briefly the ground or grounds upon which the appeal is made ;

(2) be signed by the appellant ;

(3) bear a stamp or stamps of the value of five rupees ; and

(4) be filed within a period of thirty days reckoned from the date of such decision.

7. Every appellant shall serve a copy of the petition on the competent authority against whose decision the appeal is made.

8. Every petition of reference under the Act in a dispute relating to compensation shall—

(1) state briefly the facts relating to the dispute ;

(2) be signed by both parties to the reference ;

* February 1, 1956—*Vide* Gazette No. 10,882 of January 20, 1956.

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(3) bear a stamp or stamps of the value of ten rupees ; and

(4) be filed within a period of sixty days reckoned from the date on which such compensation becomes payable.

9. In these regulations—

"administrative area" has the same meaning as in the Act ;

"Act" means the Food and Drugs Act;

"approved public analyst", has the same meaning as in the Act ;

"competent authority" has the same meaning as in the Act ;

"medical officer of health" has the same meaning as in the Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 4)

1 *Food or Drugs*	*2* *Fee* *Rs. c.*
Liquid milk	.. 10 0
Flour	
Rice	
Barley	
Dhall	
Gram	
Curry powder ..	
Condiments ..	.. 15 0
Spices	
Caraway	
Cummin	
Garlic	
Tamarind	
Turmeric	
Coriander	
Water	
Aerated waters ..	
Squashes	.. 35 0
Corials	
Any other fruit drink ..	
Edible oils ..	
Margarine	
Butter	.. 50 0
Gheese	
Dripping	
Ghee	
Medicated spirits ..	
Tinctures	
Alcoholic liquors ..	
Milk wine	.. 70 0
Country made foreign spirits	
Toddy	
Cider	
Vinegar	
Condensed milk ..	
Dried milk ..	.. 70 0
Any other milk food ..	

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SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 5)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF APPROVED PUBLIC ANALYST

To : [1] ————————————.

I, the undersigned, approved public analyst for the administrative area comprising the area within the administrative limits of [2] ————, do hereby certify that I received on the ———— day of ————, 19——, from [3] ———— (by registered post) [4], a sample submitted as a sample of ————, for analysis which was marked [5] ———— and weighed (or measured) [6] ————.

I further certify that I have analysed it, and as a result of my analysis I am of opinion that—

it is a sample of ———— and/or ————, the constituents of the sample included the following substances in proportions as under :—

————————————

————————————

Observations [7]

————————————

————————————

As witness my hand this ———— day of ———— 19——, at ————

A. B.

————

Notes.—

[1] Here insert the name of the person submitting the sample for analysis.

[2] Here insert the name of local authority.

[3] Here insert the name of the person delivering or sending the sample.

[4] Delete if inapplicable.

[5] Insert particulars of marking *e.g.*, date, number, &c.

[6] This may be left unanswered if the sample cannot be conveniently weighed or measured, or the weight or measurement is not material to the result of the analysis.

[7] Here the analyst may insert at his discretion his opinion whether the analysis indicates any addition, abstraction, or deficiency of any kind and whether the addition, abstraction, or deficiency (if any) was for the purpose of rendering the article portable or palatable, or of preserving it, or of improving the appearance, or was unavoidable. He may also state whether the addition, abstraction or deficiency is in excess of what is ordinary, or otherwise, and whether it is or is not injurious to health, and add any other observations he may wish to make. Where a sample of milk is found to be deficient both in milk fat and in other milk solids the analyst should indicate how much, if any, of the milk fat deficiency he considers to be due to abstraction, allowance being made for the effect of added water. In the case of a certificate regarding milk, or any other article liable to decomposition, the analyst should specially report whether in his opinion any change has taken place in the constitution of the sample that would interfere with the analysis.

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SECTIONS 17 AND 18

No Regulations.

SECTION 21

No Regulations.

SECTION 25 (6)

No Orders.

SECTION 26 (1) (c)

No Orders.

SECTION 36

No Rules.

SECTION 41

Notifications and Orders not reproduced.

SECTION 47 (1)

No Orders.

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SECTION 49

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (No. 4) REGULATIONS, 1952

[10,366/7-3-1952.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Food and Drugs (No. 4) Regulations, 1952.

2. These regulations shall apply in every administrative area.

3. (1) Where any article of food seized under section 11 of the Act by an authorized officer of the appropriate competent authority for the purpose of having such article dealt with by a Magistrate cannot, by reason only of its bulk or size, be conveniently removed for that purpose as required by that section, that officer may by order direct that such article shall be detained at the place of seizure in the custody of such person as may be specified in the order ; and it shall be the duty of the person so specified to comply with the terms of the order. Such order shall remain in force until that article is finally disposed of in terms of an order made by the Magistrate under that section.

(2) So long as an order for the detention and custody of an article of food made by an authorized officer remains in force, no person shall remove or attempt to remove that article—

(*a*) from the place of its detention ; or

(*b*) from the custody of the person specified in the order.

(3) Upon an application made under section 11 of the Act for the condemnation of any article of food in respect of which an order for its detention and custody is in force, the Magistrate—

(*a*) if he is satisfied that in the circumstances of the case the order was properly made, shall inspect that article at the place of its detention and thereupon may proceed to dispose of the application in like manner as though that article had been brought before him as required by that section ; or

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(*b*) if he is not satisfied that in the circumstances of the case the order was properly made, shall refuse to proceed with the application until such time as that article is brought before him as required by that section.

4. The Minister may, under section 41 of the Act, approve a person as a public analyst for such limited purpose or purposes as shall be specified in the instrument of approval.

5. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Food and Drugs Act; and

"authorized officer" and "appropriate competent authority" have the meanings respectively assigned to them by section 40 of the Act.

SECTION 49 (7)

ORDER

The Food and Drugs (No. 4) Regulations, 1952, published under section 49 (6) of the Food and Drugs Act in Gazette No. 10,366 of March 7, 1952, shall come into effect on July 1, 1952.

[10,416/20-6-1952.]

SECTION 62 (3) (b)

No Orders.

CHAPTER 217

BREAD

THE BREAD ORDINANCE

(No Subsidiary Legislation)

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CHAPTER 218

POISONS, OPIUM, & DANGEROUS DRUGS

THE POISONS, OPIUM AND DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE

SECTION 24

No Regulations.

SECTIONS 68 AND 80

Note.—The Regulations amending the Third Schedule to the Ordinance have been embodied in that Schedule.

REGULATIONS

2. * The preparations specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby exempted from the provisions of Chapter V of the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. [9041/27-11-1942.]

SCHEDULE

	(*a*) MORPHINE PREPARATIONS	In 1 bougie.
1. *Cereoli iodoformi et morphinæ*	Iodoform	..0·320 gramme
	Morphine hydrochloride	..0·016 „
	Oil of theobroma, sufficient to fill a 1-gramme mould	
2. *Emplastrum opii* ..	Elemi ..	..20 grammes
	Terebinthina	..30 „
	Cera flava	..15 grammes
	Olibanum pulvis	..18 „
	Benzoes pulvis	..10 „
	Opii pulvis	.. 5 „
	Balsamum peruvianum	.. 2 „
3. *Emplastrum opii* ..	Extract of opium	..25 grammes
	Refined elemi	..25 „
	Diachylon plaster with gum ..	..50 „

* Regulation 1 has been embodied in the Third Schedule to the Ordinance.

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4. *Emplastrum opii* ..	Ellemi ..	.. 8 grammes
	Terebinthinæ communis	..15 „
	Cerœ flavœ	.. 5 „
	Olibani pulveratœ	.. 8 „
	Benzoes pulveratœ	.. 4 „
	Opii pulverati	.. 2 „
	Balsami peruviani	.. 1 gramme
5. *Emplastrum opii* ..	Opium, in very fine powder	10 grammes
	Resin plaster	..90 „

6. *Emplastrum opii* (see formula under 5) mixed with other plasters contained in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.

7. *Linimentum opii* ..	Tincture of opium	..500 millilitres
	Liniment of soap	..500 „

8. *Linimentum opii* (see formula under 7) mixed with any other liniment of the British Pharmacopœia or of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

9. *Linimentum opii ammoniatum*	Ammoniated liniment of camphor	.. 30
	Tincture of opium	.. 30
	Liniment of belladonna	.. 5
	Strong solution of ammonia	5
	Liniment of soap to	100

10. *Linimentum opii ammoniatum* (see formula under 9) mixed with any other British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex liniment.

11. *Caustic "Nerve Pastes"*	Preparations contaning, in addition to morphine salts, or morphine and cocaine salts, at least 25 per cent. of arsenious acid, and made up with the requisite proportion of creosote or phenol to produce the consistency of a paste.

12. *Diarrhœa pills* ..	Camphor	..0·0648 gramme
	Lead acetate	..0·013 „
	Bismuth subnitrate	..0·162 „
	Tannic acid	..0·0648 „
	Opium powder	..0·026 „
13. *Pilulœ digitalis et Opii compositœ*	Digitalis leaves, in powder	0·31 gramme
	Opium in powder	..0·19 „
	Ipecacuanha root, in powder	..0·13 „
	Quinine sulphate	..0·78 „
	Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity to make 12 pills	
14. *Piluloe hydrargyri cum Opio*	Mercury pill	..3·89 gramme
	Opium, in powder	..0·19 „
	To make 12 pills	
15. *Piluloe hydrargyri cum Creta et Opii*	Mercury with chalk	..0·78 gramme
	Compound powder of peicacuanha*	..0·78 „
	Milk sugar, a sufficient quantity	
	Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity	
	To make 12 pills	

* The formula of this powder is given under 21, *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus*.

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16. *Pilulæ ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla*	Compound powder of ipecacuanha*	..30 grammes
	Squill, in powder	..10 „
	Ammoniacum, in powder	..10 „
	Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity	
17. *Pilulæ hydrargyri bichlorati cum Opii extracto*	Bichloride of mercury triturated	..10 centigrammes
	Extract of opium	..20 „
	Extract of couch-grass	..20 „
	Liquorice root in powder, *q.s.* for 10 pills	
18. *Pilulæ hydrargyri iodati cum Opii pulvere*	Hydrargyrum iodatum freshly prepared	..50 centigrammes
	Opium powder	..20 „
	Powdered liquorice	..30 „
	White honey, *q.s.* for 10 pills	
19. *Pilula plumbi, cum Opio*	Lead acetate, in powder	..80 grammes
	Opium in powder	..12 „
	Syrup of glucose	.. 8 „
	(or a sufficient quantity.)	
20. *Pilulæ terebinthinæ compositæ*	Opium ..	.. 0·5 gramme
	Chinini sulfas	.. 2 grammes
	Styrax liquidus	.. 2 „
	Terebinthina laricina	.. 8 „
	Magnesii subcarbonas, a sufficient quantity to make 100 pills	
21. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus* Syn: *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii* (Dover's powder) ..	Ipecacuanha root, in powder	..10 grammes
	Opium, in powder	..10 „
	Potassium sulphate in powder	..80 „

22. Mixtures of *Dover's powder* (see formula under 21) with mercury and chalk, aspirin, phenacetin, quinine and its salts, and sodium bicarbonate.

23. *Pulvis kino compositus*	Kino, in powder	..75 grammes
	Opium, in powder	.. 5 „
	Cinnamon bark, in powder	20 „
24. *Suppositoria plumbi composita.* Syn: *Suppositoria plumbi cum opio* ..	Lead acetate, in powder	..2·4 grammes
	Opium, in powder	..0·8 gramme
	Oil of Theobroma, a sufficient quantity for 12 suppositories, each weighing about 1 gramme	
25. *Coryza Tablets No. 2*	Powdered opium	..0·0043 gramme
	Quinine sulph.	..0·022 „
	Ammon. Chlor.	..0·022 „
	Camphor	..0·022 „
	Ext. Belladonna leaves	..0·0043 „
	Ext. aconite root	..0·0043 „

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26. *Diarrhœa Tablets No. 2*	Powdered opium	..0·016 gramme
	Camphor	..0·016 ,,
	Powdered ipecacuanha	..0·08 ,,
	Lead acetate	..0·011 ,,
27. *Dysentery Tablets* ..	Powdered opium	..0·013 gramme
	Powdered ipecacuanha	..0·0648 ,,
	Powdered calomel	..0·0324 ,,
	Lead acetate	..0·0324 ,,
	Bismuth betanaphthol	..0·1944 ,,
28. *Tabella hydrargyri cum Opio*	Mercurous chloride powder	0·065 gramme
	Antimony oxide powder	..0·065 ,,
	Ipecacuanha-root powder	..0·065 ,,
	Powdered opium	..0·065 ,,
	Milk sugar	..0·065 ,,
	Gelatine solution, a sufficient quantity to make 1 tablet	
29. *Tabella plumbi cum Opio*	Sugar of lead	..0·195 gramme
	Powdered opium	..0·065
	Gelatine solution, a sufficient quantity to make 1 tablet	
30. *Tablettæ plumbi cum Opio*	Lead acetate, in fine powder	19·44 grammes
	Opium, in powder	..3·24 ,,
	Refined sugar, in powder	..6·48 ,,
	Ethereal solution of theobroma	..3·60 mils
	Alcohol	..0·90 mil.
31. *Unguentum gallæ compositum*	Galls in very fine powder	..20
	Extract of opium	.. 4
	Distilled water	..16
	Wool fat	..10
	Soft parafin, yellow	..50

32. *Unguentum gallæ compositum* (see formula under 31) mixed with other ointments and plasters contained in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.

33. *Unguentum gallæ cum Opio*	Gall ointment	..92·5 grammes
	Opium in powder	.. 7·5 ,,

34. *Unguentum gallæ cum Opio* (see formula under 33) mixed with other ointments and plasters contained in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.

35. *Yatren*—105 (Iodooxyquinoline-sulphonic acid) with 5 per cent. opium admixture

(*b*) Cocaine Preparations

1. *Bernatzik's Injections*	(*a*) *Hydrargyrum bicyanatum*	..0·03 gramme
	Cocainum	..0·02 ,,
	(*b*) *Hydrargyrum succinatum*	..0·03 ,,
	Cocainum	..0·01 ,,
2. *Stila's Injections* ..	(*a*) *Hydrargyrum succinatum*	..0·03 gramme
	Cocainum muriaticum	0·01 ,,
	(*b*) *Hydrargyrum succinatum*	..0·05 gramme
	Cocainum muriaticum	0·03 ,,

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3. *Natrium biboracicum compositum cum Cocaino*	In tablets compressed tablets, lozenges pastilles and the like, difficult to break up, and containing not more than 0·2 per cent. of cocaine salts in conjunction with not less than 20 per cent. borax and not less than 20 per cent. antipyrine, or some similar analgesic, and not more than 40 per cent. of flavouring matter. Maximum weight of each tablet, &c., 1 gramme	
4. *Caustic "Nerve Pastes"*	Preparations containing, in addition to cocaine salts or cocaine and morphine salts, at least 25 per cent. of arsenious acid, and made up with the requisite proportion of creosote or phenol to produce the consistency of a paste	
5. *Cocaine and Atropine Tablets*, with a content of not more than 0·0003 gramme of cocaine salts and not less than 0·0003 gramme of atropine salts to each tablet	*Atropinum sulphuricum*	0·0003 gramme
	Cocainum hydrochloricum	0·0003 ,,
	Mannite	0·003 ,,
	Weight of one tablet	0·0036 ,,
	Cocaine content 8·3 per cent	

(*c*) HEROIN PREPARATIONS

1. *Elixir camphoræ compositum*	Camphor	4 grains
	Oil of anise	5 minims
	Benzoic acid	6 grains
	Diamorphine hydrochloride	4 ,,
	Liquid extract of ipecacuanha	120 minims
	Tincture of squill	1½ fl. ounce
	Simple syrup to 20 fl. ounces	
2. *Elixir diamorphinæ et Terpini*, with *Apomorphine*	Apomorphine hydrochloride	5 grains
	Diamorphine hydrochloride	4 ,,
	Terpin hydrate	44 ,,
	Alcohol	10 fl. ounces
	Glycerine	5 fl. ounces
	Syrup of wild cherry to 20 fl. ounces	
3. *Linctus diamorphinæ*, with *Ipecauanha*	Liquid extract of ipecacuanha	120 minims
	Diamorphine hydrochloride	4 grains
	Tincture of hyoscyamus	1½ fl. ounces
	Spirit of chloroform	1½ fl. ounces
	Syrup of balsam of tolu	3 fl. ounces
	Syrup of wild cherry	3 fl. ounces
	Glycerine to 20 fl. ounces	
4. *Linctus senegæ compositus*	Liquid extract of senega	1 fl. ounce
	Liquid extract of squill	1 fl. ounce
	Tartarated antimony	8 grains
	Diamorphine hydrochloride	4 grains
	Glycerine	2 fl. ounces
	Simple syrup to 20 fl. ounces	
5. *Linctus thymi compositus*	Diamorphine hydrochloride	4 grains
	Apomorphine hydrochloride	5 grains
	Distilled water	1 fl. ounce
	Liquid extract of thyme (I-I)	5 fl. ounces
	Solution of tolu	1¼ fl. ounces
	Glycerine to 20 fl. ounces	

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(*d*) DICODIDE PREPARATIONS

1. *Cardiazol-Dicodide Solutions*	Solutions containing not less than 10 per cent. of cardiazol and not more than 0·5 per cent. of dicodide salts.

(*e*) EUCODAL PREPARATIONS

1. *Anti-Opium Tablets* ..	Eucodal	.. 1 gramme
	Pulvis gentianæ	..35 grammes
	Pulvis ipecacuanhæ	..20 ,,
	Quinine sulphate	..20 ,,
	Caffeine	.. 5 ,,
	Sugar of milk	..25 ,,

Mix up and make up 5-grain tablets

2. *Tablets B. B. Compound*	*Berberis vulgaris* powder	..0·0324 gramme
	Nux vomica	..0·013 ,,
	Eucodal	..0·0032 ,,
	Ipecacuanha	..0·0648 ,,
	Rhubarb	..0·013 ,,
	Pulvis cinnamoni compositus	..0·0324 ,,
	Aromatic chalk	..0·0032 ,,

SECTIONS 75 AND 80

The Regulations amending the Schedules to the Ordinance have been embodied in those Schedules.

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37 D——RR 19479 (12/66)

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CHAPTER 219

HEALTH SERVICES

THE HEALTH SERVICES ACT

SECTION 6 (1)

ORDER

The Island is hereby divided into the health districts specified in the Schedule hereto. [10,748/31-12-1954.]

SCHEDULE

1. Colombo Health District comprising the revenue district of Colombo.

2. Kalutara Health District comprising the revenue district of Kalutara.

3. Kandy Health District comprising the revenue district of Kandy.

4. Matale Health District comprising the revenue districts of Matale and Tamankaduwa.

5. Badulla Health District comprising the revenue districts of Badulla and Nuwara Eliya.

6. Galle Health District comprising the revenue district of Galle.

7. Matara Health District comprising the revenue districts of Matara and Hambantota.

8. Jaffna Health District comprising the revenue district of Jaffna.

9. Vavuniya Health District comprising the revenue districts of Mannar and Mullaitivu.

10. Anuradhapura Health District comprising the revenue districts of Anuradhapura and Trincomalee.

11. Batticaloa Health District comprising the revenue district of Batticaloa.

12. Kurunegala Health District comprising the revenue district of Kurunegala.

13. Puttalam Health District comprising the revenue districts of of Puttalam and Chilaw.

14. Ratnapura Health District comprising the revenue district of Ratnapura.

15. Kegalle Health District comprising the revenue district of Kegalle.

38D——RR 19479 (12/66)

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SECTION 8 (4)

No Notices.

SECTION 9 (1)

No Orders.

SECTION 9 (6)

No Notices.

SECTION 11 (1)

Orders not reproduced.

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SECTION 11 (6)

No Notices.

SECTION 19 (1)

No Orders.

SECTION 20

No Rules.

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SECTION 22 (2)

ORDER

[10,593/2-10-1953.]

It is hereby declared that—

(*a*) the provisions of section 22 (2) of the Health Services Act, shall apply to each of the designations specified in column I of the schedule hereto, and

(*b*) accordingly, there shall be substituted for each such designation, the designation occurring in the corresponding entry of column II of that schedule.

SCHEDULE

I	II
1. Supervising Sanitary Inspector	.. Supervising Public Health Inspector
2. Sanitary Inspector	.. Public Health Inspector

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CHAPTER 220

NURSING HOMES (REGULATION)

THE NURSING HOMES (REGULATION) ACT

SECTION 7

THE NURSING HOME REGULATIONS, 1950

1. These regulations may be cited as the Nursing Home Regulations, 1950. [10,193/21-12-1950.]

2. Every application for the registration of any premises as a nursing home shall be made in the form A set out in the Schedule hereto.

3. Every certificate of registration issued by the Director under section 3 (3) (*b*) of the Act shall be in the form B set out in the Schedule hereto.

4. Every certificate of renewal issued by the Director under section 3 (4) of the Act shall be in the form C set out in the Schedule hereto.

5. No person shall be entitled to a certificate of registration or to a certificate of renewal unless the premises in respect of which such certificate is sought are in conformity with the following conditions :—

(1) The premises must be substantially built in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted.

(2) The floor must be cemented or tiled. In the case of a floor of any upper storey such floor must be either cemented or boarded.

(3) The roof must be of some permanent material and where the Director considers it necessary be provided with a ceiling.

(4) The walls must be of brick, stone or cabook with the inside thereof lime-plastered and lime-washed.

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(5) Every room used for the accommodation of patients must have doors and windows in compliance with the requirements of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance (Chapter 268) and have superficial floor space of one-hundred and twenty square feet.

(6) The premises must be provided with covered and movable dust-bins made of galvanized iron or other impervious material.

(7) The premises must be proportionate to the number of patients to be accommodated therein, allowing for each patient a floor space of not less than ninety-six square feet, so however, that where two patients are accommodated in one room, the minimum floor space for each patient in such room shall be not less than sixty square feet.

(8) The premises must be supplied with an adequate supply of water obtained from a source protected from contamination.

(9) The premises must be provided with latrines and baths in the proportion of at least one latrine and one bath for not more than ten patients.

(10) The premises must be provided with a separate room for the purpose of cleaning and storing bed-pans.

6. The registered proprietor or the person in charge of a nursing home shall take all necessary steps to ensure that—

(1) every part of such nursing home, its surroundings and drains are kept clean and in good repair ;

(2) all refuse is collected in dust-bins and is removed from the premises of such nursing home at least once a day by the labourers of the scavenging service of the local authority of the area within which such nursing home is situated and where there is no such scavenging service the refuse must be buried or burnt at a suitable distance from such nursing home ;

(3) at least twenty-five *per centum* of the nursing staff are registered nurses ;

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(4) there is at least one nurse for every five patients ;

(5) there is at least one attendant for every two patients ; and

(6) no animal is kept on the premises of such nursing home.

7. (1) The proprietor or the person in charge of a nursing home shall maintain or cause to be maintained—

(*a*) a register of patients, other than maternity patients, in the form D set out in the schedule hereto ; and

(*b*) a register of maternity patients in the form E set out in the schedule hereto.

(2) On the admission of a patient into such nursing home an entry shall immediately be made in the appropriate register and thereafter such entry shall be kept up to date.

8. No cases of tuberculosis, typhoid or any other communicable disease shall be admitted to any nursing home unless special permission of the Director of Health Services has been obtained at the time of registration, on production of sufficient evidence that there is adequate personnel, accommodation and adequate means for isolation and disinfection.

9. The proprietor or person in charge of a nursing home in respect of which special permission under regulation 8 has been obtained, shall take all such measures and precautions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) all linen used by such patient is disinfected for at least half an hour before being washed ;

(2) all crockery and cutlery used by such patient are separately washed and disinfected ;

(3) any remnant of food consumed by such patient is disinfected and destroyed ;

(4) the faeces and urine of such patient are disinfected before disposal ; and

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(5) the hands of the nurses and attendants are washed immediately after attending on such patient.

10. Every person employed in a nursing home shall be inoculated against typhoid fever every two years and vaccinated against small-pox every five years.

11. No person who is suspected of being a carrier of any communicable disease shall be employed in a nursing home.

12. The proprietor or person in charge of a nursing home shall furnish to the Director a quarterly return stating the names and addresses of all employees and of all physicians and surgeons who have attended on patients in such nursing home on or before the last day of the months of January, April, July and October.

13. (1) Where there is any change of proprietorship of a nursing home, the new proprietor shall notify the fact of such change to the Director within ten days of such change.

(2) Where any new person is appointed to be in charge of a nursing home, the proprietor shall notify the fact of such appointment to the Director within ten days of such appointment.

14. The proprietor or person in charge of a nursing home shall, when he ceases to carry on such nursing home in the registered premises, return the certificate of registration or renewal to the Director.

15. The Director may, in his discretion, exempt hospitals on estates from the operation of any of these regulations.

16. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Nursing Homes (Regulation) Act;

"Director" means the Director of Health Services.

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SCHEDULE

FORM A
(Regulation 2)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A NURSING HOME

1. Name of nursing home :————.
2. Nature of nursing home :————.
3. Situation :————.
4. Proprietor :————.
5. Name of person in charge :————.
   State whether registered medical practitioner, nurse or midwife :————.
   Age :————.
   Qualifications :————.
6. Accommodation for patients :————.
   (*a*) Number of wards : Medical :————. Surgical :————. General :————. Obstetric. :———— Communicable diseases :————.
   (*b*) Number of patients' rooms : Medical :————. Surgical :————. General :————. Obstetric. :————. Communicable diseases :————.
   (*c*) Number of store rooms :————.
   (*d*) Number of bath rooms :————.
   (*e*) Number of latrines :————.
7. Dispensary :————. Floor space :
8. Operating room :————. Floor space :
9. Labour Room :————. Floor space :
10. Mortuary :————. Floor space :
11. Kitchen :————. Floor space :
12. Staff : Medical Officers : Apothecaries : Nurses : Midwives : Attendants : Male : Female : Labourers :
    Qualification : Registered : Not registered : Qualified : Trained : Untrained :
13. Accommodation for staff—
    (*a*) Medical and nursing staff :————.
    (*b*) Minor staff :————.

————,
Signature and designation of applicant.

Date :———— 19—.

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FORM B.

(Regulation 3)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

The premises known as ———— bearing assessment No. ———— situated at ———— in the ———— District and owned by ———— is hereby registered as a Nursing Home and ———— of ———— is hereby registered as the proprietor thereof.

This registration shall, unless previously cancelled, be valid until the expiration of twelve months from this date.

————,

Director of Health Services.

Colombo, ————, 19 .

FORM C

(Regulation 4)

CERTIFICATE OF RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION OF PREMISES AS A NURSING HOME

(To be sent in duplicate)

I/We hereby apply for the renewal of registration shown in the schedule appended below, for the period ———— to ———— in compliance with section 3 of the Nursing Homes (Regulation) Act, No. 16 of 1949.

Schedule

1. Name and address of proprietor :————.
2. Number of existing registration :————.
3. Situation of premises registered :————.
4. Registration fee :————.

————,

Proprietor.

————, 19 .

This is to certify that the registration of the above premises is renewed for the period ————19 .

————,

Director of Health Services.

Colombo, ————, 19 .

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FORM D
(Regulation 7 (1) (*a*))

Date of Admission	Name	Age	Sex	Nationality	Residence	Disease or Injury	Duration of Illness	Date of Discharge or Death

FORM E
(Regulation 7 (1) (*b*))

Date of Admission	Name	Age	Nationality	Residence	Duration of Pregnancy	Date and time of Delivery	Whether normal or abnormal	Sex of Child	Weight of Child	Date of Discharge or Death

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REGULATION

For the purposes of the definition of " nursing home " in section 11 of the Nursing Homes (Regulation) Act, the expression " prescribed body or authority " shall mean—

[10,443/5-9-1952.]

(*a*) an estate within the meaning of the Medical Wants Ordinance (Chapter 226) ; or

(*b*) a co-operative society registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance (Chapter 124).

CHAPTER 221

CORNEAL GRAFTING

THE CORNEAL GRAFTING ACT

(*No Subsidiary Legislation.*)

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CHAPTER 222

QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

THE QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES ORDINANCE

SECTION 2

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE KEEPING OF MANURE

[3657/30-8-1940.]

1. Where in the opinion of the proper authority any manure kept on or applied to any land promotes or is likely to promote the breeding of any fly by which any disease or infection is spread or is suspected to be spread, the proper authority may by notice in writing seved on the occupier of that land—

(*a*) prohibit for such period as may be specified in the notice the keeping of such manure on that land or the application of such manure to that land, or

(*b*) require the occupier of that land to take, in respect of that manure, such measures for the prevention of the breeding of flies as may be specified in the notice.

2. (1) No occupier of any land on whom a notice under paragraph (*a*) of regulation 1 is served shall keep any manure on that land or apply any manure to that land during such period as may be specified in the notice.

(2) The occupier of any land on whom a notice under paragraph (*b*) of regulation 1 is served shall comply with the requirements of such notice.

3. In these regulations—

"occupier" means the principal person in actual occupation or in charge of the land;

"proper authority" means the Director of Health Services or any officer authorized by him in writing.

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SECTIONS 2 AND 3

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS; REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE STORAGE OF GRAIN, AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS

[7481/28-8-1925.] [10,713/17-9-1954.]

1. *Interpretation.*—'proper authority', in these regulations means—

(*a*) for the whole of Ceylon, the Director of Health Services;

(*b*) in the case of any area within the administrative limits of any Municipal Council, the Mayor of that Council or the medical officer of health of the Council;

(*c*) in the case of any area within the administrative limits of any Urban Council or Town Council, the Chairman of that Council or the medical officer of health of the area;

(*d*) in the case of the Port of Colombo, the Director of Quarantine or the Port Health Officer;

(*e*) in the case of any military, naval or air force establishment, the medical officer of the establishment; and

(*f*) in the case of any area other than any area referred to in paragraphs (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), the Superintendent of Health of the area.

[9773/24-9-1947.]

The term "health officer" means any person appointed to exercise authority in regard to sanitary matters in any port, or where no such person has been appointed, the medical officer of the district or place, and includes the Quarantine Medical Officer, Mandapam, for the purpose or regulations relating to persons entering Ceylon *via* Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar.

The term "goods" means goods, wares, and merchandise, furniture, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, or any other article whatsoever, save books and letters, and shall include animals.

The term "vessel" includes any steamer, motor ship, sailing ship, buggalow, boat, or native craft.

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The term "coasting vessel" means a vessel coming from any one part of the Island of Ceylon to any other part thereof, but does not include vessels coming from any place on the coast of India or Burma.

The term "infected port" includes a port where quarantinable disease exists, and a place in an area declared by notification in the Gazette to be infected with disease.

The term "disease" means any disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature.

The term "quarantinable disease" means plague, cholera, smallpox, or yellow fever, or such other disease as may be declared to be such by the Minister by notification in the Gazette. [9773/24-9-1947.]

The term "diseased" means infected or suspected of being infected with "disease".

The term "diseased locality" shall mean any locality infected or suspected of being infected with disease, and declared to be so diseased by the proper authority. Such declaration shall be valid for seven days only, unless confirmed by the Minister by notification in the Gazette. [9773/24-9-1947.]

Such declaration shall be forthwith reported by the proper authority to the Minister who may confirm, revoke, alter, or amend any such declaration, but without prejudice to anything done or suffered previously to such confirmation, revocation, alteration, or amendment. [9773/24-9-1947.]

Such declaration shall be notified within the area by affixing copies thereof in prominent places in the province or district in which the diseased locality is situated. Omission to so notify shall however not affect the validity of such declaration.

The term "contact" shall mean any person who has been in a place or on a vessel where disease exists, or who may directly or indirectly have been in contact with a diseased person, or who has been in circumstances which, in the opinion of the proper authority, are likely to cause him to become infected with disease.

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The term "infected vessel" means a vessel on board of which a case or cases of quarantinable disease is or are present or has or have occurred, previous to the date of arrival of the vessel—

(*a*) in the case of smallpox within a period of 18 days;

(*b*) in the case of cholera within a period of 5 days;

(*c*) in the case of plague within a period of 7 days, or on board of which rats infected with plague have been discovered after systematic search has been made; and

(*d*) in the case of yellow fever at the time of departure or during the voyage.

The term "suspected vessel" means a vessel on board of which a case or cases of quarantinable disease other than yellow fever has or have occurred during the voyage or during the stay of such vessel in the port of departure, but on board of which no fresh case has occurred, previous to the date of arrival of the vessel—

(*a*) in the case of smallpox within a period of 18 days;

(*b*) in the case of cholera within a period of 5 days; and

(*c*) in the case of plague within a period of 7 days, or on board of which an unusual mortality among rats has been discovered after careful examination.

In the case of yellow fever a vessel which has arrived from an infected port (or from a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever) in regard to the sanitary state of which, by reason of the insufficiency of its sanitary organization no sufficient information is available, although there has been no case of yellow fever on board, if the voyage has lasted less than six days or, if, when the voyage has lasted six days or more the vessel does not fulfil the conditions specified in subsections (1) and (2) of the paragraph defining "healthy vessel".

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The term " healthy vessel " means a vessel which—

(*a*) In the case of smallpox and cholera has come from an infected port, but which has had on board no death from, nor any case of, either of these diseases either before leaving the port of departure, or during the voyage or on arrival.

(*b*) In the case of plague has come from an infected port but on board of which—

(1) There has been no death from, or case of, plague either before leaving the port of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival.

(2) No rats infected with plague have been found after systematic search has been made, and no unusual mortality has been observed among rats.

(3) When unusual mortality among rats has been observed, expert examination has proved that this mortality was not due to plague.

(c) In the case of yellow fever has come from an infected port or from a port such as that referred to in subsection (2) of the paragraph defining " suspected vessel " but on board of which there has been no death from, or case of, yellow fever either before leaving the port of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival, and the duration of the voyage of which has exceeded a period of six days, provided always that it is proved to the satisfaction of the proper authority of the port of arrival—

(1) That the vessel during its stay in the port of departure has been moored at a distance of at least 200 metres from the inhabited shore, and at such a distance from harbour vessels (pontoons) as to make the access of Stegomyia improbable ;

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(2) That the vessel, at the time of departure, has been effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

When a vessel has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition, or is crowded with passengers, emigrants, or otherwise, or appears to be in an insanitary state, the health officer may, if in his opinion it is desirable, treat the vessel as a " suspected vessel ", and at his discretion subject persons on board to observation or to surveillance for such period as he may direct, and may take such measures as he may think necessary for the disinfection and/or disinfestation of clothing, and for the destruction of rats or other vermin on board of such vessel.

The term " observation " means segregation either on board a vessel or in an isolation camp or place.

" Surveillance " : Passengers liable to be placed under observation may, at the discretion of the " proper authority ", be placed under surveillance. Persons placed under surveillance must only reside at a place approved by the proper authority, and must subject themselves to medical examination at such times and places as the proper authority may direct.

" Incubation period " means in the case of plague seven days, in the case of cholera five days, and in the case of any other disease, such period as the Director of Health Services may from time to time determine.

The term " infected piece of water " shall mean any lake, river, pond, canal, or other piece of water infected or suspected of being infected with disease and declared to be so infected by the proper authority, and such piece of water shall cease to be an infected piece of water on the expiration of the time specified in such declaration.

" Pratique " : A vessel is said to be granted pratique when communication is allowed with the shore, and the proper authority may grant to any vessel either " free pratique " or " restricted pratique ". If restricted, communication between the vessel and shore may be subject to such restrictions and conditions, as the proper authority may direct, including restriction of

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access to the vessel from the shore ; such conditions may require vaccination, disinfection, or placing under observation of passengers and crew or of persons desiring to have access to the vessel from the shore.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

37*. *Delegation of Powers.*—The powers conferred by the regulations contained herein on the proper authority, may be exercised by such persons as the said proper authority may authorize in writing in that behalf. [10,713/17-9-1954.]

38. *Definition of Inspector.*—The term " Inspector " for the purposes of the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, or any regulations made thereunder, shall be deemed to include Sanitary Assistants of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services and any inspector or sub-inspector of the Health Department in any Municipality, District Council, or Local Board, or any inspector appointed by the Director or Deputy Director, Quarantine Department. [9134/11-6-1943.] [8365/22-4-1938.]

39. The proper authority may appoint any person to be an inspector or officer under the Ordinance, and may at any time cancel such appointment at his discretion.

40. It shall be lawful for the proper authority, inspector, or officer under the Ordinance to employ any person to assist him in the execution of any of the provisions of the Ordinance, or of any regulations made thereunder ; and it shall be lawful for such person to carry out in the presence of such proper authority, inspector, or officer his lawful orders.

41. It shall not be lawful for any person to obstruct or impede such person in tendering such assistance or in carrying out such orders.

42. *Hospitals and Places of Observation.*—The proper authority shall, wherever expedient, establish a hospital and a place of observation, and shall affix

* Regulations 2 to 36 have been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 8,029 of January 26, 1934.

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thereto a notice setting out that the same is a hospital or place of observation. Such place shall thereafter be deemed to be a hospital or place of observation, as the case may be, within the meaning of these regulations.

43. *No Communication with Hospital or Place of Observation.*—No person shall approach within one hundred yards of a hospital or any place of observation so established. Any person approaching within one hundred yards of a hospital or any place of observation or within fifty yards of any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique may be removed to any place of observation, in addition to any penalty imposed for a breach of the regulations : Provided that if any public road approaches a hospital or any place of observation within the limit aforesaid, no person passing along such road shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

44. *Communication with Hospital or Place of Observation.*—No person other than those authorized by the proper authority shall, without the written permission of the proper authority, enter or leave any hospital or place of observation.

[9909/1-10-1948.]

45. Every medical practitioner, or person professing to treat disease, who attends on any person suffering from any of the following diseases shall forthwith give to the proper authority written information of the name, race, sex and age of the diseased person, his residence and the nature of the disease :—

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.
Acute or Choleric Diarrhoea.
Acute Infantile Diarrhoea (Cholera Infantum).
Cerebro-spinal Fever.
Chickenpox.
Cholera.
Diphtheria.
Dysentery.
Measles.
Mumps.
Plague.
Pneumonia.

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Puerperal Pyrexia.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Rubella (German Measles).
Scarlet Fever.
Simple continued fever of seven days' duration or over.
Small-pox.
Trypanasomiasis.
Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
Typhus Fever.
Whooping Cough.
Yellow Fever.

46. *Duty of Occupant of any Building in which Disease occurs.*—Every person permanently or temporarily resident in any building in which there shall be any person affected with any disease referred to in the preceding rule, shall forthwith inform the proper authority thereof, and shall furnish him with all the information regarding the affected person which he may reasonably require.

47. Any person permanently or temporarily resident in a building in which a case of any of the diseases referred to in rule 45 occurs, and any person affected with any such disease, shall on demand by the proper authority or any inspector or officer appointed under this Ordinance or by any medical practitioner or person professing to treat disease give the full name, occupation, and regular address of such diseased person ; and also full particulars of all places at which he has spent the nights during the eighteen days prior to the appearance of the disease.

48. No person affected with any of the diseases referred to in rule 45 shall conceal himself so as to avoid detection by the proper authority.

49. *Removal of diseased Persons.*—It shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause any person diseased, or suspected to be diseased, in any house or place to be removed to some public hospital or other place provided for the purpose for such period as the proper authority shall direct.

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50. *Special Report by Superintendent or Headman.*—Whenever deaths in any village, estate, or other place are more numerous than usual and especially deaths attributed to fever of a few hours up to three days' duration, or when there occurs unusual sickness accompanied by fever, it shall be the duty of the headman or estate superintendent, if the deaths or sickness take place in an estate, forthwith to make a special report of the same to the proper authority.

[10,713/17-9-1954.]

51. *Mortality among Animals.*—It shall be the duty of every estate superintendent or headman to report to the proper authority any excessive mortality or sickness that may come to his notice among rats, cats, mice, squirrels, hares, or monkeys.

52. *Whitewashing and Disinfection of Buildings, Drains, Sewers, Pits, and Cesspits.*—Whenever it shall appear to him expedient, it shall be the duty of the proper authority to give notice requiring that the walls of all or any buildings in any town, village or place shall be whitewashed and cleaned and disinfected, and the drains, sewers, pits, and cesspits cleaned and disinfected. The owner or occupant of any building and of any land upon which there shall be any building, drains, sewers, pits, or cesspits shall whitewash, clean, and disinfect the same within forty-eight hours of the giving of such notice.

53. *Destruction of Rats.*—The proper authority may cause or direct rat destruction to be carried out in any warehouse, factory, dwelling house, or other building or place in which a case of plague or suspected plague has occurred, or in which it is considered by the proper authority necessary that such action should be taken.

54. *Disinfection and Destruction of the Cloths, &c., of Persons kept under Observation.*—The clothing, bedding, and personal effects of all persons detained or kept under observation under the provisions of these regulations shall be thoroughly disinfected, and may be destroyed by the officer in charge of the place of detention or observation. The proper authority may

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award compensation for articles destroyed, but no person shall be entitled as of right to recover any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the destruction or disinfection of any article.

55. *Entering or leaving a diseased Locality prohibited.*—No person shall enter or leave a diseased locality without permission from the proper authority.

56. No person shall enter or leave a house or place infected with disease without permission from the proper authority after the same has been declared to be infected by the proper authority, and the inmates thereof shall be kept under surveillance for such period as the proper authority shall direct. A notice signed by the proper authority posted on a conspicuous part of the building, or place shall be evidence that the specified house or place is infected.

57. *Prohibition of removal of Persons suffering from certain Diseases.*—Except as provided by these regulations, and except as provided by the Contagious Diseases Ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person to remove or assist in removing any person suffering from plague, cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, or other disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature from the house or place in which such person shall be to any other house or place, without the sanction in writing of the proper authority.

58. It shall not be lawful for the occupants of such house or place to allow such diseased person to leave such house or place without permission from the proper authority.

59. It shall not be lawful for any person to enter or to leave such house or place except with the written permission of the proper authority.

59A. *Compulsory Vaccination in Areas infected with Smallpox.*—Whenever an area has been declared a diseased locality by reason of its being infected or suspected of being infected with smallpox, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause any person in [7971/10-3-1933.]

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the area, who is not protected against smallpox by a previous attack of the disease or is unable to produce satisfactory evidence of successful vaccination carried out within the previous three years, to be vaccinated forthwith.

60. *Corpses of Persons who have died of Disease.*—Should a person die of disease elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, or place of observation, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the burial or cremation. Such persons shall disinfect themselves in such manner as may be prescribed by the proper authority. The clothes surrounding the corpse of a person who had died of infectious disease shall be disinfected in such manner as the proper authority may direct, the necessity for so doing having been carefully explained to the relatives. The clothing of persons who carry dead bodies shall be thoroughly disinfected.

61. *Burial, Disinfection, and removal of Corpses.*—No person shall bury the corpse of any one who has died of disease, except in a place approved by the proper authority, and the proper authority may give orders regarding the disinfection and removal of corpses by specified thoroughfares, and for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth.

62. *Prohibition of Persons suffering from Infectious, Contagious, or Epidemic Disease going into any Public Street or Public Place.*—No person suffering from disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature shall go abroad into any street, thoroughfare, or public place, or leave the house or place in which he is, except with the sanction in writing of the proper authority, and no person without such sanction shall remove or assist in removing any other person suffering from such disease from such house or place.

63. *Filling up and Disinfection of Wells, Pits, and Cesspits.*—Whenever it shall appear expedient, the proper authority may give notice in writing to the owner or occupant of any land to fill up or disinfect

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any well or pit or cesspit upon such land. The owner or occupant of such land shall thereupon fill up or disinfect, as the case may be, such well, or pit, or cesspit.

64. *Infected Water.*—No person shall wash clothes or animals in or bathe in or use the waters of any infected piece of water.

65. *Proper Authority may specify the Number of Persons who may occupy any Building.*—Whenever there shall be found at any time to be in any building a larger number of persons than should in the opinion of the proper authority be dwelling there, it shall be lawful for such authority by notice in writing to order the departure from such building of the number of persons in excess of the number specified in such notice ; and if at any time after the giving of such order there shall be found in any such building any number of persons in excess of the number so specified, the owner or lessee or tenant, if any, of such building shall be guilty of an offence.

66. *Power of Persons duly authorized to enter Houses.*—It shall be lawful for the proper authority or any person generally or specially authorized in writing by him to enter any house or premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the occupants are suffering from any disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature, or for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of any regulations framed under this Ordinance.

Power to enter by Force.—And if the occupants thereof do not (on his demand) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from disease, the proper authority or such officer shall be empowered to enter into such house or any part thereof by force and to detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person found therein to be suffering from disease or, in his opinion, likely to have been infected : Provided that only females shall be authorized by the proper authority to enter and inspect the female quarters of Muslim houses.

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67. Any person coming from a diseased locality shall, upon arrival at any hotel, lodging house, club, or other place of public resort, notify to the keeper or person in charge of such hotel, lodging house, club, or other place the fact of his coming from such locality.

68. *Duty of Householder and Keeper of Hotel to report.*—Every householder and every keeper or person in charge of an hotel, lodging house, or club, or of any place of public resort shall forthwith report to the proper authority the arrival at such house, hotel, lodging house, club, or place of any person coming from a diseased locality.

69. *Duty of Driver of Public Conveyance.*—No person suffering from disease shall enter a public conveyance, and no owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance, shall, without the sanction of the authority, carry any person suffering from disease.

70. Every conveyance, public or private, that has been used by a person infected with or suspected of being infected with disease shall be disinfected in the manner to be prescribed by the proper authority, and be exposed to air and sunlight for not less than twenty-four hours before being again used, and all articles of furniture belonging to it, which, in the opinion of the proper authority or of an officer deputed by him for the purpose, cannot be properly disinfected, shall be destroyed by fire.

71. *Prohibition of Removal of Goods.*—It shall be lawful for the proper authority to prohibit the removal from any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which disease may have occurred of any articles of merchandise or trade or goods of any kind until such time as such building or place is declared to be free from infection by the proper authority of the town or place in which such building is situated :

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Provided that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to permit any goods from an infected house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which disease may have occurred, to be removed to any other locality which the owner or occupier of such building may choose, and to which removal the proper authority of the town or place does not object.

72. *Destruction or Disinfection of Rags and Gunny Bags.*—The proper authority may order the disinfection or destruction of any rags or of second-hand gunny bags or other article infected or suspected to have been infected, and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the disinfection or destruction of such articles.

73. *Closing of Schools.*—It shall be lawful for the proper authority during the prevalence of disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature to give notice to the teacher or person in charge of any school to close the school for such period as may be mentioned in the notice, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such teacher or person in charge to close the school for such period.

74. *Evacuation of Building unfit for Human Habitation.*—If it shall appear to the proper authority that, in view of the prevalence or of the possibility of the introduction and spread of disease within his jurisdiction, any building within his jurisdiction used or intended to be used as a dwelling is unfit for human habitation, he may, by a written order, prohibit the use of such building as a dwelling, or may also summarily cause the same to be vacated. After such prohibition no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the proper authority gives written permission for such habitation.

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75. *Evacuation of Houses in the Neighbourhood of an infected House.*—The proper authority may direct the evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house or of a block of houses or of a particular locality, and may prohibit reoccupation without permission of such houses or locality. The proper authority shall give notice for such period as he may deem necessary, and shall provide temporary accommodation for all persons removed from the houses vacated. The proper authority may require the evicted persons to reside in any place which he may appoint, under such restrictions as he may deem necessary, for such a period as the proper authority shall direct, after which, provided no further sickness has occurred, any one who wishes to depart may, after necessary precautions, be allowed to depart.

76. *No Compensation.*—The owner or the occupier or the tenants or actual inmates or occupants of any building or place dealt with under the above regulations 74 and 75 shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of anything done thereunder.

77. *Power of Proper Authority to enter upon Land and to demand Carts, &c.*—The proper authority, subject to the payment of such compensation as may be considered proper as to which the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Minister shall be final, may, for the purpose of these regulations, or for the purpose of building temporary hospitals or isolation camps, enter upon and take possession of any lands, or impress the use of any carts, horses, or bullocks, or other conveyances.

[9773/24-9-1947.]

78. *Power to cross Lands with or without Carts, &c.*—The proper authority and any person acting under the direction of such proper authority, subject to the payment of such compensation as may be considered proper, as to which the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Minister shall be final, may, for the purpose of these regulations, pass and repass, either

[9773/24-9-1947.]

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with or without horses, cattle, carriages, or other conveyances over any lands adjoining or giving access to any hospital or camp of observation or isolation.

79. *Occupation of Houses required for the Isolation of Persons suffering from Disease.*—Any building or place which is, in the opinion of the proper authority, suitable and required for the purpose of the isolation of persons suffering from disease or for the observation of contacts with disease, may, subject to the payment of such compensation as may be considered proper, as to which the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Minister shall be final, be entered upon and occupied by the proper authority (if untenanted without any notice whatsoever and if tenanted after twenty-four hours' notice in writing conspicuously posted on such building or place) ; and the owner or lessee of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim from the Municipal Council, District Council, Local Board, or other public body, as the case may be, anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the building or place may remain in the occupation of such body: Provided always that the Municipal Council, District Council, Local Board, or other public body, as the case may be, shall be bound at their own cost to cleanse and disinfect the said building or place, and if a building, to whitewash it, both internally and externally, before vacating it. [9773/24-9-1947.]

80. *Power to destroy Property.*—The proper authority may cause to be destroyed or otherwise dealt with any property, whether movable or immovable, for the purpose of rendering innocuous, material likely to spread disease, and the owner of such property shall have no claim for compensation for loss of any property wholly or partially destroyed.

81. *No Employee to wthdraw from his Duties.*—No person employed or who has agreed to do duty in any capacity at a place set apart for the accommodation, examination, isolation, detention, observation, or treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from disease, or to be infectious, shall

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withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given one month's previous notice in writing to the officer under whom he is serving, or shall neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them.

82. *Power of Proper Authority to cause anything to be done.*—In the event of any person failing to do anything required of him by any provision of these regulations, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause the said thing to be done in any way which seems proper to him, and the expense so incurred shall be a debt from the person in default to the proper authority without prejudice to the liability of such person to any penalty in respect of such default.

[10,593/2-10-1953.]

83. *Right of Entry.*—It shall be lawful for the proper authority, public health inspector, or any person generally or specially authorised in writing by the proper authority, to enter at all reasonable hours of the day into or upon any house or premises for the purpose of inspecting the same, and for carrying out the provisions of any regulations framed under this Ordinance, or for the inspection of the house or premises for the presence of rats.

84. *Service of Notices.*—Where any notice is required to be served on the owner or occupier of any house or premises under this Ordinance, and if the notice cannot be served owing to the address of the owner or occupier not being known, or by his refusal to accept the same, such notice may be posted in some conspicuous part of the building or land, and it shall not be necessary in any such notice to name the occupier or the owner.

85. *Inquiry as to Cause of Death.*—In every case of death the proper authority may have the cause of death inquired into and, unless satisfied to the contrary, may take action under these regulations as if the case were one of disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature.

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86. *Transport by Railway.*—No infected goods, or goods suspected of being infected, or likely to carry or disseminate infection, shall be carried by railway, unless previously disinfected, repacked, or otherwise dealt with as the proper authority shall direct.

87. No rice shall be transported from Colombo by rail for the purposes of trade, except direct from the wharf or from the Chalmers Granaries or the Manning Market or such other place as may be approved by the Minister. [9773/24-9-1947.]

88. *Storage of Grain.*—In any locality in which the Minister shall by Order declare such a course to be necessary for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of plague, the following rules shall apply :— [9773/24-9-1947.]

(*a*) Pending the issue of specific regulations defining the conditions under which grain may be stored, no grain shall be stored in any place unless it shall be approved by such proper authority as shall be desingnated in the Order.

(*b*) Any grain stored in any place not so approved, shall be forthwith removed to such place as the proper authority designated in the Order may sanction.

89. In Colombo and in any place in which the Minister shall by notification in the Gazette appoint the following regulations shall apply, provided that it shall be lawful for the Minister to exempt any building or buildings from any or all of the regulations herein referred to :— [9773/24-9-1947.]

(*a*) All rice imported at the port of Colombo or arriving in Colombo by train from abroad shall be taken to be stored in the Chalmers Granaries or the Manning Market or such other place as may be approved by the Minister, unless removed from the wharf direct by rail to a place outside Colombo. [9773/24-9-1947.]

(*b*) No grain shall be stored in any place which has not been approved by the proper authority, and any grain stored in any place not so approved shall be forthwith removed by the owner to such place as the proper authority may sanction.

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Grain Stores

[8314/10-9-1937.] (c) Regulations relating to the storage of grain in quantities of more than fifteen bags—

(1) For the purpose of these regulations, the word "grain" shall denote any grain which is used as human or animal food, and shall include forage and other mixtures composed partly of grain and partly of other products.

(2) For the purpose of these regulations, the word "Chairman" shall mean the Chairman of a Municipal Council, District Council, Local Board, Sanitary Board, or Board of
[7619/9-12-1927.] Improvement, as the case may be, or so far as concerns the application of these regulations to the Chalmers Granaries and the Manning
[7806/19-9-1930.] Markets, the Chairman, Colombo Port Commisson, the Director or the Deputy
[8583/1-4-1940.] Director, Quarantine Department, or the Port Health Officer, Colombo.

(3) For the purpose of these regulations, "grain stores" shall mean any premises where more than fifteen bags of grain are stored for sale
[8314/10-9-1937.] or any other purpose.

(4) For the purpose of these regulations the word "grain stores" shall, subject to the provisions of regulation (3) mean every compartment in which grain is stored, and also all appurtenances actually attached thereto.

(5) The Chairman may delegate in writing some or all of the powers given to him by these regulations to any duly qualified public health officer, or to any person in the employment of
[7806/19-6-1930.] the local Government body or the Colombo Port Commission of which he is Chairman.

(6) It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person authorized by him generally or specifically in writing, at any time to inspect any grain store.

(7) It shall be the duty of the occupier of a grain store to maintain the premises in a state of good repair and to see that the regulations for the management of, and conduct of business in the grain store, are carried out efficiently.

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(8) For the purpose of these regulations, a grain store shall be deemed to be rat-proof when it is in all respects constructed, maintained, and managed in conformity with the regulations prescribed in these regulations.

(9) It shall be unlawful to sell or store grain in any grain store which is not rat-proof, and any breach of this regulation shall be deemed to be an offence under these regulations.

(9A) (i) The Chairman may at any time order any grain store to be fumigated by any officer or person authorized thereto by him. The occupier of any grain store shall not be called upon or be deemed in any case to be liable to pay the cost of any such fumigation. [8373/10-6-1938.] [8382/15-7-1938.]

(ii) It shall be the duty of the occupier of every grain store in respect of which an order has been made, under sub-paragraph (i), to permit the officer or person authorized by the Chairman to enter the grain store and carry out such order, and to render to that officer or person such assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the order.

(iii) No person shall enter any grain store, which has been fumigated, until the officer or person authorized by the proper authority has certified such store to be free of gas. [8399/30-9-1938.]

(iv) All rats found dead after such fumigation shall be allowed to remain in the grain store until they are collected by the officer authorized thereto by the proper authority. [8526/13-10-1939.]

(10) Where human or rat plague occurs or is suspected to have occurred at any grain store or at any place within a distance of 100 feet from any grain store, it shall be lawful for the Chairman— [8373/10-6-1938.]

(*a*) to order any officer or person authorized thereto by him to carry out any one or more of the following measures in respect of that store or any store adjacent thereto :—

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(i) the disinfection of all grain kept in the store by exposure to the direct rays of the sun ;

(ii) the disinfection of the store and all grain therein by fumigation or by such other means as may be specified by the Chairman ;

(iii) the treatment of the store with a pulicide ; and

(*b*) to order the owner, lessee or occupier of that store or of any store adjacent thereto, at his own expense, to remove all grain from the store or to clean and repair the store in such manner as may be specified by the Chairman.

(11) It shall be lawful for the Chairman to prohibit the storage and sale of grain within any area where human or rat plague has occurred, for such period of time and within such limit of space as he may deem necessary for the protection of the public health.

Constructional regulations for grain stores—

[9773/24-9-1947.]

(12) Any person who intends to use an existing building as a grain store shall give notice of such intention to the Chairman before he so uses the building ; and he shall not so use the building without the permission of the Chairman unless the Chairman fails within a period of two months from the date of receiving such notice to give or refuse permission to use the building as a grain store.

[9773/24-9-1947.]

(13) Whenever any person desires to construct or reconstruct a building with the intention of storing or selling grain therein, he shall give notice to the Chairman of such intention before he commences the work of construction or reconstruction ; and he shall not proceed to construct or reconstruct such building without the permission of the Chairman unless the Chairman, fails within a period of two months from the date of receiving such notice to give or refuse permission to construct or reconstruct such building.

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[9773/24-9-1947.]

(14) No building intended for use as a grain store shall be commenced until the plans and specifications have been submitted and approved by the Chairman. Notice of the commencement of the building shall be given to the Chairman who will be at liberty at all times to inspect the work, either personally or by a representative and to give any directions which are in his opinion necessary for the proper carrying out of the work, according to the plan and specification and the rules hereinafter following.

(15) A grain store shall be constructed, maintained, and managed in accordance with the following requirements :—

Site.—(i) The site shall be not less than 2 feet above the highest recorded flood level, clear of all grass, vegetation, and trees, and shall be levelled off and well drained.

(ii) No grain store shall be utilized for purposes of human habitation, nor shall a person sleep or remain there overnight.

(iii) All existing drains or sewers on the site, whether used or disused, which are likely in the opinion of the Chairman to harbour rats shall be removed or altered to the satisfaction of the Chairman by the owner of the site or of the building. All underground drains or sewers shall be properly trapped. There shall not be any opening from a drain to the interior of a grain store.

(iv) No other building or wall or trees shall be allowed within 15 feet at a grain store, nor shall a human habitation be built within an enclosure wherein a grain store stands.

(16) *Type of Building.*—A grain store shall be of one storey only, the height of the walls at the eaves shall not exceed 16 feet above floor level.

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Grain shall not be stacked to a greater height than the level of the top of walls of the store. A verandah on front not more than 10 feet wide and with a concrete floor sloping outwards is permissible. A store shall consist of one or more rooms or units, each room or unit not having a greater floor area than 375 square feet. This area will admit of a unit being 25 feet long and 15 feet wide. Roof trusses in this width can be dispensed with. Units may be placed side by side or, if a greater number are required, back to back :

[8382/15-7-1938.]

Provided, however, that a room or unit having a floor area exceeding 375 square feet may be approved by the Chairman in the special circumstances of any mill where grain is kept in large quantities for the purposes of milling or of any store where grain is kept for the purposes of transport.

(17) *Materials.*—The cement used in the construction of a grain store shall be up to British standard specification, and shall be clean river sand, the bricks shall be hard and well burnt, the roof tiles shall be Calicut or Mangalore pattern and not half round, the timber shall be well seasoned and resistant to the attacks of of white ants, the concrete in surface water drains, the paving, and floors shall not be less than 4 inches thick and in damp course not less than 3 inches thick and in the door sill not less than 6 inches thick and be composed of one part of cement, two parts of sand, and four parts of stone broken to pass through a 1-inch diameter ring, the concrete in foundations and walls shall be composed of one cement, three of sand, and six of stone broken to pass a 2-inch diameter ring. The cement mortar for jointing and plastering on walls shall be composed of one part of cement to five parts of sand, rendering to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch damp course on tops of floors and to door sill to be one of cement to two of sand. Lime plastering

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shall be composed of one part of lime to two parts of sand. Wherever wire screens are specified the wire shall be not less than No. 12 B. W. G. and not greater than ½ inch mesh.

(18) *Paving.*—The open space in front of the door of the store shall be paved for an extent of 8 feet by 8 feet with concrete, or other impervious material, preferably jointless, placed above the surrounding ground and laid to fall away from the entrance door or verandah. A guard rail shall be fixed so as to prevent carts backing close against doors or verandahs.

(19) *Surface Water Drains.*—Surface water drains of cement concrete shall be constructed around the store, and be placed so as to catch rain water from the roof. The drain shall be laid to ample falls, and shall discharge clear of the site.

(20) *Foundations.*—Foundation suitable for the support of the building shall be carried down at least 2 feet below ground, and consist of concrete, brick, or stone built into solid ground.

(21) *Walls.*—Walls shall be constructed of concrete, brick, or stone at least 9 inches thick laid in cement mortar. No cabook or other material will be permitted and no hollow, recess, or projection shall be constructed on any part of the wall.

(22) *Damp Course.*—A damp course shall be provided and shall be of cement mortar ¾ inch thick, or of concrete laid as a continuous slab at floor level.

(23) *Floors.*—Floors shall be of concrete and securely connected to walls laid at least 6 inches above the surrounding ground on a layer of hard dry rubble or filling and laid to fall towards floor ventilators. Its upper surface shall be rendered smooth in cement mortar at least ½ inch thick.

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(24) *Plastering to Walls.*—All walls shall be plastered perfectly smooth in cement mortar ½ inch thick internally and externally to a height of at least 6 feet from the floor. Above the height so plastered, the walls shall be plastered in lime plaster and limewashed. All angles between floors and walls and all other internal and external angles of plastering shall be rounded off. The wall plastering shall be laid continuously with the concrete flooring without any joint between the plastering and the surface of the floors.

(25) *Roof.*—The roof shall be of simple design free from valleys and shall be of timber or iron framing covered with flat tiles, iron, or other approved flat waterproof material. No enclosed spaces of any kind will be permitted in the roof. The walls shall be carried up tight to the underside of the tiles, and the tiles shall be bedded on to the top of the walls in cement mortar. No guttering of eaves, or downpipes will be permitted. Eaves shall project at least 2 feet and sufficiently far for rain water to drip into the surface water drain. All woodwork in roof shall be once dipped and once painted in liquid fuel or solignum.

[8382/15-7-1938.]

Provided that in the case of any mill where a room or unit having a floor area exceeding 375 square feet has been approved under paragraph (16), valley gutters may be allowed, if the construction of such room or unit without such gutters is considered impracticable or too expensive by the Chairman : Provided further that where valley gutters are allowed, adequate anti-rat measures with respect to such gutters shall be adopted.

(26) *Glass Windows.*—Glass windows are not advised but where provided shall have their sills sloped off sharply outside and inside, and placed not less than 6 feet above the floor. Windows shall be protected inside by affixed wire or metal screen having apertures not

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larger than ½ inch either way. As an alternative or in addition to windows, glass tiles in the roof will be allowed, but the supply of light must be ample and to the satisfaction of the Chairman.

(27) *Doors.*—There shall be one door-way only to each unit. The door shall be of iron or of wood with framing at least 2 inches thick hung in two leaves, opening outwards and when shut fitting closely into rebates. Each leaf shall be bound at the edges with metal sheeting hung to an angle iron frame or wood frame built into recesses in the wall and dowelled at ends into concrete sill. The door shall be fixed, so that it will be impossible for a rat to enter when the door is closed. The woodwork of door and frame shall be once dipped and once painted in liquid fuel or solignum. An iron cross bar shall be fixed across door 4 feet 4 inches above the sill to obstruct the passage of laden coolies.

(28) *Rat-roof Barrier.*—A rat-proof barrier shall be provided and shall consit of a dwarf wall 3 feet high of 9 inches thick brickwork built across the doorway and on the centre line of the walling, and plastered both sides in cement. On the top of dwarf wall shall be built a slab of reinforced cement concrete 6 inches thick projecting 9 inches on each side, and at ends of dwarf wall weathered, throated, and rendered smooth in cement, but with a rebate for doors to close against. Height of sill from floor shall be 3 feet to underside, and width of sill 27 inches overall.

(29) *Ventilators.*—Ventilating openings shall be provided in upper part or roof of store and at floor level protected by wire screens or metal plates or bars having apertures not larger than ½ inch either way. A double roof ventilator shall be formed at the ridge, but carefully protected by woven wire mesh or perforated zinc sheeting.

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(30) *Steps.*—No steps or planks or similar means of facilitating access to door will be allowed.

The space near and around door inside and outside shall be kept clear of obstruction.

(31) *Ceilings.*—No ceiling or doubled roofs or enclosed space will be permitted. No internal ledges whatever shall be formed.

(32) *Water.*—In no circumstances will water be permitted in or near a store, and no food, green vegetables, or plants allowed in a store.

(33) Verandahs shall be not used for storage purposes. If, in the opinion of the Chairman, a boundary wall is necessary he may order the same to be erected.

(34) All grain stores shall be closed between sunset and sunrise.

Grain Shops

[8229/26-6-1936.] (*d*) Rescinded.

Grain Boutiques

[8229/26-6-1936.] (*e*) Regulations relating to the storage of grain in quantities of not more than fifteen bags—

(1) For the purpose of these regulations, the word "grain" shall denote any grain which is used as human or animal food, and shall include forage and other mixtures composed partly of grains and partly of other products.

(2) For the purpose of these regulations, the word "Chairman" shall mean the Chairman of Municipal Council, District Council, Local Board, Sanitary Board, or Board of Improvement, as the case may be.

(3) For the purpose of these regulations, "grain boutiques" shall mean any premises where not more than fifteen bags of grain are kept for sale.

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(4) The Chairman may delegate in writing some or all of the powers given to him by these regulations to any duly qualified public health officer or to any person in the employment of the local Government body of which he is Chairman.

(5) It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person authorized by him generally or specifically in writing, at any time to inspect any grain boutique.

(6) It shall be the duty of the occupier of a grain boutique to maintain the premises in a state of good repair, and to see that the regulations for the management of, and conduct of business in the grain boutique, are carried out efficiently.

(7) For the purpose of these regulations, a grain boutique shall be deemed to be rat-proof when it is in all respects constructed, maintained, and managed in conformity with the regulations prescribed in these regulations.

(8) It shall be unlawful to sell or store grain in any grain boutique which is not rat-proof, and any breach of this regulation shall be deemed to be an offence under these regulations.

(9) Should human or rat plague occur or be suspected to have occurred at any grain boutique or within 100 feet therefrom, it shall be lawful for the Chairman to order that all grain be removed therefrom, and that it be disinfected by exposure to the direct rays of the sun, by fumigation, or otherwise, and it shall be lawful for the Chairman to order or cause the grain boutique to be treated with a pulicide, and otherwise disinfected, cleansed, and repaired as the circumstances require. The expenses incurred in carrying out these precautions shall be borne by the occupier of the boutique.

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(10) It shall be lawful for the Chairman to prohibit the storage and sale of grain within any area where human or rat plague has occurred, for such period of time and within such limit of space as he may deem necessary for the protection of the public health.

A grain boutique shall be constructed, maintained, and managed in accordance with the following requirements :—

(11) *Drains.*—All existing drains or sewers on the site, whether used or disused, which are likely, in the opinion of the Chairman, to harbour rats, shall be removed or altered to the satisfaction of the Chairman by the owner of the site or of the building. All underground drains or sewers shall be properly trapped. There shall not be any opening from a drain to the interior of a grain boutique.

(12) *Materials.*—The cement directed to be used in these regulations shall be up to British standard specification, and the sand shall be clean river sand, the cement mortar shall be composed of one part of cement to two parts of sand, the concrete in the floors shall not be less than 4 inches thick and be composed of one part of cement, two parts of sand, and four parts of stone broken to pass through a 1 inch diameter ring, the concrete to rat-proof bins shall not be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and shall be composed of one part of cement to two parts of sand and four parts of stone broken to pass through a ring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Wire screens shall not be less than No. 12 B. W. G. and not greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh.

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(13) *Floors.*—The floors of boutiques shall be above the highest recorded flood level, and shall be of concrete securely connected to walls and laid at least 6 inches above the surrounding ground on a layer of hard dry rubble or filling and laid to fall towards the street drain. Floors shall have their upper surfaces plastered smooth in cement mortar at least half an inch thick. Holes or openings in floors or walls for drainage or other purposes shall be rat-proofed by means of wire screens, metal plates, or metal bars firmly fixed, and having apertures not larger than half an inch either way.

(14) *Walls.*—Walls of boutiques shall be internally plastered smooth in cement mortar at least half an inch thick to a height of at least 3 feet from the floor.

(15) *Maintenance.*—The cement plastering to floors and walls shall be maintained in a perfect condition, all broken or damaged plaster shall be repaired immediately.

(16) *Ceilings.*—No ceilings, lofts, or platforms which, in the opinion of the Chairman, might conceal or harbour rats or to which rats might gain access shall be permitted.

(17) *Rat-proof Bin.*—A rat-proof bin shall be provided for the storage of grain and shall be constructed of metal, or wood protected with metal sheeting or concrete or such other suitable materials as are resistant to attack by rats. It shall be furnished with a hinged tightly fitting lid of impervious materials and be fitted with a strong lock. All grain shall be placed therein and the bin shall be closed and locked at the end of each day's business. The size of the bin inside shall not exceed 5 feet in length, 3 feet in width, and 3 feet in height.

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REGULATIONS RELATING TO ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS

113.* *Interpretation of Terms.*—For the purpose of the application of any of these rules and regulations to the prevention, observation, diagnosis, or treatment of anchylostomiasis, the proper authority shall be the Director of Health Services.

[10,713/17-9-1954.]

114. In any case in which the Director of Health Services is satisfied that anchylostomiasis is prevalent within any estate, he may, by notification in the Gazette, declare such estate to be an "area infected with anchylostomiasis" for the purposes of these regulations.

115. The proper authority may, in the case of any estate declared an "area infected with anchylostomiasis" under these regulations—

(*a*) By notice in writing require the superintendent or other person in charge of the labourers on the estate to summon for examination or treatment in such manner to such place or places and at such time or times, as may be specified in the notice, any persons or class of persons employed on the estate or residing or being on or in the immediate vicinity of the estate.

(*b*) By the said or any separate or further notice require the said superintendent or person to provide and afford, either generally or specifically, all facilities in his power for the purpose of such examination or treatment, or for the purpose of any other measure or operation undertaken by the proper authority in connection with such examination or treatment.

* Regulations 90– 112 have been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 8,029 of January 26, 1934.

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(*c*) Require such superintendent or person to issue to any persons or class of persons employed on the estate, or resident or being thereon or in the immediate vicinity thereof all such directions as the proper authority may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

(*d*) Require any person employed on the estate, or resident or being thereon or in the immediate vicinity thereof, to submit to any examination ordered by the proper authority.

(*e*) Require any such person to furnish from time to time to the proper authority or to any person acting under his direction such specimens of the faces of such person in such quantity as may be directed, and in such receptacle as may be provided by the proper authority.

(*f*) Require any such person to submit to any medical treatment in such manner and during such period and at such times and places as may be directed by the proper authority.

(*g*) Require any such person to remain within the infected area or within any place in the said area until the completion of any treatment which may be prescribed for such person by the proper authority, unless he shall receive permission in writing to quit the said area or place from the proper authority, or from any person to whom the proper authority may delegate power to give such permission.

116. It shall be the duty of all persons to whom any requirement or direction may be communicated, issued, or addressed under this Chapter to comply with such requirement or direction.

117. Every householder or owner of premises who shall permit his premises to be fæcally polluted shall be guilty of an offence.

118. For the purposes of the following regulations the proper authority shall be the Director of Health Services or any officer authorized by him in writing.

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119. The owner, occupier, or lessee of every building shall, when notified in writing by the proper authority, provide latrine accommodation sufficient for the use of the occupants of the said building to the satisfaction of such proper authority within a period of two months from the date of such notification.

120. The proper authority shall have the right to order the demolition or alteration of any pit, trench, or other latrine already in use on any land which shall in his opinion, be a nuisance or likely to become a nuisance, or be dangerous or likely to be dangerous to the health of any person or persons residing or employed in the neighbourhood.

121. Every latrine built after these regulations shall have come into force, whether on orders of the proper authority under the preceding regulation or otherwise, shall be built on a site to be approved by the proper authority, and in accordance with plans to be approved by the proper authority (Type plans may be had from the proper authority or the public health inspector of the district).

[10,593/2-10-1953.]

122. Every latrine shall be at all times kept in a clean and sanitary state and in a good state of repair, and the owner, occupier, or lessee of the building which the latrine serves shall cause to be carried out within the time to be allowed by the proper authority any alterations, repairs, additions, or other requirements directed by the proper authority which the proper authority may deem to be necessary for the purpose of abating any nuisance arising or likely to arise from the faulty condition or control of such latrine.

123. The night soil from latrines shall be disposed of in such manner and at such place as shall be fixed by the proper authority.

124. It shall be the duty of every householder to take every precaution to secure the effective operation of these regulations.

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125. The regulations made under the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance and published by Notification dated July 25, 1914, in Gazette No. 6,636 of July 31, 1914, and all additions and amendments thereto, are hereby repealed.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO VESSELS IN QUARANTINE

[7797/8-8-1930.]
[7963/20-1-1933.]
Vessels in quarantine to anchor in outer roads.

1. No vessels having infectious disease on board and liable to be placed in quarantine shall come within any port without the permission of the Port Surgeon or the Health Officer of such port. Such vessel shall cast anchor in the outer roads in the place appointed by the Master Attendant, or other proper authority, for quarantine anchorage.

Any vessel within a harbour placed in quarantine shall immediately, if so required by the Port Surgeon or the Health Officer of such port, be removed to the quarantine anchorage in the outer roads aforesaid or to such other anchorage as the Master Attendant, or other proper authority may in any case specify.

All vessels in quarantine shall display the following signals :—

By Day	..	The quarantine flag at the fore.
By night	..	Two white lights six feet apart hoisted vertically well up at the fore.

All vessels arriving within a port shall display the quarantine signal until the Port Surgeon or the Health Officer of such port has given free or restricted pratique.

All vessels given restricted pratique shall display the following signals :—

By Day	..	The house flag under the national ensign at the stern.
By night	..	One white light hoisted under the stern light.

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Vessels infected with cholera, yellow fever, smallpox or plague.

2. The master of any vessel bound to any port in Ceylon, whose vessel is infectious with cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, or plague, shall, when the vessel is within the territorial waters of Ceylon, cause to be hoisted and keep so hoisted :—

(1) By Day .. At the masthead, or where it can be best seen during the whole of the time between half an hour before sunrise and half an hour after sunset, a day signal consisting of a large flag of yellow and black borne quarterly.

(2) By night .. At the peak or other conspicuous place where it can be best seen, and at a height of not less than 20 feet above the hull of the ship, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise, a night signal consisting of three lights, which shall be arranged at a distance of not less than 6 feet apart, in the form of an equilateral triangle, and of which the light at the apex of the triangle shall be white, and the other lights at the ends of the base of the triangle shall be red in colour.

No person shall leave, and no person except a pilot in the employ of the Government of Ceylon shall go on board any such vessel until permission to do so has been granted by the "Proper authority" appointed under the provisions of the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, or any officer acting on his behalf.

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REGULATIONS RELATING TO PLAGUE

1. In these regulations the term "proper authority" shall mean any Municipal Council, Urban District Council, Local Board, or Sanitary Board to which the Minister may under section 10 of the Ordinance have delegated the enforcement and execution of these regulations, and in any area where there is no such council or board or in any case where no such delegation has been made, the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent of such areas. [7991/7-7-1933.] [9773/24-9-1947.]

2. (1) It shall be lawful for the proper authority in any area at any time by notice in writing to direct all such measures to be taken in respect of any house, building, or premises, as may in the opinion of the said authority be necessary or expedient for preventing the introduction and the spread of plague within such area.

(2) Such notice may be given, in the case of a place of worship to the trustee thereof or if there is no duly appointed trustee, to the manager of the affairs of such place of worship, or to the principal custodian thereof and in the case of any house or building whether used as a place of residence or as a place of trade or business, to the chief occupant; or if distinct portions of such house or building are in separate occupation to the chief occupant of each such portion; or where such house or building is unoccupied or the owner or lessee is bound to carry out repairs, to such owner or lessee.

(3) (i) Every such notice shall specify a reasonable period within which the directions or requirements therein set out are to be complied with.

(ii) Service of any such notice may be affected—

(*a*) upon an occupier, either personally or by leaving the notice with some adult inmate of the building or premises to which the notice relates, and by putting up the notice on some conspicuous part of such building or premises;

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(*b*) upon an owner or a trustee or a manager or a principal custodian or a lessee, either personally, and by leaving the notice at the place of residence or of business of such owner or trustee or a manager or a principal custodian or lessee or his authorized agent, or by posting a registered letter addressed to such owner or trustee or a manager or a principal custodian or lessee or agent at his last known place of residence or of business.

4. The notice aforesaid may extend to all such matters of construction, renovation, repair, or maintenance or cleaning, disinfecting or lime-washing, or removal or demolition, as may be deemed necessary by the proper authority, and may include among others any or all of the following directions and requirements :—

(1) the erection across doors, windows, drains, and similar openings, of screens, barriers or traps whether of cement, concrete, expanded metal or wire-netting, of any design or type that may be approved by the proper authority as adequate for the purpose of preventing the entry of rats into such building or premises ;

(2) the effective filling up, with broken glass and cement, of all holes in walls and floors which may afford harbourage or breeding places for rats ;

(3) the alteration, removal, or demolition of walls or partations affording or likely to afford harbourage or breeding places for rats ;

(4) the filling up and closing of disused drains and drains inside house of building ;

(5) the conversion or diversion of underground drains into open air surface drains ;

(6) the erection of mesh-barriers or metal traps in the underground drains so as to prevent the entry of rats through such drains into the building ;

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(7) the providing of sufficient light and ventilation—

(*a*) in the case of rooms with one or more walls abutting on the open air, by means of windows or both doors and windows, in such walls, of an aggregate opening of 1/7 of the floor area of the room, the windows not being less than 1/15 of the floor area in the event of both doors and windows being provided ;

(*b*) in the case of rooms which do not and cannot be made to abut on the open air, by means of dormer windows and glass tiles equal in the aggregate to 1/15 of the floor area ;

(8) the cleansing and disinfecting of the house, building, or premises, both externally and internally, the limewashing of walls, the cementing of the floor, and the like ;

(9) the removal or demolition of any loft or structure, fixture or other thing, which obstructs or is likely to obstruct the proper cleansing of, and the maintenance of sanitary conditions in any house, building, or premises.

5. It shall be an offence for any person served with any notice as aforesaid to refuse or fail or neglect, for any reason whatsoever, to comply with the terms of such notice within the period specified therein.

6. Every house, building, or premises of any kind whether used as a place of residence or as a place of trade or business or worship, shall at all times be kept by the occupier, and in the case of a place of worship by the trustee or trustees, or manager or principal custodian in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the proper authority.

7. No rubbish, manure, or waste or decaying matter shall be dumped, or left, or permitted to remain or to accumulate, upon the floor, courtyard, or garden of any house, building, or premises of any kind. The chief occupant of such house, building, or premises shall be liable for any breach of this regulation.

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8. Any failure or neglect to sweep with reasonable regularity and to keep clean and free of rubbish and all weeds any yard, court, or garden or passage, path, or backlane, common to several houses, buildings, or apartments which are in separate occupation shall be an offence for which the chief occupant of each of the said houses, buildings, or apartments in separate occupation, shall be severally liable.

9. Every building, structure, or premises used as a place of trade or business, shall be provided with a metal dust bin not less than 24 inches in height, 18 inches in diameter at the top, and 14 inches diameter at the bottom, in which shall be stored all the garbage and waste matter of the said premises; and except when garbage or waste matter is being deposited or taken from the said metal bin, it shall at all times be covered with a metal cover.

[8229/26-6-1936.]

10. The ground floor of all buildings used for trade purposes and as stores, shall be of cement concrete not less than four inches thick, and the cementing shall be carried over the lower end of the walls to a height of 3 feet.

11. (1) No articles of food or drink whether raw or cooked or other similar goods or merchandise, shall be stored in any building used for purposes of trade, except on platforms as hereinafter specified.

(2) Such platforms shall be not less than 18 inches in height, and shall be open on the sides, and so constructed as not to interfere with the lighting and the ventilation or the cleaning and sweeping of such building.

[8229/26-6-1936.]

(3) No goods or articles of any kind whatsoever shall be placed or stored either under the platforms or within 4 feet of the roof or ceiling.

(4) One-fourth of the floor area of any room or hall or enclosed space, where any of the aforesaid goods or articles are stored, shall be left free and unoccupied.

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12. Once during each of the months of March, June, September, and December each year, every occupier of any building or premises used for purposes of trade, shall take out all goods and merchandise stored therein, and before replacing them cause all rat-holes in walls and floor to be filled up with broken glass and cement and every part of such building to be thoroughly cleansed and repaired or renewed when necessary. Provided that the proper authority may exempt from the provisions of this regulation any building or premises, the goods stored in which are incapable of attracting rats or affording them harbourage or breeding places.

13. Any person desirous of storing or keeping rice or other grain in any quantity not exceeding 37½ bushels or 15 full bags, according to the standard measurements accepted in the trade, in any place of business or in any building used as a place of residence in any business area, shall keep the same in rat-proof bins of the type prescribed in regulation 89 (*e*) (17)* of the regulations under the Ordinance published in the Gazette of August 28, 1925. [8229/26-6-1936.]

14. Any person desirous of storing or keeping in his possession at any time, in any place of business, any quantity of rice or other grain in excess of 37½ bushels or 15 bags, shall store or keep such rice or grain in a grain store complying in all respects with the requirements laid down in regulation 89 (*c*)† of the aforesaid regulations published in the Gazette of August 28, 1925. [8229/26-6-1936.]

15. It shall be an offence for any person to remove, or to cover up, or in any other way to interfere with, any rat traps or poison baits laid in any building or premises by any officer authorized by the proper authority.

16. (1) It shall be the duty of the occupier of any house, building, or premises on which any rat, other than a rat caught or killed in a trap, dies or is found

* Vide page 713
† Vide page 702

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dead, to remove the body with a pair of tongs or such other contrivance and place it in a vessel containing kerosene oil, and forthwith to report the fact of such death to the nearest public health inspector, headman, police constable, or to the proper authority.

[10,593/2-10-1953.]

(2) It shall be an offence for any person to place or throw the body of any rat so dying or found dead upon any drain, street, path, garden, or other place or open space or to dispose of such body in any way other than that aforesaid.

Ceylon Quarantine Regulations

CHAPTER I—DEFENITIONS

[8029/26-1-1934.]

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

(1) *A contact* means a person who has been exposed within the quarantine period to the risk of infection as the result of association, either direct or indirect, with a case of infectious disease.

(2) *Crew* includes any person on board who is employed in the ship's service or in connection with the cargo, but does not include any person who is on board for the sole purpose of travelling from one country to another.

(3) *A foyer* means the state of affairs that exists when the appearance of new cases of cholera outside the immediate surroundings of the first cases, shows that the spread of the disease has not been limited to the place where it first became manifest.

(4) *Infectious disease* means any disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature and includes the quarantinable diseases.

(5) *Isolation* means the separation from others of a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease or who is a carrier of the germs of cholera, and his detention whether on board ship or in a hospital or quarantine station or other special place in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

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(6) *Local area* means a well defined area such as a province, a revenue district, the administrative area of any local authority, an island, a town, or any specified quarter of a town, or a village.

(*a*) *Infected local area or infected port* means a local area or a port in which, according to information accepted by the proper authority, a case of plague or yellow fever recognized as a non-imported case has occurred or in which cases of cholera form a *foyer* or in which typhus or smallpox, exists in epidemic form or in which rat plague exists.

(*b*) In the case of local areas or ports elsewhere than in Ceylon, the information regarding infection supplied by the Office International d'Hygiene Publique, by the Eastern Bureau of the Health Organization of the League of Nations at Singapore or by any similar bureau acting under agreement with the Office International d'Hygiene Publique or by any Government or by bills of health shall be that accepted for the institution of measures under these regulations.

(7) *Master* when used in reference to a vessel, means the person (other than a pilot) for the time being in charge of the vessel.

(8) *Observation* means the medical supervision of persons segregated and detained either on board ship or in a quarantine station or other special place.

(9) *Pratique* means the permission granted by a port health officer for a vessel which is not placed in quarantine to communicate with the shore. It may be either—

(*a*) *Free pratique* which means permission to communicate with the shore without any restriction ; or

(*b*) *Restricted pratique* which means permission to communicate with the shore subject to certain restrictions having as their object the prevention of the spread of infection from the shore

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[9394/20-4-1945.]

to the ship when the ship is in an infected port, and from the ship to the shore when the ship is infected or suspected to be infected.

[8365/22-4-1938.]

(10) *Proper authority* means (*a*) the Director, or Deputy Director, Quarantine Department, the Director of Health Services and any medical or sanitary officer, or other officer appointed by him to perform the duties of a proper authority imposed by these regulations and includes any medical officer of the Ceylon Government stationed in Southern India and any port health officer; and (*b*) any master attendant or harbour master or other person in charge of a port in Ceylon.

(11) *Quarantinable* disease means plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, and smallpox and any other disease specified by the Governor by notification in the Gazette.

(12) *Quarantine* means the inspection, examination, exclusion, detention, observation, surveillance, segregation, isloation, protection, treatment, inoculation, vaccination, sanitary regulation, disinfection and disinsectisation of persons, animals, vessels, goods, and things and any other measures having as their object the prevention of the spread of certain diseases into Ceylon from other countries or from ships, or to ships or other countries from Ceylon.

(13) *Quarantine period* for the various diseases shall be as follows:—

Plague ..	.. 6 days
Cholera ..	.. 5 days
Yellow fever ..	.. 5 days
Typhus ..	.. 12 days
Smallpox ..	.. 14 days

(14) *Ship's Surgeon* means any person who is in possession of a qualification which entitles him to practise medicine and surgery in the country to which the vessel belongs and has been appointed medical officer, doctor, or surgeon of the vessel.

(15) *Surveillance* means the medical supervision of persons who are not placed under observation but are permitted to proceed to their destination on the con-

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dition that they present themselves at stated intervals and times for medical inspection, during a specified period after arrival in Ceylon.

(16) *Unauthorized person* means a person not authorized by these regulations or by the proper authority to do the act in relation to which the expression is used.

(17) *Vessel* means any ship or boat of whatever description and may, at the discretion of the proper authority, include aircraft.

CHAPTER II—GENERAL MEASURES ON ARRIVAL OF VESSELS

2. Every vessel arriving at a port in Ceylon shall be liable to quarantine: Provided that the proper authority may exempt from any or all of the provisions of these regulations.

(*a*) any ship of war;
(*b*) any particular vessel or class of vessels;
(*c*) any articles or goods.

3. *Quarantine signals.*—(1) Every vessel arriving at a port shall before entering the port or harbour display the appropriate quarantine signal which shall be—

(*a*) By day—

Q flag—signifying ..	"My ship is 'Healthy' I request pratique"
Q flag over first substitute (QQ)-signifying ..	"My ship is 'Suspect', *i.e.* I have had cases of infectious diseases more than five days ago, or there has been unusual mortality among the rats on board my ship"
Q flag over (QL)-signifying ..	"My ship is 'infected,' *i.e.* I have had cases of infectious diseases less than five days ago"

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(*b*) By night—

A red light over a white light—signifying	..	"I have not received pratique"

The two lights shall be not more than six feet apart and shall be suspended from the forestay. The signal shall only be exhibited in the precincts of the port.

(2) The aforesaid quarantine signal shall not be lowered until the Port Health Officer has given pratique.

(3) Every vessel placed in quarantine shall display by day and night the appropriate quarantine signal as prescribed in paragraph (1) above.

(4) Every vessel to which restricted pratique is granted shall display the following signal, viz.,

by day—the house flag under the national ensign at the stern ;

by night—one white light hoisted under the stern light.

[8371/3-6-1938.] Such signal shall not be displayed until restricted pratique has been granted.

4. *Medical visit and interrogation.*—(1) The Port Health Officer shall visit every vessel arriving at a port in Ceylon before such vessel has any communication with the shore or with any vessel or boat other than the pilot boat.

(2) The Port Health Officer may on visiting any vessel put to the master, to the ship's surgeon if there be one, and to any other person on board, such questions as he may deem necessary in order to ascertain the state of health of persons on board, the sanitary condition of the vessel and cargo, and the existence of any unusual mortality among rats ; and may inspect and examine the vessel and cargo as to their sanitary condition, and the master, crew and passengers as to their state of health then and previously.

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(3) The master, and the ship's surgeon if there be one, shall as soon as the pilot or Port Health Officer comes on board truly and fully inform such pilot or Port Health Officer if before the departure from the original port of clearance or during the voyage, there has been any infectious disease or death on board or any unusual mortality among rats, or if the vessel has touched at any infected port or has communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel or place in which quarantinable disease existed.

(4) The master, the ship's surgeon, and any other person on board who is asked, shall answer truly every question put to him by the Port Health Officer, orally or in writing as that officer may require.

[8243/11-9-1936.]

(5) The Port Health Officer may require a declaration in such form as may be prescribed and provided by him from time to time, to be made and signed by the master and by the ship's surgeon if there be one, setting out particulars of the vessel, its crew, passengers and voyage, and declaring whether or not there has been any death or infectious disease on board since departure from the original port of clearance and whether or not any unusual mortality among rats has been observed. The Port Health Officer may also require a further declaration, in such form as may be prescribed and provided by him from time to time, to be made and signed by the master setting out all such information relating to the cargo in the vessel as may be indicated in the form.

[8243/11-9-1936.]

(6) The master if so required by the Port Health Officer shall produce for inspection the passenger list, log, manifest, journal, and any other of the ship's papers.

[8548/10-11-1939.]

The master of every vessel (other than a vessel registered in the metropolitan territory of any Government which is a signatory, or has acceded, to the International Agreement for Dispensing with Bills of Health, signed at Paris on December 22, 1934), shall, if so required by the Port Health Officer, produce in addition a bill of health duly issued at each of the ports of call at which the vessel may have touched after departure from the original port of clearance.

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Every such bill of health, issued at any port other than a British port, shall (except in the case of a vessel registered in the metropolitan territory of any Government which is a signatory, or has acceded, to the International Agreement for Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health, signed at Paris on December 22, 1934), bear a visa issued by a British consular officer at that port.

Nothing in this paragraph contained shall be deemed to authorize the Port Health Officer to require the production of a consular bill of health by the master of any vessel registered in the metropolitan territory of any Government which is a signatory, or has acceded, to either of the aforesaid International Agreements.

(7) The master if so required by the Port Health Officer shall muster all persons on board for medical inspection and shall take all reasonable means to facilitate such inspection.

(8) When he is satisfied that the vessel is free from infection, the Port Health Officer shall forthwith grant pratique.

(9) When the Port Health Officer visits after sunset a vessel which is insufficiently lighted, he may, if he is unable to make a satisfactory inspection of the vessel and of the persons on board, postpone the granting of pratique until daylight.

5. *No communication with a vessel before pratique granted.*—(1) No person shall leave and no person except a pilot in the employ of the Ceylon Government shall go on board a vessel not exempted from quarantine under regulation 2 until pratique or permission to do so has been granted by the Port Health Officer.

(2) No boat shall be lowered from, nor shall any boat lie alongside, any vessel before pratique has been granted, except for the purpose of taking up the pilot or of saving life or of mooring the vessel or of fixing to the vessel a landing pontoon authorized for the purpose by the proper authority.

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(3) No unauthorized person shall approach within 50 yards of a vessel which has not been admitted to free pratique nor shall any such person transmit to or receive from the vessel any article or thing without permission from the proper authority: Provided that when the vessel is tied up to a quay any shorter distance may be prescribed by the proper authority.

6. *Removal of goods from vessel not admitted to pratique.*—(1) No person shall remove or take, or permit or suffer to be removed or taken, from any vessel before it has been admitted to pratique any part of the cargo or stores, or any article or thing belonging to the crew or passengers thereof or any other person thereon, for the purpose of conveying them either to the shore or to any other vessel in any port of the Island.

(2) Any such cargo, stores or article or thing shall be removed only to such place and under such restrictions and subject to such detention and disinfection as may be prescribed by the proper authority, and only with the permission of the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port.

CHAPTER III.—SPECIAL MEASURES AT PORTS AGAINST QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

A.—Plague

7. *Infected, suspected, and healthy vessels*: (1) *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as *infected*—

(*a*) if it has a case of human plague on board, or

(*b*) if a person on board developed plague more than six days after he embarked, or

(*c*) if plague-infected rats are found on board.

(2) *Suspected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected—

(*a*) if a person on board developed plague in the first six days after he embarked, or

(*b*) if there has been unusual mortality among the rats on board and an investigation fails to reveal the cause thereof;

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and every such vessel shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed hereafter in regulation 9.

(3) *Healthy vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, if there has been no human or rat plague on board either at the time of departure from such port or during the voyage or on arrival, and if investigations have not shown any unusual mortality among the rats on board.

8. *Measures against infected vessels.*—(1) No plague-infected vessel shall be granted pratique until the following quarantine measures are applied :—

(*a*) Medical inspection.

(*b*) Disembarkation and isolation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague.

(*c*) Observation or surveillance, or observation followed by surveillance, of the crew and passengers for a period not exceeding six days from the date of arrival of the vessel.

(*d*) Disinsectisation and where it is advisable disinfection of used bedding, soiled linen, wearing apparel and such other articles, as may in the opinion of the Port Health Officer, be infected.

(*e*) Disinsectisation and where it is advisable disinfection of such parts of the ship, as may in the opinion of the Port Health Officer, be infected.

(*f*) The mooring of the vessel at such distance from the quay and the adoption by the master of such precautions as may be prescribed by the Port Health Officer for preventing the escape of rats to the shore or to the lighters in the neighbourhood.

(*g*) Deratisation of the vessel before the discharge of cargo if the proper authority deems it necessary ; and where such deratisation is not done or is not entirely successful, complete fumigation of the vessel after the discharge of cargo.

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(2) When the proper authority is of opinion that complete deratisation of a plague-infected vessel cannot be carried out, fumigation shall not be obligatory, but every such vessel shall remain in quarantine.

(3) Unloading of a plague-infected vessel shall be subject to the following measures :—

(*a*) The discharge of cargo shall be supervised by the proper authority ; precautions shall be taken to prevent rats being carried ashore and in any case in which the cargo has not already been fumigated, the loaded lighters shall be fumigated before the cargo is delivered at the wharf.

(*b*) No cargo shall be discharged except during the hours of daylight.

(*c*) Every person engaged in unloading cargo shall be disinfected and kept under observation or surveillance for six days from the time he leaves the vessel.

(*d*) Where only a part of the cargo is to be discharged, the discharge of such part may be permitted on the condition that precautions are taken to prevent rats being carried ashore.

9. *Measures against suspected vessels.*—No plague—suspected vessel shall be granted partique until—

(1) medical inspection has been carried out,

(2) the crew and passengers have been placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the day of arrival of the vessel or where the Port Health Officer deems it advisable, have been detained on board during the same period subject to such conditions as he may impose, and

(3) such of the other measures specified in the foregoing regulation 8 as the Port Health Officer deems necessary, have been applied.

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10. *Measures applied to healthy vessels from infected ports.*—A healthy vessel from a plague-infected port shall be granted pratique but the following measures may be applied :—

(*a*) Medical inspection.

(*b*) Surveillance of the crew and passengers for a period not exceeding six days from the day of the vessel left the infected port. The crew and passengers in transit may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship without permission from the Port Health Officer.

(*c*) Measures (1) (*f*) and (*g*) and (3) (*a*), (*b*), and (*d*) prescribed in regulation 8 if the vessel is found to be rat-infested, or if it carries a cargo which is likely to attract rats and which is so stowed that satisfactory inspection to determine its sanitary condition is not possible or if there are any other exceptional reasons. The Port Health Officer shall give to the master of the vessel a statement of the reasons for deratisation if the master so desires.

B.—Cholera

11. *Infected, suspected, and healthy vessels*: (1) *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of cholera on board, or if there has been a case of cholera on board during the five days previous to arrival.

(2) *Suspected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if there has been a case of cholera at the time of departure or during the voyage but no fresh case in the five days previous to arrival; and every such vessel shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed hereafter in regulation 14.

(3) *Healthy vessel.*—A vessel shall be considered healthy although arriving from an infected port or having persons on board coming from an infected local area, if there has been no case of cholera either at the time of departure, during the voyage or on arrival.

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12. *Clinical Cholera.*—(1) Cases presenting the clinical symptoms of cholera in which no vibrios have been found or in which vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios have been found shall be deemed for the purposes of these regulations to be cases of cholera.

(2) *Cholera 'Carriers'.*—A person who is discovered on the arrival of a vessel or during observation or surveillance to be a carrier of the germs of cholera shall be liable to isolation and such other measures of quarantine, for such periods as the proper authority may prescribe ; and no such person shall be considered free from infection until three bacteriological examinations performed on successive days have given negative results.

13. *Measures against infected vessels.*—No cholera-infected vessel shall be granted pratique until the following quarantine measures are applied :—

(*a*) Medical inspection which may include examination for carriers of the germs of cholera.

(*b*) Disembarkation and isolation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from cholera.

(*c*) Observation or surveillance or observation followed by surveillance of the crew and passengers for a period not exceeding five days from the day of arrival of the ship provided that any person who satisfies the proper authority that he has been effectively immunized against cholera by inoculation performed not more than six months and not less than six days prior to arrival shall not be subjected to observation.

(*d*) Disinfection of used bedding, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which in the opinion of the Port Health Officer have been exposed to contamination and disinfection or destruction of foodstuffs which have been exposed to contamination.

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(*e*) Disinfection, in any manner that may be prescribed, of the parts of the vessel which have been occupied by cases of cholera or are specified on any other ground by the Port Health Officer.

(*f*) Supervision by the proper authority of the unloading of the vessel, and disinfection and observation or surveillance of the persons engaged on this work, for five days from the time they leave the vessel.

(*g*) Disinfection and discharge of all drinking water suspected to be contaminated, disinfection of the tanks and providing a fresh supply of water of good quality.

(*h*) Disinfection to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer of water ballast before its discharge into the harbour.

(*i*) Disinfection to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer of human dejecta and the waste waters of the ship before discharge into the harbour.

14. *Measures against suspected vessels.* — No cholera-suspected vessel shall be granted pratique until the following quarantine measures are applied :—

(*a*) Measures (*a*), (*d*), (*e*), (*g*), (*h*), and (*i*) of the preceding regulation.

(*b*) Surveillance of the crew and passengers for a period not exceeding five days from the day of arrival of the vessel, and restriction during the same period on the landing of crew and passengers in transit without permission from the Port Health Officer.

15. *Vessel regarded as healthy when diagnosis of cholera disproved.*—When a vessel has been declared infected or suspected because of cases on board presenting the clinical features of cholera, and the Port Health Officer is satisfied after two bacteriological examinations made within an interval of not less than 24 hours of each other, that choelra is not present, the vessel shall be regarded as healthy.

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16. *Measures applied to healthy vessels.*—A healthy vessel arriving from a cholera-infected port or carrying passengers coming from an infected local area, shall be granted pratique but the following measures may be applied :—

(*a*) Measures (*a*), (*g*), (*h*), and (*i*) of regulation 13.

(*b*) Surveillance of the crew and passengers for a period not exceeding five days from the day of arrival of the vessel, and restriction during the same period on the landing of crew and passengers in transit without permission from the Port Health Officer.

C.—Yellow Fever

17. *Infected, suspected and healthy vessels:* (1) *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of yellow fever on board or if there was one at the time of departure or during the voyage.

(2) *Suspected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if, although there has been no case of yellow fever, it arrives after a voyage of less than six days from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever, or if it arrives after a voyage of more than six days and there is reason to believe that it may carry from the said port *Aedes aegypti* or other mosquitoes which are considered capable of transmitting the disease.

(3) *Healthy vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy notwithstanding its having come from an infected port if at the time of its arrival after a voyage of more than six days there has been no case of yellow fever on board and either (*a*) investigation by the Port Health Officer shows that the vessel does not carry mosquitoes believed to be capable of transmitting yellow fever, or (*b*) it is proved to his satisfaction that the ship at the time of departure was effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

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18. *Measures against infected vessels.*—No yellow fever infected vessel shall be granted pratique until the following quarantine measures are applied :—

(*a*) Medical inspection.

(*b*) Disembarakation and isolation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from yellow fever.

(*c*) Observation of the crew and passengers in transit and observation or surveillance or observation followed by surveillance of passengers who disembark for a period not exceeding six days from the time of disembarkation.

(*d*) The mooring of the ship in such anchorage and at such distance from the shore and from harbour boats (pontoons, lighters, barges, &c.) as the proper authority may specify.

(*e*) The destruction of mosquitoes at all stages of growth wherever possible before the discharge of cargo ; and where cargo is unloaded before the destruction of mosquitoes, observation or surveillance of the workmen employed for this purpose, for a period not exceeding six days from the time they leave the vessel.

19. *Measures against suspected vessels.*—(1) No yellow fever suspected vessel shall be granted pratique until measures (*a*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) prescribed in the preceding regulation are applied.

(2) Where thirty days have elapsed since the departure of the vessel from the infected port and no case of yellow fever has occurred during the voyage, the ship may be granted pratique on the condition, if the proper authority thinks it necessary, that mosquitoes on board are first destroyed.

20. *Measures applied to healthy vessels.*—A healthy vessel from a yellow fever infected port shall be granted pratique if medical inspection is satisfactory

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21. *Import of yellow fever virus prohibited.*—The living virus of yellow fever and any substance, animal or insect, which is or is likely to be infected with the virus, shall not be imported, brought or introduced into Ceylon for any purpose, experimental or otherwise, provided that the proper authority may exempt from this regulation vaccines and other preparations containing the virus, which are imported with Government sanction. Pratique shall not be granted to any vessel carrying any specimen of the living virus of yellow fever or any substance, animal or insect believed to be infected with the virus, but such vessel shall be treated as an *infected* vessel.

D.—Typhus

22. *Measures against typhus.*—No vessel which has had during the voyage, or has at the time of its arrival, a case of typhus on board shall be granted pratique until the following quarantine measures have been applied :—

(*a*) Medical inspection.

(*b*) Disembarkation, isolation and delousing of persons on board suffering or suspected to be suffering from typhus.

(*c*) Delousing and surveillance for a period not exceeding 12 days from the time of delousing of other persons on board who in the opinion of the Port Health Officer harbour lice or have been exposed to infection.

(*d*) Disinfection of used bedding, linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which in the opinion of the Port Health Officer may be infected.

(*e*) Disinfection of such parts of the ship as may in the opinion of the Port Health Officer be infected.

23. Upon the arrival of any vessel, although no case of typhus has occurred on board during the voyage, any person disembarking therefrom, who within twelve days next preceding the date of arrival is known or

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suspected to have left a local area where typhus is epidemic, may at the discretion of the Port Health Officer be subjected to disinfection and to surveillance for a period not exceeding 12 days from the day the vessel left the infected port, and the clothing and personal effects of such person may in addition be disinfected.

E.—Smallpox

24. *Measures against smallpox.*—No vessel which has had during the voyage or has on arrival a case of smallpox on board, shall be granted pratique until the following measures have been applied :—

(*a*) Medical inspection.

(*b*) Disembarkation and isolation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from smallpox.

(*c*) (i) Vaccination and observation or surveillance or observation followed by surveillance for a period not exceeding 14 days from the date of arrival, of persons on board who in the opinion of the Port Health Officer may have been exposed to infection, and are not sufficiently protected against smallpox.

(ii) Observation for a similar period on the vessel or on land of any such person who refuses to be vaccinated.

(iii) Surveillance without vaccination for a period not exceeding 14 days from the date of arrival of persons who in the opinion of the Port Health Officer may have been exposed to infection but who show cicatrices (scars) to his satisfaction of a previous attack of smallpox or of successful vaccination within the last three years, or who present a certificate issued by a competent authority of successful vaccination performed within the last three years : Provided that any person vaccinated during the 12 days next preceding the date of arrival shall be liable to observation for a period not exceeding 12 days from the day of vaccination.

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(iv) Disinfection of every person and of the clothing and effects of every person who in the opinion of the Port Health Officer has been exposed to infection.

(*d*) Disinfection, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Port Health Officer of used bedding, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which in his opinion may be infected.

(*e*) Disinfection in such manner as may be prescribed by the Port Health Officer of those parts of the ship which in his opinion may be infected.

25. Any person disembarking from any vessel who is known or suspected to have left an infected local area within the previous 14 days, shall although there has been no case of smallpox on board be dealt with under clause (c) of the preceding regulation : Provided however that the period of observation or surveillance shall be reckoned from the day on which such person first came on board the vessel.

26. *Recognition of measures carried out at other ports against infected or suspected vessels.*—(1) A vessel which during its voyage came within the category of an infected or suspected vessel as defined in these regulations, but which has been subjected to the necessary sanitary measures and granted pratique by a competent quarantine authority, and has not thereafter called at any infected port, may on arrival at a port in Ceylon be granted pratique if the Port Health Officer is satisfied that no further development has occurred which requires the application of quarantine measures.

(2) The proper authority may however apply such, as he deems advisable, of the measures which are set out in this chapter for healthy vessels arriving from infected ports or bringing persons from infected local areas, provided that the period of any observation or surveillance that may be enforced, shall commence from a day not later than that on which the aforesaid competent quarantine authority granted pratique.

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CHAPTER IV.—VESSELS REMAINING IN QUARANTINE

27. *Quarantine anchorage.*—(1) A Port Health Officer may place in quarantine any vessel, person, goods or articles which he considers or suspects to be infected with a quarantinable disease.

(2) When a vessel is ordered into quarantine the master thereof shall forthwith display the appropriate quarantine signal and cause the vessel and all persons and goods on board to be conveyed to such mooring grounds or quarantine anchorage as the proper authority may direct

28. *No unauthorized person to land or unship cargo.*—No unauthorized person shall land or unship cargo or stores or any article or thing from any vessel placed in quarantine until such vessel is released from quarantine.

29. *Permission of Port Health Officer required to board vessel in quarantine.*—(1) No person shall go on board any vessel placed in quarantine without obtaining permission from the Port Health Officer.

(2) Any person to whom permission is so given may at the discretion of the Port Health Officer be subjected to vaccination before he boards the vessel and to disinfection and to observation or surveillance after he leaves.

30. *Vessel to proceed to suitably equipped port for performance of quarantine.*—Any vessel, placed in quarantine in a port which has not the equipment for carrying out the necessary measures, may be ordered by the proper authority to proceed at its own risk and peril to Colombo or to such other suitably equipped port as may be specified.

31. *Vessel refusing to submit to quarantine to put out to sea.*—Every vessel whose master refuses to submit to any measures specified by the proper authority under these regulations, shall forthwith put out to sea : Provided however that subject to such precautions as the proper authority may in each case prescribe,—

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(1) goods may be permitted to be landed from any such vessel after it is properly isolated ;

(2) passengers may be allowed to disembark ; and

(3) fuel, water, provisions and stores necessary for the voyage may be taken on board before departure.

CHAPTER V.—OBSERVATION AND SURVEILLANCE

32. *Persons liable to observation or surveillance.*— It shall be lawful for the Port Health Officer or other proper authority to place under observation or under surveillance or under observation followed by surveillance the following persons proceeding to or arriving in Ceylon if for any reason they are not dealt with under Chapter III :—

(*a*) Persons who are unable to satisfy the proper authority as to their place of origin.

(*b*) Persons who have travelled under overcrowded, insanitary, or unwholesome conditions or who are in a state that renders sanitary measures necessary.

(*c*) Persons who have arrived within the quarantine period from an infected local area.

(*d*) Persons who are contacts of a case of quarantinable disease.

(*e*) Persons proceeding on or returning from a pilgrimage.

(*f*) Persons who are entering the Island as immigrant labourers.

(*g*) The master and every member of the crew of a vessel in respect of which the licence referred to in regulation 67 has been issued : [9393/12-4-1945.]

Provided that observation or surveillance or observation followed by surveillance shall be for a period not exceeding 14 days in the case of the persons mentioned in (*a*), (*b*), (*e*), and (*f*) above, and in any other case in which a quarantinable disease is not specifically mentioned.

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33. *Unauthorized persons not to enter or leave a quarantine station.*—(1) No person unless so authorized shall enter or leave a quarantine station or place of observation.

(2) Any unauthorized person found in a quarantine station or place of observation shall be liable to be detained under observation before being given into the custody of the police.

(3) *Further detention if fresh case occurs.*—If a fresh case of quarantinable disease or any suspicious case occurs among persons undergoing observation, a further period of observation may be imposed on the remaining persons or those who have been in contact with the case.

34. *Persons under observation or surveillance liable to other measures.*—Any person under observation or surveillance shall be liable at the discretion of the proper authority (*a*) to medical examination including the taking of specimens for laboratory investigation ; (*b*) to disinsectisation or disinfection of himself, his clothing and personal effects ; (*c*) to vaccination against smallpox or inoculation against cholera ; and (*d*) if found to be a carrier of the germs of cholera, to the measures set out in the foregoing regulation 12 (2).

35. *Proper authority to decide in each case what measure shall be applied.*—Wherever these regulations provide that persons may be placed under observation or under surveillance or under observation followed by surveillance, it shall rest with the Port Health Officer or other proper authority to determine which of these measures shall be applied to each individual person.

36. *Conditions of surveillance.*—(1) The proper authority before granting permission for a person to proceed to his destination under surveillance shall—

(*a*) arrange that the proper authorities at the place or places whither the person is bound are notified of the person's coming, of his name and of his exact address at such place or places ;

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(*b*) ascertain that it is reasonably certain that the person to whom permission to proceed under surveillance is granted, will duly comply with the conditions thereof.

(2) The person to be placed under surveillance shall—

(*a*) give full particulars of his name and, if so required, of the place or places in which he has been during the preceding 14 days ;

(*b*) state the intended place of residence or place or places of his sojourn in Ceylon during the period of surveillance and his exact address at each place ;

(*c*) satisfy the proper authority that his intended place of residence or place or places of sojourn are conveniently situated for medical inspection ;

(*d*) agree to present himself and upon arrival at his destination present himself for medical inspection as instructed, during the prescribed period and at each such inspection satisfy the proper authority as to his identity by producing his passport, identity certficate, emergency certificate or any other document issued for purposes of travel by the Government of the country of which the holder is a national ; [10,357/22-2-1952.]

(*e*) arrange by all means in his power, should illness prevent him from reporting for medical inspection, that notification of such illness is sent to the authority to whom he should have presented himself for inspection ;

(*f*) if so required, give a guarantee with sufficient security to fulfil the conditions of surveillance ; provided that in the event of such guarantee being given by some third party on behalf of the person under surveillance, the third party shall be liable in the amount of the security tendered, or such smaller sum as the proper authority may decide, for any default of the said person in carrying out the above conditions, or for any misuse of any permit issued

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under the guarantee, or upon its loss or transfer, for its subsequent presentation by any person who wrongly represents himself to be the person guaranteed.

37. *Person under surveillance liable to detention for failing to report.*—Any person under surveillance who fails to present himself for medical inspection shall be liable to detention and to be placed under observation in addition to such penalty or forfeiture as he may incur under these regulations.

38. *Medical Officer to trace persons failing to report.*—The medical officer or apothecary responsible for inspecting any person under surveillance, shall, in the event of such person failing to present himself for inspection, forthwith notify the fact to the proper authority and to the police and institute a search for such person, and in any case where such person is prevented by illness from presenting himself for inspection, ascertain by a personal visit or otherwise, the nature of such illness.

CHAPTER VI.—MERCHANDISE AND BAGGAGE FROM INFECTED LOCAL AREAS

39. Merchandise and baggage arriving from an infected local area may, at the discretion of the proper authority, be dealt with as follows :—

(*a*) When the local area is infected with plague,—

(i) recently used clothing and bedding may be disinsected, and, if deemed advisable disinfected ;

(ii) merchandise suspected to harbour rats may be unloaded with all necessary precautions for preventing the escape of rats to the shore or to lighters, and may be subjected to measures for the destruction of rats ;

(iii) merchandise, particularly gunny bags, rice and other grains, and cotton in bales, believed to be flea-infested may be subjected to fumigation or other appropriate method of disinsectisation.

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(*b*) When the local area is infected with cholera,—

(i) recently used clothing and bedding may be disinfected, and

(ii) the landing of fresh fish, shell-fish, and vegetables may be prohibited if the proper authority is not satisfied that they have been freed from possible infection.

(*c*) When the local area is infected with typhus or smallpox, recently used clothing and bedding as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be disinsected or disinfected.

40. *Rags and Clothing.*—(1) Second-hand clothing and rags carried as merchandise shall always be liable to disinfection at the discretion of the Port Health Officer unless accompanied by a certificate of disinfection issued by a competent authority to satisfy the Port Health Officer that no further measures are necessary.

(2) The Port Health Officer may order the destruction by fire of clothes or other articles of small value, including rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, when such articles are brought from an infected vessel or in infected local area and the usual measures of disinfection appear to him to be insufficient.

(3) No person shall be entitled to claim compensation for any articles so destroyed.

41. (1) The deratisation, disinsectisation, disinfection or destruction of merchandise or baggage referred to in regulations 39 and 40 shall be carried out in such manner and in such place as the proper authority may direct. [8243/11-9-1936.]

(2) Fumigation of merchandise or baggage shall in every case be carried out by the Quarantine Department in such manner and in such place as the proper authority may direct. [8365/22-4-1938.]

(3) (*a*) All lighters on which merchandise or baggage is to be placed for the purposes of fumigation shall be provided with—

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(i) serviceable tarpaulins of sufficient size to cover the holds completely.

(ii) a sufficient number of hatch boards to support the tarpaulins, and

(iii) sufficient rope for binding the tarpaulins round the hatch coaming.

(*b*) Before fumigation is commenced on any lighter every person other than a servant or workman employed by the officer in charge of the fumigation shall leave the lighter, and thereafter, except by special permission of that officer, no person shall go on board the lighter until that officer has declared the lighter to be free of gas.

(*c*) Lighters carrying merchandise or baggage which is awaiting fumigation shall not be moored or lie alongside a pier or jetty.

(4) The question whether compensation should be paid for any damage by deratisation, fumigation, disinfection or disinsectisation, and if compensation is to be paid what the amount should be, shall in every case be decided by the proper authority, and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

(5) Whenever any of the measures referred to in regulations 39 and 40 have been taken in respect of the merchandise or baggage in any vessel the Port Health Officer shall issue a certificate, or endorse on the boat note relating to that vessel, that such measures have been taken to his satisfaction.

(6) Whenever the proper authority directs that any specified class or species of merchandise or any baggage should be subjected to fumigation on the ground that such merchandise or baggage is or is liable to be flea-infested, or on the ground that such merchandise or baggage has been in contact with any merchandise or baggage which is or is liable to be flea-infested, the landing of such merchandise or baggage from any vessel into the Customs Warehouse shall be permitted only on the production of a certificate or of an endorsement issued or made by the Port Health Officer under paragraph (5).

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42. *Landing of Mails.*—Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to render any article which is part of any mails, other than parcel mails, conveyed under the authority of the postal administration of any Government, liable to destruction or to detention for any period longer than is reasonably necessary for such fumigation or other disinfection as the proper authority may order.

CHAPTER VII.—DERATISATION OF HEALTHY VESSELS

43. (1) Every vessel shall, unless the master produces a Deratisation Certificate or a Deratisation Exemption Certificate, issued within the previous six months and in conformity with the conditions specified in the regulation next following, be liable after inspection and investigation of its sanitary condition, to deratisation; provided that a certificate issued within the previous seven months may be accepted as valid in the case of a vessel proceeding to its terminal port if such port is qualified to carry out deratisation.

(2) Upon the completion of such inspection and investigation the Port Health Officer shall—

(*a*) cause the vessel to be deratised and thereafter issue a dated Deratisation Certificate, or

(*b*) issue a dated Deratisation Exemption Certificate, if he is satisfied that the ship is in such condition that the rat population is reduced to a minimum and shall state in the certificate the reasons justifying its issue.

44. (1) Deratisation when ordered shall be carried out in the port of Colombo, and vessels requiring deratisation arriving at other ports in Ceylon shall proceed to Colombo for that purpose.

(2) Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates shall not be issued at any port in Ceylon other than Colombo.

(3) Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates granted in a foreign port shall be accepted only if such port possesses the equipment

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and personnel necessary for deratisation and only if the certificate—

(*a*) conforms to the international model;

(*b*) contains complete information regarding the action taken in respect of each compartment of the ship;

(*c*) clearly indicates whether there was evidence of rat infestation and whether rat harbourages were present or absent;

(*d*) sets out in details the methods employed in effecting the deratisation.

45. Notwithstanding the production by the master of a certificate of deratisation or exemption from deratisation issued less than six months previously, the Port Health Officer may order to be cleansed, fumigated or disinfected any vessel which he finds on inspection to be in an insanitary condition. Whenever the proper authority directs that any specified class or species of merchandise or any baggage should be subjected to fumigation on the ground that such merchandise or baggage is or is liable to be flea-infested or on the ground that such merchandise or baggage has been in contact with any merchandise or baggage which is or is liable to be flea-infested, the landing of such merchandise or baggage from any vessel into the Customs Warehouses shall, notwithstanding that such vessel is a healthy vessel, be permitted only on the production of a certificate issued by the Port Health Officer or of an endorsement made by him on the boat note relating to the vessel, stating either that the merchandise or baggage has been subjected to fumigation as aforesaid or that such fumigation is not in his opinion necessary.

[8243/11-9-1936]

46. (1) The Port Health Officer shall visit any vessel in port on which plague-infected rats are found and take measures in accordance with the regulations relating to plague-infected vessels, set out in the foregoing Chapter III.

(2) If any unusual mortality has been observed among rats on any vessel in port the master shall at once inform the Port Health Officer.

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(3) The Port Health Officer shall thereupon cause a bacteriological examination of the rats to be made as quickly as possible.

(4) If the results to such examination leave any room for doubt, the provisions of the above paragraph (1) shall be applicable to such vessel until it can be declared to be free beyond all doubt from infection.

47. Every vessel before entering any dry dock or slipway shall be deratised, unless specially exempted by the proper authority. [8311/27-8-1937.]

CHAPTER VIII.—MEASURES TO PREVENT SPREAD OF INFECTION FROM CEYLON

48. (1) Free pratique shall not be granted in any infected port in Ceylon ; but a healthy vessel arriving at such a port shall be granted restricted pratique.

(2) Every vessel to which restricted pratique has been granted shall be moored well away from the shore : Provided that in the case of vessels taking in or discharging oil, or being docked or desiring for other special reasons to lie alongside a quay, permission to do so may be given if—

(*a*) the quay after thorough investigation is considered to be free from rats,

(*b*) the vessel is breasted off as far as practicable from the quay side,

(*c*) rat guards of approved pattern are adjusted to all moorings,

(*d*) one gangway only is allowed between sunset and sunrise and is guarded and brightly lighted (except in the case of vessels carrying dangerous cargo), and

(*e*) cargo is loaded under supervision of the proper authority.

(3) (*a*) No person unless authorised thereto by the proper authority shall go aboard a vessel to which *restricted pratique* has been granted.

(*b*) No unauthorized boat, or lighter which has not been recently fumigated, shall lie alongside such vessel.

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(4) Baggage and merchandise from the shore may, if the Port Health Officer deems it advisable, be disinfected or disinsected by such methods as he may order, before being loaded on a vessel to which *restricted pratique* has been granted.

49. (1) The master or owner of every vessel arriving at any port, which is infected with plague, shall take such further precautions as the proper authority may specify in order to prevent rats gaining access to their vessels.

(2) Only such drinking water and foodstuffs as are considered wholesome by the Port Health Officer shall be taken on board any vessel arriving at any port which is infected with cholera and all water taken in as ballast shall be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer.

(3) Every vessel arriving at any port which is infected with yellow fever, shall be moored at such distance from the shore as may be prescribed by the proper authority.

(4) No person shall embark on any vessel arriving at any port which is infected with typhus, until he and his clothing and baggage have been subjected to such processes of delousing as the Port Health Officer may in his discretion specify.

(5) No person shall embark on any vessel arriving at any port which is infected with smallpox, unless he is first vaccinated or declared by the Port Health Officer to be already sufficiently protected against smallpox, and unless all his clothing, bedding and other articles likely to harbour infection are subjected to such processes of disinfection as the Port Health Officer may in his discretion specify.

50. (1) Any emigrant or any returning immigrant or any person coming from an infected local area or embarking at an infected port or any contact of a case of quarantinable disease may be subjected by the Port Health Officer to one or more of the following measures before embarkation ;—

(*a*) medical inspection.

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(*b*) Disinfection or disinsectisation of his person, clothing and baggage.

(*c*) Observation for an appropriate period which shall not exceed 14 days.

(*d*) Vaccination against smallpox or inoculation against cholera.

(2) The proper authority shall at the request of such person issue a certificate free of all charges setting out the measures which have been applied to him.

(3) The Port Health Officer may prohibit the embarkation of any person showing symptoms of an infectious disease.

51. *Exportation of infected goods.*—The proper authority may prohibit the exportation of all merchandise or articles of any sort which are likely to be infected with any quarantinable disease and which have not been disinfected on shore under his supervision.

52. *Fumigation of harbour lighters.*—The owner of every licensed lighter or cargo boat plying in the port of Colombo, or plying in any port in Ceylon shall cause such lighter or boat to be fumigated with sulphur dioxide, or in such other manner and at such intervals, not exceeding three months, as the Port Health Officer may specify. [10,357/22-2-1952.]

53. *Water boats.*—Every owner of water boats—

(1) shall have the tanks in each boat owned by him cleaned and disinfected and cement-washed once in every quarter, and at intervals not exceeding three months and shall obtain from the Port Health Officer a certificate to the effect that this has been satisfactorily done ; [8512/22-9-1939.]

(2) shall at all times keep the water in the tanks clean and uncontaminated, and if the Port Health Officer declares that the water is contaminated, and so directs shall immediately empty, cleanse, and disinfect the tanks to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer ;

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(3) shall also whenever required to do so obtain a report from a recognized bacteriologist of the condition of such sample of the water in each boat as may be taken by the Port Health Officer for the purpose ;

(4) shall provide tank openings with close-fitting covers which shall be kept shut and locked except when the tank is being ventilated or cleaned.

[8512/22-9-1939.]

(5) shall at all times keep the tanks, their covers, hoses, their covers, pumping machines, the boats on which they are mounted, and other fittings clean and in good condition to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer ;

(6) shall take such steps as may be necessary to prevent persons from washing, cooking or residing on such boats and from drawing water from the tanks for their personal needs, and shall allow no unauthorized person to be on board ;

[8512/22-9-1939.]

(7) (*a*) shall take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no person is employed, or re-employed after an absence from work for any period exceeding fourteen days, in any capacity in a water boat until he has been examined by a medical officer and certified in writing not to be a carrier of typhoid, paratyphoid or dysentery germs ; and shall cause all persons so employed in a water boat to be so examined and certified in the month of March in each year ; and

(*b*) shall furnish the Port Health Officer in the month of February in each year with a list of all persons then employed by him in the water boat ;

[8512/22-9-1939.]

(8) (*a*) shall cause every canvas hose to be disinfected with steam once at least in every fortnight, and shall obtain from the Supervisor, Disinfecting Station, a certificate (which shall be given free of charge) that this has been properly done ;

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(*b*) shall provide every hose (except a hose of which the opening is closed by folding and lashing when it is not in use, and which is used for delivery of water to ships) with a well fitting metal screw-cap of approved pattern, and shall take all such measures as may be necessary to ensure that the cap is securely screwed on whenever the hose is not actually in use ;

(*c*) shall take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure that any hose fitted to the hydrant at the water meter is not disconnected except for repairs ; and when such hose in not in use, shall cause its screw-cap to be fitted on and the hose to be draped round the rail on the hydrant ;

(*d*) shall take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the unprotected ends of a hose do not come into contact with the decks of water boats, or the pontoon on which the pumping machine is carried, or with any other possible source of pollution ; and

(9) shall maintain in a clean and good condition the pontoons in which pumping machines are carried ; and shall take all such steps as may be necessary to prevent persons from washing, cooking or sleeping on such pontoons. [8512/22-9-1939.]

54. *Other boats.*—The tindal or person in charge of every boat or canoe shall keep such boat or canoe clean and free from foul bilge water and the owner of such boat or canoe shall cause it to be fumigated to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer, if in the opinion of the latter such fumigation is required.

CHAPTER IX.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

55. (1) No quarantine measures shall be applied to any vessel which has come from, or called at, a place where any infectious disease other than a quarantinable disease exists.

(2) Where a case of any infection disease other than a quarantinable disease, has occurred on board a vessel before it leaves the port of departure, or during the

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voyage, or on arrival, the measures that may be applied shall be limited to isolation of the said case, disinfection of infected clothing, bedding, and effects, and of the compartments of the vessel occupied by the said case, and the surveillance of contacts, provided that such surveillance shall be for a period not exceeding the incubation period of the disease or 14 days (whichever is the shorter period) and shall date from the day on which in the opinion of the Port Health Officer there ceased to be risk of infection.

56. *Master to notify infectious disease.*—(1) The master of any vessel in a port shall immediately notify the Port Health Officer of any case or suspected case of infectious disease which may occur on board his vessel.

(2) No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be landed without the consent of the Port Health Officer.

(3) The master of the vessel if so required by the Port Health Officer shall provide the boat and crew necessary to land such person.

57. *Landing of Lepers prohibited.*—If any person affected with leprosy other than a repatriate who has been authorized to land by the Director of Health Services shall be allowed to land at any place in Ceylon.

58. *Disposal of the dead.*—If any person dies on board a vessel within a port, or if a vessel arrives having on board a dead body the master of such vessel shall at once inform the Port Health Officer of the fact, and shall carry out such instructions for the disposal of the body and for the cleansing and disinfection of the vessel as may be given by the Port Health Officer.

CHAPTER X.—NOTIFICATION OF QUARANTINABLE DISEASE IN CEYLON

59. *Notification to Director of Health Services of quarantinable disease.*—Every medical officer of health or medical officer or other person whether in the service of Government, or of a Municipality or an Urban District Council or other sanitary authority,

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whose duty it is to receive notification of infectious diseases, shall in addition to any other action he may be required to take, at once inform the Director of Health Services by the quickest possible means of the occurrence in any area for which he is responsible, of the first case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, and shall furnish such further information relating to the case or subsequent cases, the progress of the disease, the measures taken to prevent its spread and the cessation of infection in the area, as the Director of Health Services may require for purposes of compliance with the International Sanitary Convention, 1926.

CHAPTER XI.—SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR TRAFFIC FROM INDIA AND FROM OTHER FOREIGN PORTS

60. *Prohibition of the landing of passengers from foreign ports at places other than ports in Ceylon.*—No passengers shall be conveyed from any foreign port to any place in Ceylon which is not a port for the collection of customs.

61. *Vessel to have Bill of Health.*—No passengers or goods shall be conveyed to any place in Ceylon from any place in India or Burma in a vessel which is not in possession of a bill of health: Provided that the proper authority may exempt from this regulation steam ships plying a regular passenger service between Tuticorin and Colombo and between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar. [9134/11-6-1943.] [8908/10-4-1942.]

62. *Passengers to have Health Certificates.*—(1) No passenger from South India may land at any port in Ceylon unless provided with a health certificate which a passenger landing at Talaimannar shall obtain from the Medical Officer, Mandapam Camp, and a passenger landing at Colombo shall obtain from the Ceylon Medical Officer, Tuticorin: Provided that any first or second class passenger from the port of Madras or the port of Cochin, and any servant accompanying such passenger, may, notwithstanding that such health certificate has not been obtained, land at the port of [8329/5-11-1937

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Colombo ; but every passenger or servant so landing shall comply with the requirements of these regulations as to vaccination and surveillance.

[8348/4-2-1938] (2) The Medical Officer shall grant a health certificate authorizing the passenger to land in Ceylon—

(*a*) if such officer is satisfied that the passenger is healthy and has not been in contact with or exposed to infection from any case of plague, cholera, or smallpox ;

(*b*) if the passenger—

(i) produces a certificate from a duly qualified medical practioner of any country that the passenger has been vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the three years immediately preceding ; or

(ii) bears scars of an attack of smallpox ; or

(iii) subjects himself to vaccination ; and

(*c*) if the passenger—

(i) holds a permit from the Chairman, Quarantine Committee, Colombo ; or

(ii) is about to embark on board a ship at Colombo and produces proof of that fact to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer ; or

[8445/13-4-1939.] (iii) has satisfied the Medical Officer as to his usual place of residence in Ceylon and signed a declaration specifying such place of residence :

Provided that the Medical Officer may, before granting such health certificate vaccinate any passenger who produces a certificate of vaccination referred to in clause (1) or who bears scars of an attack of smallpox, in any case where the Medical Officer considers such vaccination to be desirable or necessary.

[8399/30-9-1938.] A health certificate granted under this regulation shall be valid only if the passenger crosses over from South India on the day on which it is issued.

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(3) Every such certificate shall be subject to the conditions of surveillance, disinfection, disinsectisation, vaccination against smallpox, or inoculation against cholera, prescribed by the proper authority.

(4) Every such passenger shall sign an undertaking to carry out the aforesaid conditions and also the conditions of surveillance set out in Chapter V. of these regulations.

(5) Any passenger not provided with a quarantine permit or unable to satisfy the Medical Officer as to his place of residence in Ceylon may at the discretion of the Medical Officer be granted a health certificate to land on making a deposit of Rs. 50 when signing the undertaking.

(6) Every passenger shall—

(*a*) answer truly any question that may be put to him by the Medical Officer, either orally or in writing ;

(*b*) make a true declaration where such declaration is required by this regulation ; and

(*c*) comply with the requirements of any of the conditions refered to in the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation.

(7) No person shall land in Ceylon under the authority of a health certificate obtained by means of a false declaration made to the Medical Officer at Mandapam or Tuticorin. [8445/13-4-1939.]

63. Every passenger to whom a health certificate is not granted under the foregoing regulation shall be detained for observation for five clear days at the quarantine camp (*i.e.*, Mandapam or Tataparai in India).

64. (1) Servants accompanying passengers who are able to satisfy all quarantine conditions, may be permitted to enter Ceylon on the guarantee of their masters.

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(2) Where, however, the servant is to be left alone in Ceylon after the departure of the master within fourteen days of his arrival in Ceylon, the servant may at the discretion of the Medical Officer be detained for for observation.

[8908/10-4-1942.]

65. Steamer crews from India or Burma proceeding to join ships at Colombo may at the discretion of the Medical Officer, be passed through direct in special carriages to be taken to the quarantine station in Colombo.

66. All bedding and wearing apparel that have been used and dirty linen are liable to detention for purposes of disinfection.

67. *Landing of passengers and goods from foreign ports.*—(1) No person or goods coming in or brought from any foreign port shall land or be landed anywhere on the coast of the Northern Province of Ceylon or on any Island adjacent thereto, or on that portion of the western coast of Ceylon which lies between Colombo and southern limit of the Northern Province, or on any island adjacent to that portion of the western coast ; provided that nothing in this regulation shall be taken as prohibiting the landing of—

(*a*) persons or goods from the mail steamers at Talaimannar.

(*b*) goods at the ports of Jaffna, Kayts, Kankesanturai, Point Pedro, Talaimannar and Valvettiturai from vessels which have received from the proper authority a licence in that behalf issued subject to the following conditions :—

[9244/10-3-1944.]

(i) The vessel and its cargo shall be disinfected and fumigated at such times and in such manner as the proper authority may direct.

(ii) No cargo shall be brought in such vessel from any port other than those specified in the licence ; and no cargo of grain or other articles likely to convey plague, shall be discharged from the vessel if

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such cargo comes from a plague-infected local area or was taken on board at a plague-infected port.

(iii) No passenger shall be carried in such vessel.

(iv) The vessel shall not carry a larger crew than the maximum number stated in the licence; provided that the Port Health Officer may at his discretion make allowance for extra hands in charge of any livestock that may be carried as cargo.

(v) No member of the crew shall disembark until special permission thereto has been granted by the Port Health Officer.

(vi) Every person carried on board the vessel who has not in the opinion of the Port Health Officer, suffered from smallpox, shall possess a certificate of vaccination carried out within the three years next preceding.

(vii) No person from the shore shall be allowed on board the vessel until special permission thereto has been given by the Port Health Officer.

(viii) The bill of health of the vessel shall have been made out and granted not more than 48 hours prior to the departure of the vessel from the port of clearance.

(ix) The licence shall be liable to be revoked upon conviction for any breach of any quarantine or Customs regulation on the part of the master or any member of the crew.

(2) Any goods landed in contravention of the provisions of this regulation, shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be seized by any Police or Customs Officer, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Principal Collector of Customs may direct.

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[9134/11-6-1943.]

67A. The provisions of regulations 61 and 67 requiring a bill of health in respect of a vessel carrying goods shall not apply in the case of any cargo boats of the South Indian Railway plying a regular goods service between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar.

68. *Liability of Master.*—It shall not be lawful for the master of a vessel or boat to convey to any place or port in Ceylon any passenger from Southern India who does not possess a health certificate as provided for in the foregoing regulation 62.

CHAPTER XI A

Landing of Human Corpses in Ceylon

[9053/18-12-1942.]

68A. No human corpse shall be landed in any port in Ceylon unless it has been—

(*a*) embalmed and enclosed in a coffin of hard wood with a lead or zinc lining ; or

(*b*) packed in a coffin of hard wood with a hermetically sealed lead or zinc lining, within which there shall be suitable disinfectants such as chloride of lime or zinc sulphate mixed with sawdust, packed in such a manner that the disinfectants fill up all empty spaces within the coffin.

[9053/18-12-1942.]

68B. (1) No human corpse shall be landed in any port in Ceylon unless the person responsible for its landing produces to the Port Health Officer—

(*a*) a certificate from the Health Authority of the place where the death occured that the corpse has been properly embalmed, or packed as required by regulation 68A ;

(*b*) a certified copy of the certificate of registration of death issued by the registering authority of the place where the death occurred stating the date and the cause of the death ; and

(*c*) a certificate from the police authorities of the place where the death occured, that the removal of the corpse from the place of death has been sanctioned by the said authorities.

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(2) No human corpse despatched from any port other than a British port shall be landed in any port in Ceylon, unless the person responsible for its landing—

(*a*) produces to the Port Health Officer a certificate from the British Consul at the place from which such corpse has been despatched (if a Consul has been appointed at such place), that the coffin in which such corpse is encased contains only the body of the deceased; or

(*b*) proves to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer, (if a Consul has not been appointed at such place), that the coffin in which such corpse is encased contains only the body of the deceased.

68C. No human corpse shall be landed in any port in Ceylon where the cause of death was Cholera, Plague, Smallpox, Typhus or Yellow Fever. [9053/18-12-1942.]

68D. The provisions of regulations 68A and 68B shall not apply to the landing of any human corpse in any port in Ceylon, where the death occurred in the high seas: Provided, however, that the Port Health Officer may, in his discretion, require that such corpse be disinfected in such manner as may be prescribed by him, before it is landed. [9053/18-12-1942.]

CHAPTER XII.—GENERAL

69. An outward bill of health shall on the application of the master, owner, or agent of a vessel be issued by the Port Health Officer on payment of the prescribed fee.

69A. (1) The master of every vessel within the limits of a port shall cause all rats, found dead through any cause other than the fumigation of the vessel, or trapped in the vessel, to be delivered forthwith to the Port Health Officer. [8526/13-10-1939.]

(2) All rats found dead in a vessel after it has been fumigated, shall be allowed to remain in such vessel until they are collected by the officer authorized thereto by the proper authority.

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70. *Fees.*—Fees for quarantine, port health, and medical services at the rates set out in the Schedule to these regulations shall be paid by the master of the vessel or by the person for whom the service is performed.

71. *Repeal.*—Regulations Nos. 2 to 36 inclusive, and 90 to 112 inclusive, made under the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, and published in Gazette No. 7,481 of August 28, 1925, are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE

SANITARY DUES

(*I.e.*, Fees payable for Quarantine and Port Health Services)

1.—MEDICAL VISIT AND INSPECTION OF VESSELS

A. The medical visit to vessels on arrival is made free at all ports in Ceylon between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. except at the undermentioned ports where the following day fees are charged :—

	Rs.	c.
Trincomalee		
To Back Bay and Inner Harbour—per visit	1	25
To China Bay—per visit	2	50
To China Bay from April 1 to September 30, if the motor boat is not available—per visit	10	0
Beruwala—per visit	2	50
Negombo—per visit	1	25
Jaffna		
When the vessel is more than 5 and less than 10 miles by sea from Jaffna—per visit	5	0
When the vessel is more than 10 miles by sea from Jaffna—per visit	10	0
Batticaloa		
When the vessel is not more than 5 miles by sea from Batticaloa—per visit	3	0
When the vessel is more than 5 miles by sea from Batticaloa—per visit	5	0

[9244/10-3-1944.]

Note.—The fees are payable to the Port Health Officer.

B. Night fees as under are charged for medical visits made between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. :—

Colombo	Rs.	c.
For vessels recorded by the Signaller of the Watch at the Pilot Station, as having entered harbour between 6p.m. and 6 a.m.—per visit	21	0

[8561/22-12-1939.]

Note.—Of this fee Rs. 6 is credited to revenue and the balance of Rs. 15 is distributed equally among the Port Health Officers.

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Ports other than Colombo

	Rs.	c.
When the Port Health Officer boards the vessel—		
Between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.—per visit	5	0
Between 9 p.m. and 6 p.m.—per visit	10	50
At Jaffna if the vessel is more than 10 miles away by sea the minimum fee between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.—per visit ..	10	50

[8311/27-8-1937.]

At Jaffna an additional fee of Rs. 5 per visit is payable in every case where a launch or boat is not provided for the visit by the agent of the vessel, and the Port Health Officer uses a Government boat or launch manned by boatmen working overtime.

At Trincomalee an additional fee of Rs. 7.50 is charged for visits to China Bay from April 1 to September 30 if the motor boat is not available.

Note.—The fees are payable to the Port Health Officer.

2.—USE OF HEALTH LAUNCH FOR DISEMBARKATION OF SICK PERSONS, CONTACTS AND ARTICLES FOR DISINFECTION

Colombo

	Rs.	c.
Inside harbour—per visit	10	0
Outside Harbour—per visit	20	0

Note.—The fees are payable to the Port Commission.

[8311/27-8-1937.]

Where the Port Health Officer accompanies the launch on any such visit, an additional fee of Rs. 10 is payable. Where the visit is made between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., the Port Health Officer is entitled to the additional fee ; in every other case the additional fee shall be credited to revenue.

Ports other than Colombo

Re. 1 per mile of the outward and return journey with a minimum fee of Rs. 5.

Note.—The fees are credited to Government revenue, but if the Port Health Officer accompanies the launch he may claim one quarter of the fee if the outward journey is started between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and a further quarter if the return journey is started between these hours.

3.—STATION CHARGES FOR VESSELS UNDERGOING QUARANTINE MEASURES

	Rs.	c.
For each period of 12 hours or part thereof	5	0
Per guard, for each period of 12 hours or part thereof ..	2	0

Note.—The fees are paid to revenue.

4.—DISINFECTION

A. When carried out on board vessel, of cabins, quarters, bedding, personal baggage and clothing, and of persons, the actual cost is charged.

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B. When carried out on shore,—

	Rs. c.
(i) Persons and personal baggage	Free
(ii) Steam disinfection of ships linen bedding, colthing, &c.—	
For each cradle up to five	2 0
For each cradle in excess of five	1 0

The Port Health Officer, Kankesanturai, is entitled to a fee of Rs. 5 for disinfecting between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., the crew and labourers working on a vessel in quarantine.

At Galle an overtime fee not exceeding Rs. 8·25 is charged in addition to the ordinary charges, for disinfection done between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., viz., Rs. 5·25 for the supervisor and Re. 1 for each labourer employed up to a maximum of three.

C. Disinfection otherwise than by steam of unloaded cargo or merchandise including surface disinfection—the actual cost is charged.

[8526/13-10-1939.]

5.—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX OR INOCULATION AGAINST CHOLERA OR TYPHOID

A. When enforced under the Ceylon Quarantine Regulations there is no charge.

B. When carried out on request—

1st class passengers ..	.. Rs. 5 each person
2nd class passengers and ships officers	.. Rs. 3 each person
3rd class passengers and crew other than officers	.. Re. 1 each person

Vaccination or Inoculation Certificates in respect of such vaccinations or inoculations are given free of charge.

[10,685/25-6-1954.]

The Port Health Officer or other Medical Officer carrying out such vaccination or inoculation shall credit the fee to revenue.

6.—CHARGES FOR SICK PERSONS

A. Transport of sick to hospital :—

For hire of motor ambulance in Colombo—

	Rs. c.
(i) To General Hospital—per trip	10 0
(ii) To Infectious Diseases Hospital—per trip ..	15 0

Note.—The fee is paid to the Colombo Municipality which has the power to vary these rates.

B. Hospital Fees.—At Government standard rates.

[9244/10-3-1944.] [10,776/11-3-1955.]

C. Fees to be paid to the Port Health Officer at Colombo or Galle, as the case may be, for medical aid rendered by him, on request in emergencies or urgent cases, to crew or passengers in vessels inside the Port of Colombo or the Port of Galle, as the case may be,—

	Day-time Fees. Rs. c.	Night-time Fees. Rs. c.
1. For the first examination of any patient in a vessel by such officer during any visit to the vessel—		
(*a*) if that patient is the only patient examined, or is the first of a number of patients examined, during that visit..	12 50 ..	25 0
(*b*) if clause (*a*) of this paragraph does not apply to that patient	10 0 ..	17 50

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	Day-time Fees. Rs. c.	Night-time Fees. Rs. c.
2. For each examination, subsequent to the first examination, of any patient in a vessel by such officer	10 0	17 50

D. Fees to be paid to the Port Health Officer, at Colombo or Galle, as the case may be, for medical aid rendered by him, on request in emergencies or urgent cases, to crew or passengers in vessels outside the Port of Colombo or the Port of Galle, as the case may be,— [9244/10-3-1944.] [10,776/11-3-1955.]

	Day-time Fees. Rs. c.	Night-time Fees. Rs. c.
1. For the first examination of any patient in a vessel by such officer during any visit to the vessel—		
(*a*) if that patient is the only patient examined, or is the first of a number of patients examined, during that visit	45 0	70 0
(*b*) if clause (*a*) of this paragraph does not apply to that patient ..	40 0	55 0
2. For each examination, subsequent to the first examination, of any patient in a vessel by such officer	40 0	55 0

Note.—Out of the sum paid as fees to such officer for medical aid rendered on any occasion to crew or passengers in any vessel, twenty rupees shall be credited to revenue (Head 11, Sub-head 1, item 9, Other Collections) as the charge for the use of a launch by such officer for the purpose of proceeding to and returning from that vessel on that occasion.

7.—OBSERVATION IN QUARANTINE STATIONS OR ELSEWHERE

A. Colombo Breakwater Quarantine Depot—

	Rs. c.
(i) Housing of crews, per head per diem ..	0 75

(ii) Daily medical inspection, 50 cents per diem for each person subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs. 30 per diem.

(iii) Diets at contractor's rates.

Note.—Fees under (i) and (ii) are credited to revenue.

B. Ragama Quarantine Camp—Diets at contractor's rates.

C. Contact Lines of Infectious Diseases Hospital, Angoda—No charge.

D. Mandapam Camp (South India) :—

(i) Charges for use of Resthouse No. 1, which is provided with linen, furniture, water and lighting— [9053/18-12-1942.]

	Rs. c.
(*a*) For each person for the use of a bed for a period of 24 hours or less	1 50
(*b*) For each additional member of the family for a period of 24 hours or less	0 50

Note.—There are two beds in this resthouse. Not more than four persons in all could be accommodated at a time.

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(ii) Use of each of the other resthouses including furniture, water and lighting—

	Rs.	c.
(*a*) For a period of 48 hours or less	2	0
(*b*) Each additional 24 hours or part thereof ..	1	0
(*c*) Full quarantine period of 6 days	5	0

[8567/12-1-1940.] (iii) Use of Circuit Bungalow—

		Rs.	c.
(*a*) For each person of the age of 12 years or over	For a period not exceeding 6 hours ..	1	0
	For a period exceeding 6 hours and not exceeding 24 hours ..	2	0
	For each additional period of 6 hours or part thereof beyond the period of 24 hours	0	50
(*b*) For each person over 3 years of age and under 12 years	For a period not exceeding 6 hours ..	0	50
	For period exceeding 6 hours and not exceeding 24 hours ..	1	0
	For each additional period of 6 hours or part thereof beyond the period of 24 hours	0	25
(*c*) Infants of the age of 3 years or under		Free	

[9244/10-3-1944.] (iv) Diets at contractor's rates.

Note.—Fees under (i), (ii) and (iii) are credited to revenue.

[8561/22-12 1939.] E. Tataparai Camp (South India) :—

[9492/7-12-1945.] (i) Housing, medical attendance and other expenses for each passenger—

For the quarantine period of 6 days 12 Annas

For each additional day or out-standing part of a day beyond the quarantine period of 6 days 2 Annas

(ii) Special diet or two meals per diem with fish or mutton for each passenger .. .. 16 Annas

(iii) Ordinary diet or two meals per diem for each passenger .. .. .. 12 Annas

(iv) Use of each resthouse including water and lighting for full period of quaratine (in addition to the usual charge at (i)) .. .. 2 rupees

[9185/22-10-1943.] (v) Use of each resthouse, including water and lighting, for each day or part thereof beyond the full quarantine period [in addition to the usual charges at (i)] .. .. .. 6 Annas

Note.—(1) No charge is made for infants in arms for housing and medical attendance. Infants are not supplied with diets.

(2) The resthouses are not furnished. Passengers have to use their own bedding and linen.

(3) These fees are credited to the Accommodation Fund, which is maintained for the purpose of meeting housing and quarantine expenses and the cost of meals and other expenses incurred in catering. The above diet does not include morning and evening tea which may be purchased from the boutiques there if required.

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F.—Tuticorin (South India) :— [9492/7-12-1945.]

Fee for medical examination, vaccination and other expenses in respect of each passenger who has not been placed in quarantine—Rs. 2

8.—DERATISATION OF VESSELS

For each Clayton Gas Machine used for the deratisation of a vessel— [8311/27-8-1937.]

	Rs.	c.
Where the Machine is used during ordinary working hours, for each hour or part thereof	20	0
Where the Machine is used after ordinary working hours, for each hour or part thereof, in addition to the above charges	4	0
The period during which a Machine is in use shall be deemed to commence one hour before the Machine is moored alongside the vessel and to end one hour after the Machine has left the vessel.		
Ordinary working hours are as follows :— On Saturdays : 7 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. On other week days : 7 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.		
For moving the hose during the fumigation of any vessel, for each move	15	0
For supervision of the fumigation of each vessel and issue of Deratisation Certificate	No charges	
For inspection of vessels in connection with the issue of Deratisation Exemption Certificates : for each vessel—		
up to 300 tons nett	7	50
over 300 and up to 1,000 tons nett	15	0
over 1,000 and up to 3,000 tons nett ..	30	0
over 3,000 and up to 10,000 tons nett ..	45	0
over 10,000 tons nett	60	0
For any work done by the Inspector of Fumigation between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., an overtime fee shall be payable at the rate of 1/9th of a day's pay for each hour of such work, a day's pay for this purpose being reckoned as 1/26th of the monthly salary of that Inspector.		

8A.—FUMIGATION OF MERCHANDISE ARRIVING FROM PLAGUE-INFECTED PORTS [8265/23-12-1936.]

Charges for fumigation of— [10,593/2-10-1953.]

(1) Paddy or rice per bag 2½ cents.
(2) Cotton in bales per bale 7 cents.
(3) Other merchandise per bundle, bag, basket, case or cwt. 3 cents. [8812/14-11-1941.]

Where the total charge includes the fraction of a cent, such fraction shall be reckoned as one cent.

For any work done in connection with the opening up of lighters for ventilation, or the testing and releasing of lighters, between 5 p.m. on any day and 7 a.m. on the following day, an overtime charge of Rs. 10 per hour or part thereof, shall be payable. [8419/9-12-1938.]

Where any lighter is left unattended at the fumigation moorings from 5 p.m. on any day for release after 7 a.m. on the following day, no overtime charge shall be payable.

Note.—These charges are credited to general revenue.

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[8436/3-3-1939.]

8B.—CHARGES FOR FUMIGATION OF VESSELS WITH HYDROGEN CYANID

	Rs.	c.
(*a*) Cost of the Hydrogen Cyanide used, plus 25 per cent. of such cost, plus the amount of the Customs duty on such hydrogen cyanide.		
(*b*) Wages of staff, transport and supervision charges ..	78	0
Use of equipment	Free	

All fumigation work will be done between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. only. The vessel must be prepared for fumigation by the ship's staff in the manner directed by the Chief Fumigation Inspector.

Note.—These charges are credited to General Revenue.

[9053/18-12-1942.]

8C.—CHARGES FOR FUMIGATION OF EMPTY LIGHTERS CONVEYING COTTON SEEDS IMPORTED FROM PLAGUE INFECTED PORTS

	Rs.	c.
For fumigating each empty lighter—		
of a cubic capacity not exceeding 2,000 cubic feet ..	10	50
of a cubic capacity exceeding 2,000 cubic feet ..	14	0

Ordinary working hours for the fumigation of such empty lighters are 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all days.

For any work done in connection with the opening up of lighters for ventilation, or the testing and releasing of lighters, between 5 p.m. on any day and 7 a.m. on the following day, an overtime charge of Rs. 10 per hour or part thereof, shall be payable.

Where any lighter is left unattended at the fumigation moorings from 5 p.m. on any day for release after 7 a.m. on the following day, no overtime charge shall be payable.

Note.—These charges are credited to revenue.

9.—BILLS OF HEALTH

[8561/22-12-1939.]

[9053/18-12-1942.]

A.—For issuing an outward Bill of Health—

	Rs.	c.
between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. ..	10	50
between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. ..	21	00

B. For vessels paying the consolidated rate one Bill of Health is issued free by day only. If the Bill of Health is issued between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. the fee of Rs. 10.50 has to be paid for each Bill of Health, although the consolidated rate has also been paid.

C. Bills of Health are issued free to the following vessels:—

(*a*) British warships and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (British) oil tankers;

(*b*) Foreign warships and foreign naval oil tankers;

(c) Vessels chartered by British foreign Governments.

Notes.—(*a*) The fee is credited to revenue; (*b*) the Port Health Officer, Galle, is entitled to a fee of Rs. 5.25 for certifying to the absence of French and German Consuls at the Port of Galle to verify Bills of Health.

10.—EXAMINATION OF WATER-BOATS (REGULATION 53)

For the quarterly examination of water boats and issue of certificates, Rs. 6 per water boat, per annum, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 21 per annum in respect of any one owner.

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11.—BOARDING SHIPS OUTSIDE THE HARBOUR, COLOMBO AND GALLE [9185/22-10-1943.]

A. The fee payable for a medical visit to a ship outside the harbour in order to grant pratique or authority to land sick or injured persons, stowaways, or persons overcarried from other ports, Rs. 75.

In Colombo the fee is credited to revenue unless the Port Health Officer boards the vessel between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. in which case he is entitled to half. [9053/18-12-1942.]

At Galle the Port Health Officer is entitled to Rs. 50 out of the fee, and the balance of Rs. 25 is credited to revenue.

B. For examination and issue of certificates to passengers who embark on vessels which do not enter the Colombo harbour but are within the Port limits—

	Rs.	c.
For each person up to 10	5	0
For each person beyond 10	2	50

The fee includes any necessary vaccination or inoculation.

The fee is credited to revenue unless the Port Health Officer examines the persons between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. in which case he is entitled to half.

12.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CORPSES

For the inspection of a dead body on board a vessel by the Port Health Officer, Rs. 21.

Note.—In Colombo the fee is paid to revenue except when the inspection takes place between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. in which case the Port Health Officer is entitled to half. Elsewhere the fee is paid to the Port Health Officer.

REGULATIONS

1. Where by virtue of any regulations in force under the Ordinance, the proper authority in any area is a Municipal or local authority, or an officer or person other than the Director of Health Services, such proper authority shall, in all matters relating to the enforcement and excution of the regulations, carry out all such orders as may be issued by the Director of Health Services. [8220/27-5-1936.]

2. In any case where the proper authority is a Municipal or local authority, the Director of Health Services shall not issue any order under regulation 1 without obtaining the prior approval of the Minister. [8274/26-2-1937.] [9773/24-9-1947.]

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THE QUARANTINE (AIRCRAFT) REGULATIONS, 1940

PART I

[8583/1-4-1940.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Aircraft) Regulations, 1940.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"*aerodrome*" means any definite and limited ground or water area intended to be used for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto.

"*anti-amaryl aerodrome*" means a sanitary aerodrome which fulfils the following conditions:—

(*a*) is situated at an adequate distance from the nearest inhabited centre;

(*b*) is provided with arrangements for a water supply completely protected against mosquitoes and kept as free as possible from mosquitoes by systematic measures for the suppression of breeding places and the destruction of the insects in all stages of development;

(*c*) is provided with mosquito-proof dwellings for the crews of aircraft and for the staff of the aerodrome;

(*d*) is provided with a mosquito-proof dwelling in which passengers can be accommodated or hospitalized when necessary.

"*competent authority*" means the persons for the time being present at and in effective control of the administration of an areodrome.

"*crew*" includes any person having duties on board in connection with the flying or the safety of the flight of the aircraft, or employed on board in any way in the service of the aircraft, the passengers or the cargo.

"*customs aerodrome*" has the same meaning as in the Air Navigation (Customs) Regulations, 1938.

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"*day*" means an interval of 24 hours.

"*incubation period*" in the case of the diseases mentioned hereunder, means the period of days specified against each such disease.
Plague—6 days ;
Cholera—5 days ;
Yellow Fever—6 days ;
Typhus—12 days ;
Smallpox—14 days.

"*infected local area*" means a local area infected by a quarantinable disease in the following circumstances :—

(*a*) for plague or yellow fever, when the first case recognized as non-imported is reported ;

(*b*) for cholera, when the occurrence of new cases outside the immediate surroundings of the first cases proves that the spread of the disease has not been confined to the place where it began ;

(*c*) for typhus or smallpox, when it appears in epidemic form.

"*isolation*" means the separation from others of a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from any disease or who is a carrier of the germs of cholera, and his detention either at an aerodrome, hospital, quarantine station or other special place in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

"*local area*" means a well defined area such as a province, a revenue district, the administrative area of any local authority, an island, a town, or any specified quarter of a town or village.

"*observation*" means the medical supervision of persons isolated in a quarantine station or other special place.

'*pilot*" when used in reference to an aircraft includes the person for the time being in charge of the aircraft.

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"*pratique*" means the permission granted by the proper authority for an aircraft which is not placed in quarantine to communicate with the surrounding area or other aircraft.

"*proper authority*" means the Director or the Deputy Director, Quarantine Department, or the Director of Health Services, and includes any medical, sanitary or other officer appointed by the Director of Health Services to be a proper authority for the purposes of these regulations.

[9773/24-9-1947.]

"*quarantinable disease*" means plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, smallpox, and other disease which the Minister may by Notification in the Gazette declare to be a quarantinable disease.

"*quarantine*" means the inspection, examination, exclusion, detention, observation, surveillance, segregation, isolation, protection, treatment, inoculation, vaccination, sanitary regulation, disinfection and disinsectisation of persons, animals, vessels, goods and things, and any other measures having as their object the prevention of the introduction or the spread of diseases conveyed by aircraft, into any place in Ceylon from any other place whether in Ceylon or outside Ceylon or from Ceylon to any other country.

"*sanitary aerodrome*" means a customs aerodrome provided with the following :—

(*a*) An organized medical service with one medical officer at least and one or more sanitary inspectors, this staff not being necessarily in permanent attendance at the aerodrome ;

(*b*) A place for medical inspection ;

(*c*) Equipment for taking and despatching suspected material for examination in a laboratory, if such examination cannot be made on the spot ;

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(*d*) Facilities, in the case of necessity, for the isolation, transport and care of the sick, for the isolation of contacts separately from the sick, and for carrying out any other prophylactic measures in suitable premises either within the aerodrome or in proximity to it ;

(*e*) Apparatus necessary for carrying out disinfection, disinsectisation and derati-sation if required ;

(*f*) A sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water, and a proper and safe system for the disposal of excreta and refuse, and for the removal of waste water ;

(*g*) Adequate protection from rats.

"*surveillance*" means the medical supervision of persons who are not placed under observation but are permitted to proceed to their destination on the condition that they present themselves for medical examination at stated intervals and times during a specified period after arrival in Ceylon.

"*unauthorised person*" means a person not authorized by these regulations or by the proper authority or by the competent authority to do the act in relation to which the expression is used.

PART II

General Measures on Arrival of Aircraft

3. Every aircraft arriving at an aerodrome in Ceylon shall be liable to quarantine in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

4. (1) The pilot of every aircraft arriving at an aerodrome in Ceylon from any place outside Ceylon or from an infected local area in Ceylon shall, on arrival at such aerodrome, stop at or near a place, marked by a signal on the aerodrome and shall remain there until written permission to proceed is granted by the

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proper authority : Provided that the proper authority may exempt such aircraft in writing from the provisions of this regulation as regards any subsequent aerodrome in Ceylon specified in such written exemption.

(2) The signal referred to in paragraph (1) shall be—

(*a*) from sunrise to sunset, the flag Q of the Internationl Code of Signals, being a yellow square flag ; and

(*b*) from sunset to sunrise, three lights (two red and one white) of such a character as to be visible on a clear night by any aircraft from a distance of two miles and placed at distances of six feet apart in the form of an equilateral triangle.

(3) No unauthorized person shall approach within thirty yards of the signal referred to in paragraph (1).

PART III

Medical Inspection and Interrogation

5. The proper authority is empowered to visit any aircraft either on landing or prior to departure for the sanitary inspection of passengers and crew.

6. The competent authority may, on the advice of the proper authority, prohibit the embarkation of any person with symptoms of infectious disease, except in the case of the transport of sick persons by aircraft specially allocated for the purpose. In the absence of the proper authority, the competent authority may defer the departure of such person until the advice of a doctor has been obtained.

7. The proper authority shall visit and inspect every aircraft landing at a customs aerodrome and until such inspection, no unauthorized person shall have any communication with such aircraft, and no person in such aircraft shall have any communication except by signal or message (not involving direct contact with any other aircraft or with any other person) with the surrounding area or with any other aircraft.

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8. The proper authority may on visiting any aircraft put to the pilot or any other person on board, such questions as he may deem necessary in order to ascertain the state of health of persons on board and the sanitary condition of the aircraft and cargo, and may inspect and examine the aircraft and cargo as to their sanitary condition, and the pilot, the crew and the passengers as to their state of health at the time of and previous to their arrival.

9. The pilot of an aircraft arriving at any customs aerodrome from any place outside Ceylon shall, at the request of the proper authority, certify and deliver to him a health report in such form as may from time to time be provided for the purpose by the proper authority.

10. The pilot of an aircraft arriving at any customs aerodrome from any place outside Ceylon shall truly answer to the best of his knowledge all questions put to him by the proper authority concerning the health of the crew and passengers of the aircraft during the voyage, the sanitary condition of the aircraft during the voyage, and the existence of any quarantinable disease at any place of departure or call. The questions may be written or oral and the proper authority may require the answers to be given in writing or orally.

11. Aircraft shall not be required to carry bills of health.

The following entries, however, shall be made in the journey log-book carried on an aircraft :—

(*a*) Any facts relevant to public health which have arisen on the aircraft in the course of the voyage ;

(*b*) Any sanitary measures undergone by the aircraft before departure or at places of call ; and

(*c*) Information concerning the appearance in the country in which the aircraft last stopped of any quarantinable disease.

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12. The pilot, if so required by the proper authority, shall produce for inspection the passenger and crew list, log-book, and manifest ; he shall also muster all persons on board for medical inspection, and shall take all reasonable measures to facilitate such inspection.

13. After boarding any aircraft arriving from any place outside Ceylon and not having a certificate of pratique, the proper authority shall, if he is satisfied that the vessel is free from infection, give the pilot a certificate of pratique.

14. No person shall leave and no unauthorized person shall go abroad or alongside, any aircraft subject to quarantine or while the quarantine signal is displayed.

15. No passenger or member of the crew shall leave the aerodrome until he has been medically inspected and passed.

PART IV

Removal of Goods from Aircraft not admitted to Pratique

16. No person shall remove or take, or permit or suffer to be removed or taken from any aircraft before it has been admitted to pratique, any part of the cargo or stores or any article or thing belonging to the crew or passengers threon, for the purpose of conveying them either to the aerodrome or to any other aircraft in the aerodrome.

17. Any such cargo, stores, article or thing shall be removed only to such place and under such restrictions and subject to such detention and disinfection as may be prescribed by the proper authority, and only with the permission of the chief officer of Customs of the aerodrome.

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PART V

Sanitary Regulations Generally Applicable

18. In the case of a disease of an infectious nature occurring in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome, no person shall have access to the aerodrome from that area except with the permission of the competent authority.

19. The pilot of every aircraft in flight shall take steps to ensure that no matter capable of producing an outbreak of infectious disease is thrown or dropped from the aircraft.

20. Where a pilot wishes to disembark a sick person such pilot shall, as far as he is able, notify the aerodrome of his arrival in good time before landing.

21. Every aircraft landing in Ceylon from any place outside Ceylon with a case of non-quarantinable disease on board shall be subject to the following measures :—

(*a*) If the proper authority considers it necessary, the sick person may be landed and isolated in a suitable place.

(*b*) The other passengers and the crew shall be permitted to continue the voyage after medical inspection and, if the proper authority considers it necessary, after appropriate sanitary measures have been carried out.

PART VI

Sanitary Regulations Applicable in the Case of Plague, Cholera, Typhus, Smallpox and Yellow Fever

Measures on Arrival

22. Every person arriving in Ceylon by aircraft and wishing to remain in Ceylon shall submit to such chemical or bacteriological examinations or other measures or obligations as the proper authority may determine in the circumstances of each case.

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23. Where an aircraft on entering Ceylon lands at any place other than a customs aerodrome, the pilot shall, if the aircraft comes from an infected local area or is itself infected, notify the nearest police officer to this effect, and the latter shall take such measures as are appropriate under the circumstances. No cargo shall be unloaded, and no pilot, passenger or member of the crew shall, except for the purpose of notifying the landing to such police officer, leave the vicinity of the aircraft until pratique has been granted.

Measures on Departure

24. The following measures shall be applied on the departure of any aircraft from any local area infected with plague, cholera, typhus, smallpox or yellow fever :—

(*a*) The thorough cleansing of the aircraft, especially the parts liable to be contaminated.

(*b*) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

(*c*) Exclusion of any person showing symptoms of one of the diseases in question, as well as of persons in such close relation with the sick as to render them liable to transmit the infection of these diseases.

(*d*) Inspection of personal effects which shall be subjected to disinfection before they are allowed on board.

(*e*) In the case of plague, deratisation, if there is any reason to suspect the presence of rats on board.

(*f*) In the case of typhus, disinsectisation of (i) those persons who, after medical inspection, are considered as likely to convey infection, and (ii) the effects of such persons.

(*g*) The aircraft's papers shall be annotated in accordance with the requirements of regulation 11.

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PART VII

Special Measures at Aerodromes against Quarantinable Diseases

A.—Plague

25. Every aircraft arriving from a plague-infected local area but with no case of plague on board shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures :—

(*a*) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

(*b*) Deratisation and disinsectisation if in exceptional cases these operations are considered necessary by the proper authority and if they have not already been carried out at the aerodrome of departure.

(*c*) Subjection of the crew and passengers to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date on which the aircraft left the infected local area.

26. Every aircraft having on board a recognized or suspected case of plague shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures :—

(*a*) Medical inspection.

(*b*) Disembarkation and isolation of the person or persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from plague.

(*c*) Subjection of all persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the proper authority has reason to consider suspect, to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.

(*d*) Disinsectisation and, if necessary, disinfection of personal effects, linen, and any other articles which, in the opinion of the proper authority, are infected.

(*e*) Disinsectisation of any parts of the aircraft which are suspected of being infected.

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(*f*) Deratisation, if the proper authority has any reason to suspect the presence of rats on board and if deratisation has not been carried out at the aerodrome of departure.

27. Where the proper authority is of opinion that cargo coming from an area infected with plague may harbour rats or fleas, such cargo shall not be discharged otherwise than in accordance with the following provisions :—

(*a*) The discharge of the cargo shall be supervised by the proper authority, precautions being taken by him to prevent any rats or fleas being carried inland. The cargo may be subject to fumigation.

(*b*) No cargo shall be discharged except during the hours of daylight.

(*c*) Every person engaged in unloading the cargo shall be disinfected and kept under observation or surveillance for six days from the time he leaves the aircraft.

B.—Cholera

28. Every aircraft arriving from a cholera-infected local area or having on board any person coming from any cholera-infected local area but having no case of cholera at the time of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival, shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures :—

(*a*) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

(*b*) Surveillance of passengers and crew for a period not exceeding five days from the date on which the aircraft left the infected local area.

29. Where a case of disease presenting clinical signs of cholera appears on board during the voyage, the aircraft shall be subjected on arrival to all or any of the following measures :—

(*a*) Medical inspection.

(*b*) Disembarkation and immediate isolation of the sick.

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(*c*) Subjection of the crew and passengers to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.

(*d*) Disinfection of personal effects, linen and all other articles which in the opinion of the proper authority are infected.

(*e*) Disinfection of the parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by the sick or which are regarded as liable to have been infected.

(*f*) Disinfection of the drinking water on board whenever the proper authority considers such water to be suspect and, unless it is impracticable to do so, the emptying out of such water in the tank and the replacement, in the tank, of fresh wholesome water after the tank has been disinfected.

(*g*) Supervision by the proper authority of the unloading of cargo and disinfection and observation of the persons engaged in such unloading for five days from the time such persons leave the aircraft.

30. (1) Every person producing proof that he has been inoculated against cholera less than six months and more than six days before the date of arrival may be subjected to surveillance only.

(2) The proof referred to in paragraph (1) shall consist of a written declaration signed by a doctor whose signature shall be officially authenticated, or the declaration may be countersigned (*a*) by the medical officer attached to a sanitary aerodrome, or (*b*) by a person, other than the person performing the inoculation, who is authorized to witness an application for a passport under the regulations of the country where such inoculation took place.

31. No person shall unload from any aircraft any of the following fresh goods :—fish, shell-fish, fruit or vegetables from a local area infected with cholera.

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32. Every person who is discovered on the arrival of an aircraft or during observation or surveillance to be a carrier of the germs of cholera shall be liable to be isolated and to be subjected to such other measures of quarantine for such periods as the proper authority may prescribe ; and no such person shall be considered free from infection until two bacteriological examinations made with an interval of not less than 24 hours between them, have given negative results.

C.—Typhus

33. Every aircraft arriving from an infected local area where typhus is epidemic but having no case during the voyage or on arrival shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures :—

(*a*) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

(*b*) The surveillance, for a period not exceeding 12 days of every person disembarking from the aircraft, and who within twelve days immediately preceding the date of arrival is known or suspected to have left a local area where typhus is epidemic.

34. Every aircraft having a case of typhus on board shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures :—

(*a*) Medical inspection.

(*b*) Disembarkation, isolation, and delousing of the sick.

(*c*) Delousing of any person suspected of harbouring lice, or having been exposed to infection, and the surveillance of such person for a period not exceeding twelve days from the date of such delousing.

(*d*) Disinsectisation of any linen, personal effects, and other articles which the proper authority considers to be infected.

(*e*) Disinsectisation of all the parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by any person suffering from typhus and which the proper authority considers to be infected.

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D.—Smallpox

35. Every aircraft arriving from a local area infected with smallpox but having no case of smallpox on board during the voyage or on arrival, shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures :—

(*a*) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

(*b*) The vaccination of every person disembarking from the aircraft and who is not in the opinion of the proper authority, sufficiently immunized, and who is known or suspected to have left an infected local area within the fourteen days inmmediately preceding the date of arrival, and the surveillance of such person for a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.

36. Every aircraft having a case of smallpox on board shall be subjected to all or any of the following measures :—

(*a*) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

(*b*) Disembarkation and isolation of the sick.

(*c*) The vaccination of every person who has been exposed or is likely to have been exposed to infection, and who, in the opinion of the proper authority, is not sufficiently immunized, and the surveillance of such person for a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.

(*d*) The disinfection of linen, personal effects and other articles which the proper authority considers to have been recently infected.

(*e*) The disinfection of the parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by any person suffering from smallpox, and which the proper authority considers to be infected.

37. For the purposes of regulations 35 and 36 a person shall be considered immune if he produces proof of a previous attack of smallpox or of the fact that he has been vaccinated less than three years and more than twelve days before the date of arrival, or

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if he can show local signs of early reaction attesting adequate immunity, or if he produces a written certificate of vaccination from a doctor authenticated in the manner set out in regulation 30.

E.—Yellow Fever

38. No aircraft from a local area where yellow fever has been discovered or exists in an endemic form shall land in Ceylon unless the place of departure is an anti-amaryl aerodrome established in that area.

39. If an anti-amaryl aerodrome becomes an infected local area, aerial navigation from that aerodrome to Ceylon shall be discontinued until all measures have been taken to free it from infection, and all risk of the spread of yellow fever has ceased.

40. Where an aircraft lands in Ceylon in contravention of the provisions of regulation 38 or regulation 39, such aircraft and the pilot, passengers and crew of such aircraft, shall be subjected to such measures as the proper authority considers to be necessary for preventing the introduction of yellow fever into Ceylon.

41. The pilot of every aircraft arriving in Ceylon from an anti-amaryl aerodrome which is not infected but where yellow fever exists in the region shall produce documentary evidence certified in the journey log-book to the effect that the following measures have been applied prior to departure :—

(a) Inspection of the aircraft and cargo to ensure that they do not contain mosquitoes, and disinsectisation of the aircraft and cargo by means of a completely volatile spray containing three c.c. of "Pyrocide 20" diluted with non-staining completely volatile kerosene oil to 60 c.c. for 1,000 cubic feet. The cabin and the more remote spaces of the aircraft shall be exposed to this spray for such period as may be necessary to make the disinsectisation effective. The sprayer used for this purpose shall be such that the insecticide is efficiently broken up into a fine spray.

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(*b*) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

(*c*) The names of the passengers and crew together with the relevant information with regard to their exposure to infection, and the period and condition of observation they have undergone prior to departure, shall be entered in the log book.

42. The pilot of every aircraft in transit, not coming from a region in which yellow fever exists, and landing for the purpose of taking in supplies in an anti-amaryl aerodrome shall on landing in Ceylon, produce documentary evidence that the aircraft has called at an anti-amaryl aerodrome for the sole purpose of taking in supplies.

43. (1) Every aircraft arriving in Ceylon from an anti-amaryl aerodrome in a region where yellow fever exists shall be subjected to the following measures :—

(*a*) Inspection of aircraft and cargo to ensure that they do not contain mosquitoes, and if the proper authority considers it necessary, disinsectisation of the aircraft and cargo.

(*b*) Medical inspection of passengers and crew to ascertain that they are free from symptoms of yellow fever.

(2) Where disinsectisation is considered necessary, no person shall remove any cargo from the aircraft until such disinsectisation has been completed.

44. In any of the following cases, that is to say— (*a*) where any person is suspected to be suffering from yellow fever, or (*b*) where it has not been established to the satisfaction of the proper authority that any person has completed a period of six days since possible exposure to infection or (*c*) where any person lands in Ceylon as a passenger or member of the crew by any aircraft within six days of starting from or alighting in an area or aerodrome where yellow fever has been discovered or exists and where such person in unable to produce documentary proof (authenticated in the manner set out in regulation 30) of protection against yellow fever by satisfactory inoculation completed at

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least six days before departure for Ceylon or by a previous attack of the disease, such person may be subjected to observation either within the precincts of the aerodrome or elsewhere, under conditions approved by the proper authority, for a period not exceeding six days reckoned from the last day on which such person could have been infected.

PART VIII

General Provisions

45. Every person arriving by aircraft in Ceylon, who has been exposed to risk of infection of one of the quarantinable diseases and who is within the period of incubation, may be subjected to surveillance until the termination of that period.

46. The pilot and every member of the crew of an aircraft arriving in Ceylon shall—

(*a*) have in his possession a certificate, countersigned by the Port Health Officer of a seaport or aerodrome, to the effect that such pilot or member has been vaccinated against smallpox within the three years immediately preceding the date of arrival in Ceylon ; and

(*b*) enter into a bond to report to the Port Health Officer in case of illness while such pilot or member remains in Ceylon.

47. Every person who, on arrival at an aerodrome is considered liable to *surveillance* up to the expiration of the period of incubation of the disease may, however, continue the voyage on condition that the fact is notified to the proper authorities of the place of arrival and of each subsequent landing place in Ceylon, either by means of an entry in the journey log-book or by some other method sufficient to secure that such person can be subjected to medical inspection in any subsequent aerodrome on the route.

48. No person who is liable to observation under these regulations shall be authorized to continue his voyage until the expiration of the period of incubation :

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Provided that if the disease suspected is other than yellow fever, such authorization may be granted with the approval of the proper authority of the place of destination.

49. In the case of diseases other than yellow fever, surveillance shall not be replaced by observation unless the proper authority is of opinion that—

(*a*) the circumstances are such that it would not be practicable to carry out surveillance with sufficient thoroughness ;

(*b*) the risk of introduction of infection into Ceylon is considered to be exceptionally serious ; and

(*c*) the person who would be subject to surveillance cannot furnish adequate sanitary guarantee.

50. In applying sanitary measures to an aircraft coming from an infected local area, the proper authority shall, to the greatest possible extent, take into account all measures which have already been applied to the aircraft in any other sanitary aerodrome abroad or in Ceylon, and which are duly noted in the journey log-book carried on the aircraft.

51. No aircraft which arrives at an aerodrome in Ceylon from an infected local area in or outside Ceylon and which has already been subjected to satisfactory sanitary measures shall be subjected a second time to these measures in Ceylon unless, subsequent to the first-mentioned application of sanitary measures, any incident has occurred which calls for the application of further sanitary measures or unless the aircraft has, except to take fuel, called at an infected aerodrome.

52. The proper authority shall, whenever requested, furnish free of charge to the pilot of the aircraft, a certificate specifying the nature of the measures and the methods employed, the parts of the aircraft treated, and the reason for the application of these measures. The proper authority shall also issue

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free of charge to each passenger arriving by an aircraft in which a case of one of the quarantinable diseases has occurred a certificate showing the date of the arrival of such passenger and the measures to which he and his luggage have been subjected.

53. Where an aircraft has been occupied by a person suffering from plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, the detention of such aircraft shall be limited to the period necessary for it to undergo the prophylactic measures applicable.

54. The pilot of any aircraft who is not willing to submit to the measures prescribed by the proper authority may continue its voyage. Such aircraft shall not, however, land in any other aerodrome in Ceylon except for purposes of refuelling.

55. The pilot of any aircraft referred to in regulation 54 may be authorized to land goods on condition that such aircraft is isolated and that the goods are subjected to prophylactic measures, if the proper authority considers such measures to be necessary.

56. The pilot of any aircraft referred to in regulation 54 may be authorized to disembark passengers at their request on the condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the proper authority.

57. Any aircraft may take in fuel, replacements, food or water while remaining in isolation.

58. In any case where no journey log-book is carried on an aircraft, any fact required by these regulations to be noted or certified in the journey log-book shall be noted or certified in a separate book to be kept for the purpose.

59. *Fees.*—Fees and charges for sanitary and medical services rendered to any aircraft or person shall be paid by the pilot or by such person as the case may be at the rates set out in the Schedule hereto.

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SCHEDULE

FEES AND CHARGES
(Regulation 59)
COLOMBO

1. *Charges for Disinfection* :—

A. of Aircraft—the actual cost of disinfection.

B. of persons and personal baggage—free of charge.

C. of Aircraft's linen, &c., by means of steam—for each cradle not exceeding five in number Rs. 2, for each cradle in excess of five Re. 1.

D. of unloaded cargo and merchandise (not steam disinfected)—the actual cost of disinfection.

2. *Charges for Vaccination against Smallpox or Inoculation against Cholera or Typhoid Fever* :—

A. When enforced under Quarantine (Aircraft) Regulations—No charge.

(A certificate of vaccination or inoculation is issued free of charge.)

B. When carried out on the request of any person, for each person—a charge of Rs. 5.

(A certificate of vaccination or inoculation is issued free of charge.)

3. *Charges for Sick Persons* :—

A. Transport to Hospital :

1. For use of stretcher where the ambulance stretcher is not available—Rs. 2. (This fee is payable to 4 labourers who carry the stretcher at 50 cents each.)

2. For hire of ambulance—Re. 1 per mile subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 10 per trip.

B. Hospital Fees—The charges will be at Ceylon Government rates.

4. *For Medical Aid rendered by the Port Health Officer to Crew or Passengers on request in emergencies and urgent cases* :—

Fees payable to the Port Health Officer—		Rs.	c.
By Day ; for the first case from an aircraft	..	12	50
for each subsequent case from such aircraft	..	10	0
By Night : for the first case from an aircraft	..	25	0
for each subsequent case from such aircraft	..	17	50
for the issue of a Medical certificate—each case	..	5	0

5. *For Fumigation of Aircraft* :—

The actual cost of fumigation will be charged.

Note.—Unless otherwise expressly stated, all fees or charges specified in the schedule are payable to general revenue.

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THE CHOLERA (PREVENTIVE MEASURES) REGULATIONS, 1943

[9157/13-8-1943.]

1. (1) Where in the opinion of the proper authority any area is likely to be infected with cholera, the proper authority may, by order under his hand, declare such area to be an area likely to be infected with cholera.

(2) Every order made under paragraph (1) shall continue in force until it is revoked by the proper authority.

(3) Notice of every order made under paragraph (1) and of the revocation of any such order shall be given by the proper authority in such manner as may appear to him to be best adapted for giving publicity thereto.

2. During the continuance in force within any area—

(1) of any order made under regulation 1 ; or

(2) of any declaration under regulation 1 of the regulations made under sections 2 and 3 of the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance and published in the Supplement to Gazette No. 7,481 of August 28, 1925, whereby such area has been declared to be a diseased locality by reason of its being infected or suspected of being infected with cholera,

it shall be lawful for the proper authority from time to time to require any person found within such area—

(*a*) to have himself inoculated against cholera ; or

(*b*) to have himself medically examined and to permit rectal swabs to be taken for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is a carrier of the cholera vibrio :

Provided that no person shall be required to have himself inoculated against cholera if he proves to the satisfaction of the proper authority that he has been so inoculated at any time within the preceding three months.

3. Every person who is required by the proper authority under regulation 2 to have himself inoculated against cholera shall present himself before the

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proper authority, or an officer authorized in that behalf by the proper authority, or a medical practitioner, within such time as the proper authority may specify, and shall take, on such dates as the proper authority or such officer or practitioner, as the case may be, may fix for the purpose, such injections as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of such inoculation.

4. Every person who is required by the proper authority under regulation 2 to have himself medically examined and to permit rectal swabs to be taken shall present himself before the proper authority or an officer authorized in that behalf by the proper authority, within such time or on such dates as the proper authority or such officer, as the case may be, may fix for the purpose, and shall submit to a medical examination and allow rectal swabs to be taken :

Provided that no female shall be examined for such purpose except by a female officer authorized in that behalf by the proper authority.

5. Every person who is inoculated against cholera by the proper authority or by an officer authorized in that behalf by the proper authority shall be given a certificate to that effect by the proper authority or such officer, as the case may be. The dates on which the injections for the purposes of such inoculation were given to such person shall be set out in the certificate.

6. In these regulations—

"medical practitioner" means a person registered as such under the Medical Ordinance whether such person is in private practice or is holding office in the Department of Health Services ;

"proper authority" means the Director of Health Services or any officer authorized by him in writing.

7. These regulations may be cited as the Cholera (Preventive Measures) Regulations, 1943.

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The Typhoid Fever (Preventive Measures) Regulations, 1943

[9157/13-8-1943.]

1. (1) Where in the opinion of the proper authority any area is infected with typhoid fever, the proper authority may, by order under his hand, declare such area to be an area infected with typhoid fever.

(2) Every order made under paragraph (1) shall continue in force until it is revoked by the proper authority.

(3) Notice of every order made under paragraph (1) and of the revocation of any such order shall be given by the proper authority in such manner as may appear to him to be best adapted for giving publicity thereto.

2. During the continuance in force within any area of an order made under regulation 1, it shall be lawful for the proper authority from time to time to require any person residing within such area to have himself inoculated against typhoid fever :

Provided that no person shall be required to have himself inoculated against typhoid fever if he proves to the satisfaction of the proper authority that he has been so inoculated at any time within the preceding two years.

3. Every person who is required by the proper authority under regulation 2 to have himself inoculated against typhoid fever shall present himself before the proper authority, or an officer authorized in that behalf by the proper authority, or a medical practitioner, within such time as the proper authority may specify, and shall take, on such dates as the proper authority or such officer or practitioner, as the case may be, may fix for the purpose, such injections as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of such inoculation.

4. Every person who is inoculated against typhoid fever by the proper authority or by an officer authorized in that behalf by the proper authority shall be given a certificate to that effect by the proper authority

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or such officer, as the case may be. The dates on which the injections for the purposes of such inoculation were given to such person shall be set out in the certificate.

5. In these regulations—

"medical practitioner" means a person registered as such under the Medical Ordinance, whether such person is in private practice or is holding office in the Department of Health Services ;

"proper authority" means the Director of Health Services or any officer authorized by him in writing.

6. These regulations may be cited as the Typhoid Fever (Preventive Measures) Regulations, 1943.

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THE VENEREAL DISEASES REGULATIONS, 1943

[9181/15-10-1943.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Venereal Diseases Regulations, 1943.

2. Every person, who knows or has reasonable cause to believe that he is infected with or suffering from a venereal disease, or who, having previously suffered from and received medical treatment for any venereal disease, recognizes in himself the recurrence of any of the symptoms of that disease, shall forthwith cause himself to be medically examined, and, if upon being so examined his condition is declared to be due to a venereal disease, shall submit himself to treatment either under a private practitioner or at a Government institution.

3. Every qualified practitioner who diagnoses any case of venereal disease in a patient shall—

(*a*) deliver to the patient, free of charge, an instruction card bearing a serial number affixed thereon by the proper authority ;

(*b*) enter in a confidential register to be kept by him for the purpose—

(i) the serial number of the instruction card delivered to the patient ;

(ii) the name and address of the patient ;

(iii) the name and address (if ascertainable) or description of the person declared or suspected by the patient to be the source of the infection ;

(iv) particulars of the methods employed by him in the examination of the patient, and of his diagnosis ; and

(v) particulars of the treatment prescribed by him ; and

(c) transmit to the proper authority of the area in which the patient ordinarily resides a report, in such form as may be provided for the purpose by that authority, containing the particulars, other than the name and address of the patient, entered in respect of that patient in the register under paragraph (*b*)

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and such other particulars as may be required to be set out in the form, and where any person specified or indicated as the source or suspected source of infection in any such report is a person ordinarily resident in any other area, transmit a copy of such report to the proper authority of such other area.

4. (1) Where any person ordinarily resident in the area for which any proper authority has been appointed is specified or indicated as the source or suspected source of infection in two or more of the reports or copies of reports transmitted to that authority under paragraph (*c*) of regulation 3, and that authority is satisfied, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, that that person was or could have been the source of infection, that authority may, if that person is not undergoing treatment in accordance with the provisions of regulation 2, by written notice served in that behalf require that person—

(*a*) to attend for and submit to medical examination at such place, and on or before such date, as may be specified in the notice, and

(*b*) if found upon such examination to be suffering from a venereal disease, to submit to treatment for that disease either under a private practitioner or at a Government institution.

A notice under this paragraph may be served on a person either personally or by letter sent by registered post to the ordinary place of residence of that person.

(2) Every person on whom a notice is served by a proper authority under paragraph (1) shall comply in every respect with the requirements set out in the notice, unless that person has, on or before the date specified therein, caused the proper authority to cancel the notice by producing to him a certificate under the hand of a qualified medical practitioner to prove that that person is not suffering from any venereal disease.

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5. Where any person receiving treatment for a venereal disease from a private practitioner decides to continue treatment for such disease under any other private practitioner or at a Government institution, or where any person receiving treatment for a venereal disease at a Government institution decides to continue treatment for such disease at any other Government institution or under a private practitioner—

(*a*) the private practitioner, or the medical officer of a Government institution, who undertakes to continue the treatment, shall, upon production by that person of the instruction card received by him immediately before the commencement of the treatment, deliver or transmit to the private practitioner, or to the medical officer of a Government institution, by whom the treatment was commenced, a written report setting out the serial number of the instruction card so produced, the situation or description of the place at which and the name and qualifications of the private practitioner, or of the medical officer of a Government institution, by whom the treatment is to be continued ; and

(*b*) upon receipt of such report, the private practitioner, or the medical officer of a Government institution, by whom the treatment was commenced, shall forthwith transmit to the private practitioner, or to the medical officer of a Government institution, from whom such report was received, a true copy of all entries relating to that person made in the confidential register kept as required by regulation 3.

6. Every person who submits to medical treatment for a venereal disease shall continue to take such treatment until the private practitioner, or the medical officer of a Government institution, who gives or completes such treatment, is satisfied that such person has passed the infective stage of that disease and issues a certificate to that effect to the proper authority.

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7. Where any person who has submitted to treatment for a venereal disease refuses or fails to continue such treatment until the issue of the certificate referred to in regulation 6, or interrupts or evades such treatment, the private practitioner, or the medical officer of a Government institution, by whom such treatment was commenced or given, shall report the name and address of that person and the fact of such refusal, failure, interruption, or evasion to the proper authority to enable that authority to take such action as may be necessary for preventing the spread of that disease.

8. (1) Any person who, being a person to whom regulation 2 applies, does not comply with the requirements of that regulation, or, being a person on whom a notice is served under regulation 4, does not comply with the requirements of that notice, may, by order of the proper authority, be removed for medical examination to a Government institution, and, if found upon such examination to be suffering from a venereal disease, be detained in that institution for treatment until a medical officer of that instiution certifies that such person has passed the infective stage of such disease.

(2) Any person suffering from a venereal disease who has been reported under regulation 7 to the proper authority may, by order of that authority, be removed to and detained in a Government institution for treatment until a medical officer of that institution certifies that such person has passed the infective stage of such disease.

9. No person who has been declared after medical examination by a qualified practitioner to be suffering from a venereal disease shall—

(*a*) communicate that disease by any voluntary act to any other person, or

(*b*) undertake or be engaged in any occupation which necessitates such physical contact with any other person as may be likely to expose that other person to the risk of being infected with that disease.

42 P——RR 19479 (12/66)

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10. Except in the circumstances and for the purposes specified in regulation 5 or regulation 7, no private practitioner, or medical officer of a Government institution, who undertakes any stage of the medical treatment of a person for any venereal disease, shall disclose to any other person the name or address of the person so treated or furnish to any other person any description or particulars capable of indicating or revealing the identity of the person so treated or any place at which such person may be found.

11. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Government institution" means any hospital, clinic, or other establishment maintained by the Government for the free treatment of venereal diseases ;

"instruction card" means a card provided by the proper authority for distribution by qualified practitioners to persons suffering from venereal diseases, with a view to instructing them as to the precautions and other measures that should be taken for ensuring a cure and for preventing the spread of such diseases ;

"private practitioner" means a qualified practitioner who is in private practice ;

"proper authority" means the Director of Health, Services or, in relation to any particular area, means a Government medical officer appointed by him to be the proper authority for that area ;

"qualified practitioner" means a person registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Ordinance ;

"venereal disease" means syphilis, gonorrhoea, or soft chancre.

12. The Veneral Diseases (Gonorrhoea) Regulations, published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 8,955 of June 24, 1942, are hereby rescinded.

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The Mosquito-bourne Diseases (Prevention) Regulations

[9570/21-6-1946.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Mosquito-borne Diseases (Prevention) Regulations.

2. For the purpose of preventing mosquito-borne diseases, the occupier of every place shall cause—

(i) all open tins, bottles, vases, boxes, coconut shells, split coconuts, and other articles in that place, which are capable of holding accumulations of water, to be removed and destroyed or otherwise effectively disposed of ;

(ii) all gutters, downpipes, and drains in that place to be cleared of all obstruction to the flow of water ;

(iii) all cisterns, tanks, and other receptacles for water in that place to be maintained in good repair, to be kept so closed or covered as to make them mosquito-proof or in such condition as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, and to be provided with safe and easy means of access for the purposes of inspection and the carrying out of such measures as may be necessary for preventing the breeding of mosquitoes ;

(iv) all wells in that place to be maintained in good repair, to be kept so closed or covered as to make them mosquito-proof or in such condition as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes ;

(v) any artificial pond in that place, which has been so constructed as to be capable of being emptied, to be emptied at least once every week ;

(vi) all water-courses, streams, canals, or channels passing through that place to be maintained in a condition capable of preventing the formation of pools along their course ;

(vii) any casual collection of water in that place to be drained ;

(viii) all scrub or undergrowth and all vegetation, other than that grown for the purposes of food or of ornament, to be removed from every part

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of that place which is within a radius of fifty yards of any building or structure used as a human dwelling ;

(ix) the removal and destruction of the water plant having the botanical name Pistia Stratiotes and usually known locally as " Diya-parandel, Kondepasi, Telpasi, Barawa-pasi, or Nanaya-viraddi " or of any other plant or plants which may from time to time be found to afford breeding facilities to the Mansonia mosquito ;

(x) the prevention of the spread of any plant referred to in paragraph (ix) of this regulation, by the erection of suitable barriers which will stop such plant from floating down along any water-course ;

[10,395/23-5-1952.]

(xi) all latrines, in that place including catchpits, soakage pits, seal pits and their surroundings to be maintained in such condition as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes ; and

[10,395/23-5-1952.]

(xii) huskpits and coral pits in that place to be maintained in such condition as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

3. The proper authority or any officer specially or generally authorized in that behalf by him may enter any place at any time after sunrise and before sunset and inspect that place for the purpose of ascertaining—

(i) whether the requirements of regulation 2 have been complied with by the occupier of that place, or

(ii) what measures, if any, are necessary for destroying, and preventing the breeding of, mosquitoes in that place, or

[10,340/10-1-1952.]

(iii) whether mosquitoes are being harboured in that place, or

(iv) whether the spraying of residual insecticide in that place has been done efficiently and in accordance with the provisions of item (viii) of paragraph (1) of regulation 4.

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3A. The proper authority or any officer specially or generally authorized by that authority in that behalf may, after giving due notice to the chief occupant, enter any place at any reasonable time by day or night, for the purpose of collecting blood films from diseased persons and persons who have or who are suspected to have been in contact with such persons. [10,395/23-5-1952.]

4. (1) The proper authority or any officer specially or generally authorized in that behalf by him may, after such inspection as may be deemed necessary, by written notice require the owner or occupier of any place to execute or adopt, within such time as may be specified in the notice, any one or more of the following works or measures :—

(i) the repair of all gutters, downpipes, and drains in that place ;

(ii) the construction or reconstruction of any cistern, tank, or artificial pond required by such owner or occupier, in such manner as may make it capable of being emptied periodically ;

(iii) the temporary draining and the clearing of any such cistern, tank, or pond, and the closing thereof when it is no longer required by such owner or occupier ;

(iv) the maintenance of any well in such condition as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes ;

(v) the filling up, or the draining, or the treatment with larvicide, of any excavation, disused well, cesspit, pond, or other collection of water in that place ;

(vi) the filling up of pits and hollows in, and low-lying parts of, that place ;

(vii) the filling up, or the draining, or the treatment once a week with larvicide, of swamps and water-courses in, and water-logged parts of, that place ;

(viii) the spraying of that place with such residual insecticide and in such quantity and at such intervals as may be specified in such notice ; [10,340/10-1-1952.]

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(ix) any other work or measure, deemed by the proper authority or such authorized officer to be necessary for destroying and preventing the breeding of mosquitoes, and specified in such notice ;

(x) the removal and destruction of the water plant having the botanical name Pistia Stratiotes and usually known locally as " Diya-parandel, Kondepasi, Telpasi, Barawapasi, or Nanayaviraddi " or of any other water plant or plants which may from time to time be found to afford breeding facilities to the Mansonia mosquito ;

(xi) the prevention of the spread of any plant referred to in paragraph (x) of this regulation, by the erection of suitable barriers which will stop such plant from floating down along any water-course.

(2) The owner or occupier of any place on whom a notice under paragraph (1) of this regulation is served shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

[10,395/23-5-1952.]

4A. The proper authority may by written notice require any person found to harbour microfilaria in the blood, urine or other body fluids to undergo suitable treatment at such place or clinic as may be specified in the notice by such authority until such person is freed of microfilaria.

5. (1) No owner or occupier of any place shall dig or construct, or cause or permit the digging or construction of, any new well, tank, pond, cistern, fountain, or other immovable receptacle for water, in that place, except with the written approval of the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which that place is situated and in accordance with any written directions which may be given by such officer for the prevention of the breeding of mosquitoes.

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(2) Where any new well, tank, pond, cistern, fountain or other immovable receptacle for water is dug or constructed in any place in contravention of the provisions of paragraph (1) of this regulation, the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which that place is situated may by written notice served on the owner or occupier of that place require that well, tank, pond, cistern, fountain, or receptacle to be filled up or otherwise demolished within the time specified in the notice, or to be altered within that time in such manner as may be set out in the notice.

(3) The owner or occupier of any place on whom a notice under paragraph (2) of this regulation is served shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

(4) No approval, direction, or notice shall under this regulation be granted, given, or issued by a Medical Officer of Health to the owner or occupier of any place within the administrative limits of a Municipal Council or an Urban Council except with the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner or Chairman of the Urban Council, as the case may be.

6. Service of any notice under regulation 4 or 5 may be effected upon the owner or occupier of any place either personally or by leaving the notice with an adult person living with such owner or occupier or by affixing the notice to a conspicuous part of that place.

7. Where any place is in the joint occupation of two or more co-owners, each of the co-owners shall be severally liable for any neglect or failure to comply with the requirements of regulation 2 or of any notice served under regulation 4 or 5 on any of them.

8. (1) Where the owner or occupier of any place on whom a notice under regulation 4 or 5 has been served neglects or fails to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein, the proper authority, or the officer, who issued such notice, or any person authorised in that behalf in writing by

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such proper authority or officer, may, at any time after sunrise and before sunset, enter that place with such assistants and servants as may be necessary and execute or adopt, or cause the execution or adoption of, the works or measures specified in such notice.

(2) Where any works or measures specified in a notice served under regulation 4 or 5 on the owner or occupier of any place are executed or adopted under paragraph (1) of this regulation by or on behalf of the proper authority, or the officer, who issued such notice, the amount of the expenses incurred in the execution or adoption of those works or measures shall be payable to such proper authority or officer by such owner or occupier, and if it is not paid by such owner or occupier within fourteen days after demand made therefor by such proper authority or officer in writing under his hand, shall be recovered from such owner or occupier as a debt due to the Crown, or, where the proper authority is a local authority, as a debt due to that local authority.

9. No person shall knowingly or willfully resist or obstruct the proper authority or any authorized officer or servant of the proper authority in the lawful exercise of his duty under any of these regulations.

10. No person shall knowingly or willfully commit any act which is likely to lessen the efficiency or cause the deterioration of any of the anti-mosquito measures carried out under these regulations.

11. (1) In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

"Medical Officer of Health" includes, in any area within the administrative limits of a Municipal Council, a Medical Officer of Health or Deputy Medical Officer of Health in the service of that Council ;

"occupier" means the person in occupation of any place or having the charge, management, or control thereof, whether on his own account or as agent of another, but does not include a lodger ;

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" owner " includes a co-owner and a lessee, and any person who by whatever right is entitled to the rent or produce, of any place ;

" place " includes any land, house, building, or a structure, and the bed of any pond, tank, lake, water-course, channel, canal, or stream, situated thereon, and any boat of any description, whether on water or not ; and

" proper authority " means—

(*a*) for the whole of Ceylon, the Director of Health Services or the Superintendent, Anti-Malaria Campaign, or the Superintendent, Filariasis Campaign ; [10,713/17-9-1954.]

(*b*) for any area within the administrative limits of a Municipal Council, that Municipal Council ; and

(*c*) for any area within the administrative limits of any Urban Council or Town Council, the Chairman of that Council. [10,713/17-9-1954.]

(2) Where any place is not actually occupied by or in the charge, management or control of any person, the owner of such place shall be deemed for the purposes of these regulations to be the occupier thereof.

12. The Malaria (Epidemic) Regulations, 1935, published in Gazette No. 8,139 of August 9, 1935, and the Filariasis (Prevention) Regulations, 1939, published in Gazette No. 8,438 of March 10, 1939, are hereby rescinded.

SECTION 10

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CHAPTER 223

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE

SECTION 3

Note.—Section 3 of the Ordinance has been applied to the following diseases by Proclamation published in Gazette No. 5,511 of November 12, 1897 :—

1. Smallpox.
2. Cholera.
3. Acute or Choleraic Diarrhoea.
4. Plague.
5. Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
6. Chickenpox.
7. Measles.

CHAPTER 224

VENEREAL DISEASES

THE VENEREAL DISEASE ORDINANCE

SECTION 2 (2)

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CHAPTER 225

DISEASES AMONG LABOURERS

THE DISEASES (LABOURERS) ORDINANCE

SECTION 2

PROCLAMATIONS

[6818/11-8-1916.]

IN the Name of His Majesty GEORGE THE FIFTH, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Sir JOHN ANDERSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

JOHN ANDERSON.

KNOW Ye that We, the Governor of Ceylon, in exercise of the power in Us vested by section 2 of the Diseases (Labourers) Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby declare anchylostomiasis to be a disease for the purposes of the said Ordinance as from and after the date hereof.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and Sixteen.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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[6884/29-6-1917.]

In the Name of His Majesty GEORGE THE FIFTH, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Sir JOHN ANDERSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

JOHN ANDERSON.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation* dated August 8, 1916, and published in the Government Gazette dated August 11, 1916, We, the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice of the Executive Council, did proclaim the disease of anchylostomiasis as a disease for the purposes of the Diseases (Labourers) Ordinance, under and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by section 2 of the said Ordinance :

And whereas it is expedient to define the said disease for the purposes of the said Ordinance :

Now know Ye that We, the Governor of Ceylon, in exercise of the powers in Us so vested, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby declare that the disease of anchylostomiasis for the purposes of the said Ordinance shall be a disease due to the presence in the human intestine of a parasite known as the anchylostome or hookworm, which disease is spread from person to person by the eggs and embryo worms of the hookworm.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seventeen.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING

* *Vide page 809.*

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION

H. J. STANLEY.

KNOW Ye that We, the Governor in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers in Us vested by section 2 of the Diseases (Labourers) Ordinance, do hereby declare the diseases specified in the Schedule hereto to be "diseases" for the purposes of the said Ordinance.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colombo, March 4, 1929.

GOD SAVE THE KING

SCHEDULE

Cholera, plague, smallpox, chickenpox, measles, and dysentery.

SECTION 3

No Orders.

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SECTION 12

RULES

LINES

[10,168/27-10-1950.]

1. Lines shall be constructed so as to consist of either two single room lines in a block of the cottage type approved by the Director or two double room lines in a block of the cottage type approved by the Director. The single room cottage type of lines shall consist of an open front verandah or an unenclosed verandah as specified in paragraph (*f*) of Schedule A to these rules, a living room, a back verandah and a kitchen. The double room cottage type of lines shall have the same accommodation as in the case of single room cottage type of lines with an additional living room : Provided, however that the Director may, if he is satisfied that the nature of the ground and the available sites make it impracticable to construct two single room cottage type of lines or two double room cottage type of lines in a block, permit the construction of—

[10,794/13-5-1955.]

(*a*) cottage type of lines consisting of either a row of four double living rooms in one block or four single living rooms in one block ; or

(*b*) permanent two-storied lines.

2. No cottage type of lines shall consist of more than four single or four double rooms.

3. On or after the date on which these rules come into operation, no owner or superintendent shall erect any permanent labourers' lines or latrine except in accordance with plans or designs approved in writing by the Director or any officer authorized in writing by him. Such plans shall in all respects conform to the requirements and standards set out in Schedule A to these rules, and the owner or superintendent shall comply with the requirements set out in the said Schedule A.

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4. The Director may permit the construction of temporary lines for the accommodation of labourers on an estate for a period of four years from the date of first occupation, but in no case shall the period of occupation exceed four years. The date of such construction, shall be reported to the Director, who may at his discretion prohibit the further occupation for human habitation of such lines at any time within the said period of four years. Such temporary lines shall in all respects conform to the requirements and standards set out in Schedule B to these rules, and the owner or superintendent shall comply with the requirements set out in the said Schedule B.

5. If at any time it appears to any inspecting medical officer or public health inspector that any labourers' lines are dangerous to the health of any labourers accommodated therein, he shall report accordingly to the Director and shall with his report submit recommendations as to the action necessary in his opinion to be taken. On receipt of such report, the Director may, after such inquiry as he shall deem necessary, serve on the owner or superintendent an order in writing directing him to take, within a period to be specified in the order, such steps as are in the opinion of the Director necessary to render the lines fit and safe for occupation: Provided, however, that no lines constructed or under construction before the date on which these rules come into operation shall be condemned so long as they are in the opinion of the Director maintained in a sanitary and safe condition. [10,707/3-9-1954.]

6. An appeal shall lie to the Minister from any decision or order of the Director made under the preceding rules. Every such appeal shall be in writing and shall be forwarded to the medical wants committee for submission to the Minister, whose decision shall be final.

7. Labourers' lines shall be built on dry, and, where possible on raised sites, and, where the lie of the land allows, on the eastern slope of a hill and where a sufficiency of good drinkable water is easily accessible. In malarial districts, labourers' lines shall be, whenever possible, at a distance of at least 500 yards from

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swamps and warshes and above the highest flood level. No lines shall be constructed within 12 feet of any bank or cutting. Where the lines are to be constructed at a distance of more than 12 feet from any bank or cutting, such bank or cutting shall be sloped in such proportion as the Director may determine so as not to interfere with the lighting, ventilation and drainage of the lines. Where prior to the date on which these rules come into operation any labourers' lines have been erected within 10 feet of any such bank or cutting the owner or superintendent shall cause the bank to be cut back or, if that is not possible, he shall so slope and drain the bank above and below as to prevent dampness of the line floor.

8. Subject to the provisions of rule 7 as regards proximity of banks or cuttings, clear open space of a minimum of 20 feet shall be left all round the line : Provided, however, that except where no buildings are constructed at the rear of a line, a minimum clear space of 10 feet at the rear shall be sufficient and provided further that when the lines face each other the distance between them shall be not less than 40 feet or where lines are built end to end or at an angle to each other, the distance between the nearest gable ends shall be not less than 10 feet. No shed for animals or structures of any kind shall be erected in this open space and no cattle or goat shed shall be erected less than 75 feet from the line. Individual latrines of a type specified in rule 17 shall be placed at a distance of not more than 10 feet from the lines to serve each set of cottage type of lines.

9. In the case of single room cottage type of lines which satisfy the requirements of the standards set out in Schedule A or Schedule B to these rules, such lines shall not be occupied by a family consisting of more than two adults and three children under 12 years. In the case of double room cottage type of lines which satisfy the requirements of the standards set out in Schedule A or Schedule B to these rules, such lines shall not be occupied by a family consisting of more than four adults and four children under 12 years of age.

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10. The owner or superintendent shall cause the vicinity of the lines to be kept clear of refuse and excreta and the lines and the drain to be cleaned daily and all refuse in or near them to be collected, removed, and disposed of by burning or burying. The owner or superintendent shall provide a sufficient number of labourers daily to carry out these duties.

11. (*a*) The owner or superintendent shall provide a dust-bin with cover for every block of two single room cottage type of lines or two double room cottage type of lines, and two dust-bins with covers for every set of four single rooms or four double rooms cottage type of lines in one block, and where possible, incinerators for the destruction of rubbish, unless other means of disposal of the rubbish to the satisfaction of the Director are provided.

(*b*) In the case of lines which have been erected before the date on which these rules come into operation, the owner or superintendent shall provide dust-bins with covers in the proportion of one for every set of five rooms, and where possible incinerators for the destruction of rubbish unless other means for the disposal of the rubbish to the satisfaction of the Director are provided.

12. The owner or superintendent shall cause all the walls of labourers' lines to be white washed or cement washed, once at least annually.

13. All labourers or occupants of labourers' lines shall use the latrines and shall not pollute the soil. All such latrines shall be maintained in a clean condition.

14. No cattle or goats shall be kept in the living rooms or verandahs, and no windows or air spaces shall be blocked up.

15. Every owner or superintendent shall himself visit, or cause to be visited and inspected by a dispenser or other responsible person all lines and latrines at least twice a week. It should be the duty of the owner or superintendent to cause any default, defect or neglect in the cleansing operations of the lines and latrines to be immediately rectified.

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WATER SUPPLY

[10,794/13-5-1955.]

16. The owner or superintendent shall, in all cases where two-storied lines are constructed, provide a pipe-borne water supply connected to individual dwellings, and in other cases provide a pipe-borne water supply where it is possible to do so and if the Director considers it necessary. Where the water supply for the use of the occupants in the lines is obtained from sources other than wells, the owner or superintendent shall take steps to see that the water is conducted in such manner as to obviate any risk of contamination in transit, and is delivered to the consumer with similar precautions. Earth drains or channels for conducting the water from the source of supply shall not be considered a sufficient safeguard against risk of contamination. The source of supply shall be protected by means of a wall or fencing or in such manner as the inspecting medical officer or public health inspector may consider necessary. Bathing or washing of clothes shall not be allowed at any well or at any source of supply or along any conduct or at any reservoir supplying water which is intended for human consumption. The owner or superintenent shall take steps to see that—

[10,707/3-9-1954.]

(*a*) all wells are protected from the possibility of surface, pollution by properly constructed stone or masonry parapet walls, and are provided with suitable cement drains and aprons to prevent the percolation of waste water from the surface ;

(*b*) no well is within a distance of 100 feet from a pit latrine unless the bottom of such well is on a higher level of ground than the floor of the latrine, and

(*c*) separate bathing and washing places adequately drained are available for the use of the labourers wherever possible.

LATRINES

17. In the case of single room cottage type of lines or double room cottage type of lines, individual latrines of either the water-borne sewage type, the water-seal built-pit type, or such other type as may be approved by the Director shall be provided.

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[10,794/13-5-1955.]

In the case of two-storied lines water carriage system of sewage disposal shall be used, and each dwelling shall have an attached individual latrine of the water-borne sewerage type. Wash-down closets, whether they are locally manufactured or imported, shall be of the approved type.

Effluent from the latrines shall be disposed of in such manner as the Director considers satisfactory.

In the case of lines erected before the date on which these rules come into operation not less than one latrine compartment for a set of three rooms shall be provided. Separate accommodation for males and females shall be provided.

REPEAL

18. The rules published in Gazette No. 7,658 of August 10, 1928, are hereby rescinded.

INTERPRETATION

19. In these rules—

"Director" means the Director of Health Services;

"lines" means any building or collection of buildings used or intended to be used either temporarily or permanently for the housing of labourers employed on estates; and

"Minister" means the Minister of Health and Local Government.

SCHEDULE A

REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS FOR PERMANENT LINES

Living Room.—Every living room must comply with the following conditions:—

(*a*) The average height must be not less than 10 feet and must in no place be less than 9 feet high.

(*b*) Floor—The floor area must be not less than 160 square feet in the case of single room cottage type of lines and 120 square feet in the case of double room cottage type of lines and neither the width nor the length must be less than 10 feet. The floor must be raised at least one foot above the level of the surrounding ground and shall be of brick or rubble rendered in cement.

(*c*) For the purpose of ventilation and lighting the room must be provided with a door (the inside measurements of which shall be 6 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches exclusive of thickness of door frame)

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opening into a verandah or exterior, and a window, the opening of which shall be not less than 8 square feet, exclusive of thickness of window frame. The window must abut on an open space or open verandah. The height of the window sill from the floor must be not more than 3 feet. The window must be barred and shuttered. Door frames and window frames must be constructed of metal, cement concrete or wood. The windows, shutters, and doors must be of wood, metal, or other approved material. Additional ventilation must be provided by apertures of 8 inches by 3 inches and 12 inches apart under the wall plate or by over-door frame trellis work.

(*d*) The walls must be constructed of burnt or sun dried bricks, stones, masonry, kapok, rubble, cement concrete, or other approved material, and except in the case of cement concrete, must be line plastered. All walls must be provided with a cement skirting 6 inches wide. Partitioned walls separating the lines must be carried up to roof level. Partition walls between rooms of the same lines must be not less than 9 feet high.

(*e*) The roof must be of shingles, tiles, metal, asbestos, cement, or other permanent roofiing material approved by the Director, or of cadjans or thatch: Provided that where cadjan or thatch is used the roof must be renewed annually. Smoke outlets of a type approved by the Director must be provided for kitchens. In the case of lines which were erected before the date on which these rules come into operation and in which the kitchen is not separated from the living room a continuous vent along the ridging must be provided.

(*f*) The verandah must be of a minimum width of 6 feet and may be enclosed by a dwarf wall 3 feet high with an opening 3 feet wide in front of each room, with or without lattice work to the eaves with an opening or lattice door 3 feet wide.

In the case of single lines which were erected before the date on which these rules come into operation and which are above an elevation of 2,500 feet, partition and dwarf walls not exceeding 5 feet and 3 feet high respectively may, if desired, be built on the verandah. The verandah post must be not less than 7 feet high and must be constructed of sawn timber, iron, cement concrete, brick, or stone masonry. The free border of the verandah must be protected by cement concrete or stone cement pointed. The overhanging at the eaves must be 2 feet 6 inches. Valance boarding 10 inches by 1 inch must be attached to the end of eaves. A water impervious ramp of permanent material must be constructed around the line sloping into a cement concrete 'V' or 'U' shape drain. The width of the ramp in front of the verandah and along the side and back of the line in which the kitchen is separated from the living room must be not less than 2 feet. The drain round the ramp must be connected, where necessary, to a lead-out drain of such length as the inspecting medical officer or public health inspector may consider necessary and must be directed towards a natural out-fall.

[10,707/3-9-1954.]

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SCHEDULE B

Requirements and Standards for Temporary Labourers' Lines

1. The building must have a cadjan or thatch roof, walls of smoothed wattle, daub, or other approved material and posts and supports of jungle timber.

2. (*a*) As regards site, compound, dimensions of room, lighting and ventilation, the requirements for permanent lines laid down in these rules and in Schedule A to these rules must be complied with.

(*b*) Where the Director is of the opinion that the width of any room of a line to be built on an estate planted with coconuts should be different to the width specified in Schedule A to these rules, the width of such room must conform to the width prescribed therefor by the Director.

3. The drainage of temporary lines must be such as to remove storm water effectively from the surrounding compound. The drains may be earth drains or rough stone-lined drains and must surround the lines and lead out towards natural drainage.

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CHAPTER 226

MEDICAL WANTS

THE MEDICAL WANTS ORDINANCE

SECTION 3

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SECTION 28

Duties have been imposed on the exportation of the following products for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the administration of the Ordinance :—

		Rs.	c.
[8082/5-10-1934.]	Cocoa per 100 lb.	0	15
[10,157/29-9-1950.]	Tea per 100 lb.	0	15
[10,157/29-9-1950.]	Rubber, raw per 100 lb. ..		75
[10,157/29-9-1950.]	Rubber, latex per 100 lb. of dry rubber content		75

SECTION 30 (*d*)

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SECTION 32 (1)

RULES

A.—FEES PAYABLE TO DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS BY SUPERINTENDENTS AND PERSONS OTHER THAN LABOURERS ENGAGED UPON ESTATES FOR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND FOR MEDICINES DISPENSED AT DISPENSARIES

1. By Superintendents :—

[6549/21-2-1913.] [7764/28-2-1930.] (*a*) Visit and medical attendance at patient's own place of residence for himself, his wife, and children : Rs. 15 and mileage for the first visit and medical attendance, and Rs. 7.50 and mileage for each subsequent visit (in the same illness) and medical attendance.

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(*b*) For midwifery: Rs. 150, to include three subsequent visits; mileage extra for each visit.

(*c*) For vaccination: Rs. 15, and the cost of lymph (to be credited to revenue); mileage extra if vaccination carried out at the patient's own place of residence.

(*d*) For medical attendance at doctor's house or for prescription by letter: Rs. 5. [9471/12-10-1945.]

1A. By Assistant Superintendents:—

(*a*) Visit and medical attendance at patient's own place of residence for himself, his wife, and children: Rs. 10.50 and mileage for the first visit and medical attendance, and Rs. 5.25 and mileage for each subsequent visit (in the same illness) and medical attendance.

(*b*) For midwifery: Rs. 100, to include three subsequent visits; mileage extra for each visit.

(*c*) For vaccination: Rs. 10, and the cost of lymph (to be credited to revenue); mileage extra if vaccination carried out at the patient's own place of residence.

(*d*) For medical attendance at doctor's house or for prescription by letter: Rs. 5. [9471/12-10-1945.]

2. By clerks, conductors, tea-makers, rubber-makers, carpenters, masons, kanakapillais, store-keepers, chauffeurs, nurses, domestic servants, and employees of similar status:—

(*a*) Visit and medical attendance at patient's own place of residence for himself, his wife, and children Rs. 3 and mileage for the first visit and medical attendance, and Rs. 2.50 and mileage for each subsequent visit (in the same illness) and medical attendance.

(*b*) For midwifery: Rs. 30, to include three subsequent visits; mileage extra for each visit.

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(*c*) For vaccination : if carried out at the patient's own place of residence, Rs. 3, and the cost of lymph (to be credited to revenue) and mileage ; if carried out at dispensary, no charge.

[9471/12-10-1945.]

(*d*) For medical attendance at doctor's house or for prescription by letter : Rs. 2.50.

If the district medical officer be a visiting apothecary, the following shall be the fees payable instead of those in rules 1, 1A, and 2 above :—

3. By Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents :—

(*a*) Visit and medical attendance at patient's own place of residence for himself, his wife, and children : Rs. 5 and mileage for the first visit and medical attendance, and Rs. 2.50 and mileage for each subsequent visit (in the same illness) and medical attendance.

(*b*) These officers are not to be summoned for midwifery cases. The nearest qualified officer should be summoned for these cases.

(*c*) For vaccination : Rs. 5, and the cost of lymph (to be credited to revenue) ; mileage if vaccination carried out at the patient's own place of residence.

[9471/12-10-1945.]

(*d*) For medical attendance at apothecary's house or for prescription by letter : Rs. 2.50.

3A. By clerks, conductors, tea-makers, rubber-makers, carpenters, masons, kanakapillais, store-keepers, chauffeurs, nurses, domestic servants, and employees of similar status :—

(*a*) Visit and medical attendance at patient's own place of residence for himself, his wife, and children : Rs. 2 and mileage for the first visit and medical attendance, and Rs. 2 and mileage for each susequent visit and medical attendance.

(*b*) These officers are not to be summoned for midwifery cases. The nearest qualified officer should be summoned for these cases.

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(c) For vaccination : if carried out at the patient's own place of residence, Rs. 2, and the cost of lymph (to be credited to revenue) and mileage ; if carried out at dispensary, no charge.

(d) For medical attendance at apothecary's house or for prescription by letter : Rs. 2. [9471/12-10-1945.]

Notes.—Mileage : Mileage will be paid according to rates shown in Financial Regulations as revised by Government from time to time in accordance with the mode of conveyance used, for the actual distance travelled in that conveyance. It will be charged proportionately if two or more calls are paid in the distance claimed for. [8567/12-1-1940.]

Visits: A visit means a visit to one patient only. (This applies to medical officers as well as visiting apothecaries.) Night call charges to be 50 per cent. more than day charges except in the case of midwifery calls on families of superintendents and persons other than labourers engaged upon estates. Night call hours to be from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

'*Own place of residence*' includes any place within any estates medical district where a patient may for the time being be resident. [8309/13-8-1937.]

PRESCRIPTIONS

4. In the absence of an efficient private dispensary or drug store, prescriptions for the above, 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 3A, may be dispensed at a Government dispensary at the same rate as for Government servants, viz.:—

	Cents
Mixtures and draughts, per oz. ..	10
Lotions, injections, and gargles, per oz. ..	4
Pills and powders, each	10
Ointments, per oz.	20
Liniments, per oz.	20
Blisters, per square inch.	4
Suppositories	30
"Drops", per dracham	20

Concentrated mixtures and expensive drugs are to be charged for at cost price.

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C.—THE SUPPLY OF DRUGS TO SUPERINTENDENTS FROM DISPENSARIES AND FROM THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

5. Superintendents may obtain such drugs as those prescribed in Appendix A at cost price from Government dispensaries to the total value of Rs. 5 for cash with order, provided that no quantity of any one drug of the value of more than Re. 1 shall be supplied at any one time ; and from the Civil Medical Stores, Colombo, to any amount on application to the Superintendent on Medical form 159 accompanied by a remittance.

6. Superintendents of estates having a dispensary with a qualified apothecary may have such prescribed drugs free of payment to the extent of 50 cents worth per head of the estate labour population per annum.

7. The free drugs supplied to estate dispensaries by Government are for the use of estate labourers exclusively, and shall not be put to any other use whatever.

8. In requisitioning for free drugs for an estate dispensary, superintendents of estates must confine themselves to the list of drugs published in Appendix A.

9. The half-yearly requisitions for free drugs, to be despatched within a month, must reach the office of the Director of Health Services on or before the dates given below :—

[8271/12-2-1937.]

For estates in the Kandy District on January 10 and June 10.

For estates in the Matale and Nuwara Eliya Districts on February 10 and July 10.

For estates in the Uva and Southern Provinces on March 1 and August 1.

For estates in the Sabaragamuwa and North-Western Provinces on April 1 and October 1.

For estates in any other district or province on May 1 and November 1.

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Drugs required between the half-yearly requisitions shall be applied for by an intermediate requisition (Medical form 166).

10. Quinine and tincture of opium shall be applied for separately from other drugs, on Medical form 166 for quinine, and on Opium form No. 1 for tincture of opium.

11. All columns of requisition forms must be accurately filled up. The "Remaining" column must show the actual amount in stock at date of requisition. Requisitions shall be signed by the superintendent of the estate, and be accompanied by a certificate as in Appendix B.

D.—THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF HOSPITAL VISITORS

12. Hospitals will be open daily at any time between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. for the visits of official and unofficial hospital Visitors.

13. The medical officer in charge of the hospital or, in his absence, the next senior officer of the hospital staff, shall accompany the Visitor on his inspection.

14. It is desirable that unofficial Visitors should ascertain whether the patients have any complaints, and if so, that they should inquire into them and record particulars in the Visitors' Book.

15. The quality and quantity of the food supplied to the patients and the cleanliness and tidiness of the hospital and its surroundings are important subjects for inspection.

16. The perusal of the official records does not necessarily come within the scope of the unofficial Visitor's inspection.

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17. Visitors are not competent to give orders, and shall avoid offering criticism, except in the form of remarks and observations recorded in the Visitors' Inspection Book, which will be submitted to them, containing questions to which it is desrable that full answers should be recorded.

E.—RULES FRAMED UNDER SECTION 32 (1) (*e*) FOR THE GUIDANCE OF ESTATE PROPRIETORS DESIROUS OF QUALIFYING FOR REBATE UNDER SECTION 27

18. New estate hospitals shall be erected in open clearings as far removed as possible from jungle and swamps. Where possible a space of not less than 100 feet all round shall be kept clear of jungle, and only ornamental cultivation should be permitted within that area.

[6744/1-10-1915.]

19. The accommodation provided shall be sufficient for the requirements of the estate, as approved by the inspecting officer and the medical wants committee, but separate wards must be provided for bowel diseases. In the event of serious overcrowding occurring in any estate hospital, the erection of temporary accommodation may be permitted.

20. Separate accommodation shall be provided for males and females.

[6695/22-1-1915.]

21. Estate hospitals, dispensaries, and latrines constructed subsequent to these rules coming into force shall be in accordance with plans approved by the medical wants committee. Copies of type plans can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Medical Wants Committee, Office of the Director of Health Services, Colombo.

22. A bed shall be provided for each patient, and the minimum superficial area allowed for each bed in ordinary wards shall be 60 square feet, and 90 square feet in wards for infectious or dirty cases. The cubic space shall not be less than 900 and 1,200 feet respectively per bed.

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23. Kitchen, mortuary, earth-closet, and bathrooms shall be erected for each estate hospital at a suitable distance from the wards.

24. A dispensary and quarters for the medical staff and servants shall be provided at each estate hospital.

25. The beds for the patients shall consist of three separate hard wood planks each 10 inches wide, and of uniform thickness, resting on iron trestles.

26. Efficient mosquito curtains or gnat-proofing in malarious districts shall be provided.

27. Two suits of estate hospital clothing and one pillow shall be provided per bed, and cumblies or blankets in the proportion of three for every two beds.

28. Bed pans and other utensils shall be provided for patients unable to leave the wards. Enamelled iron chamber pots with covers shall be provided for all diarrhoea and dysentery cases. The excreta of all infectious bowel diseases shall be disinfected before being disposed of.

29. All articles of equipment shall be cleansed as often as may be necessary.

30. The scales of diets and the quality shall be those set out in Appendix C, but extra articles of diet and medical comforts shall be provided as ordered by the medical officer in charge of the estate hospital.

31. The medicines specified in Appendix A shall be kept in stock in each estate hospital, with the necessary apparatus for compounding and dispensing.

32. The instruments and appliances provided shall be in accordance with modern requirements, subject to the approval of the Director of Health Services.

33. The number of male and female attendants shall not be in a less proportion than one for every ward of twelve beds, and dhobies and scavengers shall be employed in sufficient numbers.

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34. The officer in charge of an estate hospital shall live in the immediate vicinity of the building ; subject to supervision, he shall have the immediate care of all estate hospital patients, and shall see that all treatment ordered is carried out.

35. The officer in charge shall see that the estate hospital is kept clean and in good order. Each ward shall be swept twice a day, and the floor washed once a week at least. Latrines shall be cleansed twice daily, and their contents buried or otherwise disposed of in a satisfactory manner.

36. The officer in charge shall see that the supply of medicines is sufficient, that poisons are kept under lock and key in a separate place, and that the instruments and general equipment of the hospital are in order. He shall be responsible for the keeping up to date of all hospital documents. He shall indent on the superintendent for the estate hospital food supplies and all extras.

37. An attendance register of the staff shall be kept in every estate hospital.

38. The admission and the discharge book, temperature charts, and bed-head tickets shall be in the forms used in hospitals. Separate records shall be kept of outpatients treated, giving date, name, and disease.

39. Monthly and annual returns shall be furnished to the Provincial Surgeon on the prescribed forms. The returns for each month shall reach the Provincial Surgeon not later than the 10th of the following month, and the annual returns not later than January 20.

40. Every estate hospital must be inspected from time to time by the Director of Health Services, Provincial Suurgeon, or some other duly qualified inspecting officer not below the rank of district medical officer.

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41. There must be kept in every estate hospital a Visitor's Book, in which the inspecting officers must record their visits, wth any remarks regarding the hospital.

42. The Superintendent of the estate to which the estate hospital belongs shall be responsible that any recommendation, criticism, or complaint of any of the inspecting officers mentioned in rule 40 shall receive prompt attention.

43. A sufficient supply of potable water shall be provided for the estate hospital, and the medical officer or dispenser shall see that there is no chance of contamination of the supply.

F AND G.—THE FORM IN WHICH AND THE TIME WITHIN WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR REBATE SHOULD BE MADE; THE MANNER IN WHICH SUCH REBATES SHALL BE MADE; AND GENERALLY ON ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE ALLOWANCE THEREOF

44. Applications for rebates shall be made in writing on the prescribed form (see Appendix D) within three months of the close of the calendar year, and be addressed to the Secretary, Medical Wants Committee, Office of the Director of Health Services, Colombo. Any claim made after the prescribed time may be rejected or reduced at the discretion of the committee. [7283/27-10-1916.]

45. The medical wants committee on receipt of such application shall refer the application to the Director of Health Services, who shall direct that the estate hospital in respect of which a rebate is claimed be specially inspected for report to the committee.

46. At the meeting of the committee at which such application is brought up for consideration the Director of Health Services shall lay before the committee the

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report above called for and any available returns relating to estate hospitals in respect of which a rebate is claimed

H.—ANY OTHER MATTERS NECESSARY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THIS ORDINANCE THAT CANNOT BE PROVIDED FOR BY DEPARTMENTAL RULES AND ORDERS

47. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of every estate to provide a sufficient supply of potable water for his labour force. Such apply shall be free from contamination; and if in the opinion of the Director of Health Services the supply is deficient, inferior, or open to contamination, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to provide a proper supply to the satisfaction of the Director of Health Services. Where wells are used, they must be covered and supplied with a pump, and be surrounded by a cement platform. All water pipes must be made of iron. Bathing places, where possible, shall be paved.

48. It shall be the duty of every Superintendent to provide proper dwelling accommodation for his labour force, and sufficient clearing around the lines, and proper drainage, to the satisfaction of the Director of Health Services.

49. An estate dispenser shall request the superintendent to send for the district medical officer in serious cases and for women in unduly prolonged labour.

50. An estate dispenser shall keep a register of patients treated, and a book in which he shall record all prescription compounded by him. He shall submit a monthly return to the Provincial Surgeon of the province on Medical form 5A.

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51. In the event of any superintendent feeling aggrieved at any order or direction issued under the foregoing rules, he shall have the right to appeal to the Minister.

[9773/24-9-1947.]

APPENDIX A

[8271/12-2-1937.]

Acacia Pulv
Acid, Acet Glac
Acid, Acetylsalicyl
Acid, Boric
Acid, Hydrochlor
Acid, Hydrocyan Dil
Acid, Salicyl
Acid, Sulph
Acid, Tannic
Acid, Tartaric
Alum Pulv
Ammon Carbon
Ammon Chlorid
Aq Aneth Conc
Aq Menth Pip Conc
Argent Nit
Bism Carb
Borax Pulv
Caffein, Cit
Calc Chlorid
Camphora
Chloral Hydras
Cholorodyne
Chlorof. P. B.
Chrysarobin
Copaiba
Creasotum
Creta
Cupri Sulph
Dextres
E. C. Solution
Emp. Coloph (Resin)
Ext. Bellad Vir
Ext. Casc Sagr. Liq.
Ext Ergot Liq
Ext. Gent
Ext. Glycrrh Liq
Ferr Carb Sacch. Tablets
Ferr et Ammon Cit
Ferr. et Quinin Cit
Ferr Sulph
Glycerinum
Liq Pot Hydrox
Liq Strych Hydroch
Mag Carb Pond
Mag Sulph
Menthol
Oleum Chenopodii
Oleum Eucalypti
Oleum Olivae
Oleum Ricini
Paraff Moll Flav
Phenacet
Phenol Liq
Pil. Aloes et Myrrh
Pil Coloc at Hyoscy
Pil Hydrag
Pil Rhei Co
Plumbi Acetas
Potassii Acetas
,, Bicarb
,, Brom
,, Chloras
,, Iod
,, Nitras
,, Permang
,, Tart Acid
Pulv Cret Aromat
Pulv Ipecac et Opii (Dovers Powder)
Quinine Bisulph or Quinin Sulph
Rheum Pulv
Salol
Santonin
Sinapis
Sodii Bicarb
,, et Pot Tart
,, Salicylas
Spirit Aether
Spirit Aether Nitros
,, Ammon Aromat
Sulphur Sublim
Syr. Scillae
Syr. Tolu

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Hydrarg c-Creta
„ Subchlor
Ichthammol
Ichthammol
Idoform and Acid Boric
Jalap Pulv
Lin Saponis
„ Terebinth
„ Terebinth Acet
Liq. Ammon Fort
Liq Ammon Acet Fort
Liq Arsenicalis
Liq Arseni et Hyd. Iod
Liq Ferr Perchlor Fort
Liq Iodi Mitis
Liq Plumbi Subacet Fort
Tinct, Scillae
„ Seneg
„ Sennae Co
„ Stramonii
„ Zingib Fort
Ung Galle C-Opii
„ Hydrargyri Comp
„ „ Nit Dil
„ Paraff
„ Resinae
Tetrachlorethylene
Tinct Asafoet
Tinct Bellad
Tinct Bellad
Tinct. Benzoin Co.
„ Calum
„ Cardam Co.
„ Catech
„ Digitalis
„ Gent Co.
„ Hyoscy
„ Ipecac (Vin)
Tinct. Myrrh
„ Nuc Vom
„ Opii Camph
„ Rheei Co.
Ung Sulph Co
„ Zinci Oxid
Zinci Oxid
„ Sulphas
Zingib Pulv
Bandages
Cotton Wools
Ligature Silk
Lint, Plain
Needles, Surgeons'

APPENDIX B

(Rule 11)

[8271/12-2-1937.] I hereby certify that the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is correct, and that the medicines stated to have been expended were used for the estate labourers only.

_____,
Superintendent.

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APPENDIX C

(Rule 30)

Departmental Reference No.	Name of Diet.	1 Beef oz.	2 Mutton oz.	3 Chicken (Dressed) oz.	4 Fish (Fresh) oz.	5 Fish (Dry) oz.	6 Fish (Salted) oz.	7 Eggs	8 Vegetables oz.	10 Milk (Fresh Cows') oz.	12 Bread oz.	13 Rice (Ordinary) oz.	13a Rice (Muttusamba) oz.	15 Rusks oz.	16 Sago oz.	17 Arrowroot oz.	19 Corn Flour oz.	20 Plantains	21 Appas	22 Sugar oz.	23 & 24 Tea or Coffee oz.	25 Jam or Marmalade oz.	26 Butter oz.	27 Potatoes oz.	29 Lard oz.	31 Limes	32 Green Chillies	33 Coconuts	34 Curry Stuffs or Condiments Cts.	36 Salt oz.	37 Firewood lb.	Rate per Diet: With Milk Cts.	Rate per Diet: Without Milk Cts.	Departmental Reference No.
	For Nurses																																	
1	Beef	16	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	16	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	½	1	1	6	1	¼	—	¼	2	½	5	..	..	1
2	Mutton	—	12	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	16	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	½	1	1	6	1	¼	—	¼	2	½	5	..	..	2
3	Fish and Chicken	—	—	6*	8†	—	—	2	6	5	16	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	½	1	1	6	1	¼	—	¼	2	½	5	..	..	3
4	Low	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	½	—	..	..	4
	For Natives																												oz.					
5	Beef	10	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1		⅛	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4	..	..	5
6	Mutton	—	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1		⅛	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4	..	..	6
7	Chicken	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1		⅛	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4	..	..	7
8	Fish (Fresh)	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1		⅛	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4	..	..	8
9	Fish (Dry)	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1		⅛	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4	..	..	9
10	Fish (Salted)	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1		⅛	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4	..	..	10
11	Egg	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1		⅛	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4		..	11
12	Vegetable	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1		⅛	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4	..	..	12
13	Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3			⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	..	..	13
14	Bread	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3			⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	..	..	14
15	Rice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	3			⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	..	..	15
16	Rusk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	3			⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	..	..	16
17	Sago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	3			⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	..	..	17
18	Arrowroot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	3			⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	..	..	18
19	Corn flour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	3			⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	..	..	19
	For Europeans and Burghers																																	
20	Beef	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	1			¼	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4	..	..	20
21	Mutton	—	12	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	1			¼	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4	..	..	21
22	Chicken	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	6	5	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	1			¼	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4	..	..	22
23	Fish (Fresh)	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	6	5	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	1			¼	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4	..	..	23
24	Fish (Dry)	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	6	5	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	1			¼	—	—	—	¼	2	¼	1	½	4	..	..	24
25	Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4			¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	..	..	25
26	Rusk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	3			¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	½	4	..	..	26
27	Sago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	3			¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	½	4	..	..	27
28	Arrowroot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	3			¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	½	4	..	..	28
29	Corn flour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	3			¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	½	4	..	..	29

* Or 8 oz. Fish (fresh).

† Or 6 oz. Chicken (dressed).

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APPENDIX D

(Rule 44)

APPLICATION FOR REBATE OF EXPORT DUTIES IMPOSED UNDER SECTION 28 OF THE MEDICAL WANTS ORDINANCE, IN RESPECT OF THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 19—

[8415/25-11-1938.]

(*N.B.—To be filled in by the Superintendent of the Estate and forwarded through the Agents within three months of the close of the calendar year. Applications which are received after three months of the close of the calendar year, in respect of which the claim is made, are liable to be rejected or reduced at the discretion of the Medical Wants Committee.*)

1. Name of Estate :————.

2. Area :————.

3. District :————.

4. Owner :————.

5. Nature of Estate Hospital and Dispensary Buildings on the Estate :————.

   Dimensions of each Room or Ward :————.

   Number of Rooms or Wards :————.

   Number of Beds in each Room or Ward :————.

6. Name and Qualifications of the Resident Medical Officer or Apothecary in charge :————.

7. For the last Calendar Year :————.

	Tea	Rubber	Cacao
Acreage under cultivation ..			
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Exported			
Sold in Colombo ..			
Sold on estate with export rights ..			
Total ..			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of duty payable on—			
(*a*) Export			
(*b*) Sales			

8. Agents or Secretaries in Colombo :————.

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5030

9. Total amount of duty paid on all produce Rs. ————.

————

(Signature of Superintendent or Owner of Estate.)

Date :————, 19—.

We hereby certify that the above figures have been verified and to the best of our knowledge and information are correct.

————,

Agents and Secretaries.

Date :————, 19—.

Note.—The Medical Wants Committee will not entertain any application for rebate from estates on which no estate hospital or dispensary buildings of any sort have been provided.

————

SECTION 33

No resolutions.

————

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CHAPTER 227

MENTAL DISEASES

THE MENTAL DISEASES ORDINANCE

SECTION 4 (5)

No Rules or Orders.

SECTION 12

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND

On the recommendation of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services the Governor has been pleased to approve the under-mentioned scale of charges for the maintenance of persons of unsound mind not being paupers, in the Government Mental Hospital at Colombo, with effect as from and after April 1, 1910, from which date the Notification dated November 26, 1885, published in the Gazette of November 27, 1885 is hereby cancelled :—

UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE MENTAL DISEASES ORDINANCE

1*st. Class.*—One rupee a day for Europeans. This charge does not include medical comforts and extras when required nor clothing, which will be provided when paid for. [6361/24-3-1910.]

2*nd Class.*—Cents seventy-five a day for Europeans and Burghers.

3*rd Class.*—Cents fifty-five a day for natives.

4*th Class.*—Cents thirty a day for natives.

5*th Class.*—District Judges are, however authorized in cases where they are satisfied that a person cannot afford to pay either of the four daily rates named above to make an order for such monthly contribution towards the cost of maintenance of persons of unsound mind as the circumstances of each case show to be suitable and proper. [6701/5-3-1915.]

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In the charges of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes all necessary extras and clothing are included.

In all cases funeral expenses, if incurred, will be charged extra.

On the admission of private patients, a ticket, according to the form subjoined, guaranteeing the payment of the above charges, will be required, signed by some person of some respectability, who will be held responsible to Government for the due payment of the same.

To : The Medical Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Colombo

Be pleased to admit ——— into the Government Mental Hospital Colombo, as a patient of the ———, class, the under-signed guaranteeing the payment of ——— a day, and funeral expenses if incurred.

* The undersigned further guarantees the payment of all further sums of money which may be expended in procuring for the above-named and additional comforts and extras which it may be considered necessary to supply him with.

Date : ———, 19—. Signature : ———

Address : ———.

* This only applies in the case of patients of the first class.

[8314/10-9-1937.] A charge of Rs. 3 per diem will be made from a patient admitted to a Villa which has accommodation for two patients, and the diet provided will be that prescribed for second class patients. Charges will be made for "Extras" not included in the scale of diets, for proprietory drugs and patent preparations, biological products and for the services of special attendants.

An advance of Rs. 150 will be required to be deposited on admission which will be placed to the credit of the patient. Bills will be rendered at the end of each month and should be settled before the 10th of the month following. If the bill is not settled on the due date the patient will be transferred to the non-paying ward.

SECTION 15

No Regulations.

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CHAPTER 228

LEPERS

THE LEPERS ORDINANCE

SECTION 2

Orders not reproduced.

SECTION 13

REGULATIONS

1. For the purpose of reporting to the Minister, as provided in section 7 of the Lepers Ordinance, the case of a suspected leper, the Director of Health Services shall require such person to attend at any place and hour that may be appointed by him for inspection and examination, or direct a duly qualified medical officer to enter the residence of such person and to examine him. It shall be the duty of such person to submit to such examination. [5863/11-7-1902]. [9773/24-9-1947.]

2. Upon the Minister ordering the leper or alleged leper to be removed to and detained in a Leprosy Hospital provided in section 8 of the said Ordinance, the Director of Health Services and an officer of the Police shall give effect to such order. [9773/24-9-1947.]

2A. Whenever the Director of Health Services is of opinion that any person who is detained as a leper in a Leprosy Hospital may be allowed to leave the Leprosy Hospital without danger to the public health, he may grant to such person a permit in writing authorizing him to leave the Leprosy Hospital upon condition that he reports and submits himself for examination at such times as are stated in the permit to a medical officer thein named. [6047/7-4-1905.]

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[6047/7-4-1905.] 2B. The Director of Health Services may, if he thinks fit, revoke at any time any permit granted under this rule.

[6047/7-4-1905.] 2C. Every person who is allowed under this rule to leave the Leprosy Hospital shall observe in all respects the conditions set out in the permit enabling him to do so, and if he fails in any particular to do so shall be guilty of breach of this rule.

[6047/7-4-1905.] 2D. The duties by this rule assigned to the Director of Health Services may, in the absence or inability to act of such officer, be discharged by the Deputy Director of Health Services.

3. The isolation and medical treatment of a leper or alleged leper may be allowed at his own place of abode on the following conditions:—

(*a*) If the place of abode stands apart from other dwellings, and is not a shop, bakery, laundry or house in which marketable goods are stocked or sold;

(*b*) If the patient can be isolated in such abode in a separate apartment, with separate bath-room and water-closet;

(*c*) If satisfactory arrangements can be made to separate the bedding, clothing, eating utensils, &c., of the patient from those of other inmates; to wash and disinfect his bed linen and clothes; and to provide for personal and medical attendance on him;

(*d*) If provision is made for a Government or Municipal officer visiting the patient periodically;

(*e*) If all the expenses of living in such abode under such conditions be borne by the patient.

4. A breach of any of the above conditions shall be reported by the visiting officer aforesaid to the Director of Health Services who shall thereupon submit to [9773/24-9-1947.] the Minister a full report of the case. The Minister if he thinks fit, may direct the patient to be removed to and detained in a Leprosy Hospital, as provided in subsection (2) of section 9 of the Ordinance.

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5. The Leprosy Hospital at Hendala shall be in charge of a medical officer called the superintendent, and he shall be responsible to the Director of Health Services for the efficient administration of the institution and the proper discharge of his duties.

THE SUPERINTENDENT

6. He shall have entire control over the officers, attendants, and servants of the Leprosy Hospital, with authority to discharge attendants and servants and engage others in their place whenever he may deem expendient to do so, having obtained the approval of the Director of Health Services.

7. He shall maintain order and discipline, supervise the care and nursing of the sick, the general sanitary condition of the institution, and direct the medical and surgical treatment of the patients.

8. He shall visit the wards and every part of the hospital twice daily, and oftener if necessary.

9. He shall daily see every inmate of the hospital and order the diet for the day, and the removal of the sick to the infirmary for separate treatment from the ordinary inmates.

10. He shall inspect every leper on admission and enter his name in the register kept for the purpose, the appearances and symptoms observed of the disease, together with a short history of the case.

11. He shall be held responsible for the safe custody of the equipment, instruments, medicines, and appliances placed in his charge.

12. He shall inspect the raw and cooked food daily, and satisfy himself that the articles supplied are good and wholesome and according to the order given to the contractor.

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13. He shall keep a diary of the principal events which occur at the Leprosy Hospital, and enter therein any orders he may think it right to give to the steward, apothecary, and attendants, and all employees of the Leprosy Hospital, as well as all infractions of the rules of the Leprosy Hospital by them or the inmates.

14. He shall keep the following books and records :—

(1) General register of admissions, discharges, and deaths.

(2) Diary of attendance.

(3) Letter book.

(4) Visitors' book, official and unofficial.

(5) Daily requirement book.

(6) Monthly statement of expenditure.

(7) Daily state of sick, showing the distribution of inmates in the wards of the Leprosy Hospital.

(8) Half-yearly return books.

(9) Annual returns.

(10) Diet Table book.

(11) Extra diet book.

(12) Work book.

(13) Garden fund account book.

(14) Death report book.

15. He shall furnish the Director of Health Services with the following returns :—

(1) Morning state of the sick.

(2) Monthly return of the sick.

(3) Monthly return of expenditure and diet and extra diet books.

(4) Half-yearly requisition for stores.

(5) Half-yearly store returns.

(6) Half-yearly return of medicines.

(7) Half-yearly return of surgical instruments.

(8) Half-yearly requisition for medicines.

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(9) Half-yearly requisition for surgical instruments.

(10) Half-yearly requisition for stationery.

(11) Half-yearly return of unserviceable articles.

(12) Half-yearly return of repairable articles.

(13) Monthly return of receipts and expenditure in connection with the garden fund.

(14) Annual report of the sick.

16. The superintendent will not be responsible for any money or personal effects retained by the patients in the ward, unless given in his charge or in charge of the steward on admission, for which it shall be his duty to give a receipt.

THE APOTHECARY

17. The apothecary shall be in charge of the Leprosy Hospital in the absence of the superintendent. He shall be subject in all matters connected with the Leprosy Hospital to the directions of that officer.

18. He shall accompany the superintendent in his visits to the wards and see that the directions of the superintendent are carried out, and shall note and report all changes in the conditions of the inmates (especially such as are in the infirmary) since they were last seen by the superintendent, or any other matter connected with comfort and welfare of the inmates.

19. He shall be held responsible for the accurate preparation of all medicines and for their being distinctly labelled before being issued. All medicines of a dangerous nature intended for external application shall be duly labelled "For external application".

20. All medicines issued to the infirmary for the sick inmates are to be labelled with the patient's name and full directions for use in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

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21. He shall take care of the medicines, instruments, etc., entrusted to him. All poisons shall be separated from other drugs and locked up in the almirah and the key retained by him.

THE STEWARD

22. The steward shall also act as clerk and shall be under the control of the superintendent and subject to his directions.

23. He shall take care of all books, official documents, &c., and shall be responsible to the superintendent for all equipment, either in store or in use by the patients, and for their safe custody.

24. He shall supervise the issue of bed and body linen to the patients and to the dhoby, and receive the clean clothing from the latter, and keep an account of the same in a proper book.

25. He shall see that the contractor supplies the raw provisions for diets according to the scale, and that the articles for diets and extras are of proper weight and quality according to contract.

26. He shall see that the diets are properly cooked and that they are issued in proper quantity to the patients and personally issue any stimulants for the sick ordered by the superintendent.

27. He shall see that all the regulations are observed by the servants of the Leprosy Hospital.

28. He shall immediately report to the superintendent any failure in the quality or quantity of the provisions delivered by the contractor.

29. He shall keep the garden fund account book of the Leprosy Hospital and enter therein the sale of garden produce and all receipts and expediture connected with the fund.

30. He shall not absent himself without leave from the Medical Superintendent.

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31. He shall keep a book of daily requirements in which all requisitions for diets, extras, or miscellaneous articles shall be entered, and an order for the same given to the contractor.

32. The raw provisions and extras shall be delivered at the Leprosy Hospital not later than 7.30 a.m. on the day of issue, with the exception of the bread and coffee, which shall be ready at 7 a.m. They shall be weighed and examined by the steward and inspected by the superintendent, who shall initial the daily requirement book.

33. Without an order signed by the superintendent or steward, the contractor shall not issue any articles.

34. The following are the hours at which the meals shall be served to the inmates :—breakfast 7.30 a.m. ; dinner 11.30 a.m. ; supper 5 p.m.

35. The superintendent shall order on the bed-head ticket and special diet tickets and diets and extras for sick inmates, and the ordinary diets on the diet tickets in each ward on his morning visit to the infirmary and wards.

36. The superintendent shall inspect the diet roll and extra diet book and satisfy himself that they are accurately filled up and kept.

37. At the end of each month the diet roll and extra diet book shall be forwarded to the office of the Director of Health Services, where they will be examined and then returned to the superintendent.

38. The scale of diets for the patients in the Leprosy Hospital shall be as given to Appendix A.

THE HEAD SERVANT

39. The head servant is responsible to the superintendent for the condition of the various wards, for the supervision of the Leprosy Hospital attendants and servants, the general care of the inmates, and the control and direction of the inmates who are employed in light work in the garden and in the wards.

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40. He shall see that all the inmates and attendants are in their respective wards at night, and report to the medical superintendent their absence or any irregularity observed in the wards.

41. He shall have charge of the Leprosy Hospital grounds and see that the wards and paths are kept in good order, and the grounds clean and free from weeds, &c.

42. He shall see that the gates of the Leprosy Hospital are kept closed, and prevent all inter-communications between the inmates and villagers in the neighbourhood, and ingress of strangers without permission into the institution.

43. He shall daily inspect the incinerator, latrines, bathrooms, and surface drains, and see that they are kept in good order, clean and free from smells by the latrine coolies.

THE MATRON AND NURSE

44. The matron and nurse shall be in charge of the female section of the institution, and shall be responsible to the superintendent for the general condition of the wards, for the nursing of the sick, and the maintenance of order and discipline in the wards, and report to him any irregularities or infringement of the hospital rules by the female attendants and inmates in her charge.

45. She shall see to the general comfort of the inmates, their personal cleanliness, and to the distribution of their meals at the appointed hours.

46. The female attendants shall be subject to her general guidance and direction, and shall obey all her orders for nursing and attendance on the sick and helpless inmates.

THE ATTENDANTS

47. All the subordinate officers and servants of the Leprosy Hospital shall be under the immediate control of the superintendent, and shall obey his orders.

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48. The attendant shall be responsible for the general cleanliness and condition of the wards, which shall be swept twice a day. The beds shall be properly arranged and the bedding kept clean. The patients' clothes shall be changed once a week. The attendants shall be responsible also for the personal cleanliness of the patients, the application of ointments and the bandaging of ulcers of those unable to help themselves.

49. They shall not leave the Leprosy Hospital without permission from the superintendent, and shall be in constant attendance and await the visits of the superintendent or the apothecary at any time during day or night.

50. They shall report at once to the apothecary or head servant any sudden illness, disorderly conduct, or any irregularity, or the absence of any patients from the wards during night.

51. They shall see to the cleanliness of all the utensils, plates, cups, and saucers used by the patients, and to the distribution of the meals at the appointed hour.

52. The attendants on the sick in the infirmary shall relieve each other during the night, and shall be responsible for the proper nursing and care of the patients in their charge.

53. None of the food, stimulants, or clothing shall be appropriated by an attendant.

54. The attendants shall not bring any intoxicating liquor, opium, bhang, or other similar drug, into the Leprosy Hospital, nor carry out of the Leprosy Hospital any portion of the diets or extras.

55. They shall not accept any gratuity or loan of money from the inmates under any circumstances whatever.

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KITCHEN STAFF

56. The head cook, in addition to his duty in connection with the cooking and distributing of the food, shall have the custody of all kitchen utensils, which and the kitchen should be kept thoroughly clean. He shall not give any raw provisions to the inmates from the kitchen, nor allow them to remove the cooked diets.

THE INMATES

57. The inmates of the Leprosy Hospital must always conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, and shall conform themselves to the directions of the superintendent and his assistant and the rules of the hospital.

58. They shall wash and keep themselves clean, be respectful to the superintendent and officers, and shall not quarrel nor use any improper, abusive, or obscene language. They shall not disobey the rules of the hospital.

59. They shall not waste nor damage any articles belonging to the hospital, nor spit on the floors of the wards and verandahs, nor commit nuisance in the drains or vicinity of the wards.

60. They shall not store their personal belongings under the beds or place them under their pillows and mats, but in boxes or other places provided by the superintendent.

61. They shall not gamble or sell or exchange any portion of their diet.

62. They shall not smoke in the wards, nor enter the kitchen or the dispensary.

63. They shall not rear fowls, &c., or keep dogs in the Leprosy Hospital.

64. Male inmates shall not enter the female wards, nor female inmates the male wards, except by permission of the superintendent.

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65. If the leper is in a fit state, the medical superintendent may permit him to leave the Leprosy Hospital in case of emergency, as for visiting a sick or dying relative. But in every other case, no leper shall leave the Leprosy Hospital without the permission in writing of the Director of Health Services or in his absence, of the Deputy Director of Health Services.

66. All inmates not disabled by disease shall engage in such outdoor or indoor exercise as may be found for them by the superintendent.

67. A work book shall be kept, and the names entered of the inmates engaged in such exercise for the inspection of the official visitors to the Leprosy Hospital.

68. The ministration of religion, according to individual belief, shall be accorded to the inmates, subject to the written permission of the Director of Health Services or his Deputy.

69. Separate rooms shall be provided for inmates able to pay, and a special cook employed to cook their food.

70. If a person detained under section 4 of the Lepers Ordinance applies for personal attendants, they shall be allowed at his expense and subject to the regulations of this Leprosy Hospital.

71. Relatives and friends shall be allowed to visit the sick or dying with the permission of the medical superintendent.

72. All ministers of religion shall have access to the inmates at all times with the permission of the medical superintendent.

73. The catechist employed by "The Mission to Lepers" shall be allowed free access to the inmates who require his ministration, and to hold daily service at the Protestant Chapel.

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74. All religious ceremonies shall be allowed the inmates, by permission of the Director of Health Services at the Roman Catholic Chapel and Buddhist Pansala, according to the observances of their religion.

75. Inmates shall be allowed daily recreation in the Leprosy Hospital grounds after work at the hours fixed by the medical superintendent.

76. Medical comforts or any other assistance provided by their friends may be allowed to the inmates, subject to the inspection and sanction of the medical superintendent.

77. Inmates shall also receive from Government as at present, two handkerchiefs each annually and a Christmas gratuity of 50 cents.

78. Each inmate shall be allowed betel and tobacco or cigars to the value of ¾ cent daily from the "Garden fund" and the Government contribution made for the purpose.

79. Teachers selected from the inmates by themselves, and approved by the medical superintendent, shall be allowed to instruct the young male and female inmates.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY

80. The officer empowered to hear and determine complaints of offences punishable under sections 10 and 13 of the Lepers Ordinance shall hold court within the precincts of the Leprosy Hospital at any time between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

81. A person found guilty of any such offence and sentenced to imprisonment may be confined in a cell or separate room provided for the purpose in the Leprosy Hospital.

82. If a prisoner is refractory, he may be served with refractory diet, viz., 12 oz. bread or 2 oz. rice with ½ oz. salt.

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APPENDIX A

(Regulation 38)

SCALE OF EUROPEAN DIETS, LEPROSY HOSPITAL, HENDALA

I.—ORDINARY DIET

Articles	Amount Per Diem.	Alternatives	Amount per Diem
Bread ..	.. 12 oz.	To Beef—	
Beef ..	.. 16 ,,	Mutton ..	.. 8 oz.
Sugar• brown ..	.. 1 ,,	Eggs ..	.. 6
Coffee ..	.. ½ ,,	Fresh fish ..	.. 12 oz.
Vegetables ..	.. 16 ,,	Chicken ..	.. 6 ,,
Rice ..	.. 12 ,,	To Vegetables—	
Eggs ..	.. 2	Potatoes or dhall	.. 8 ,,
Milk ..	.. 5 oz.	To Eggs—	
Salt and curry stuffs	A sufficiency	Milk ..	.. 5 oz
Coconuts ..		To Coffee—	
Limes & green chillies		Tea ..	.. ½ ,,
Firewood ..	.. 4 lb.	To Sugar, brown—	
		Sugar, white	.. ½ ,,

II.—HALF ORDINARY DIET

Bread ..	.. 8 oz.	To Beef—	
Beef ..	.. 8 ,,	Mutton ..	.. 4 oz
Sugar, brown ..	.. 1 ,,	Eggs ..	.. 3
Coffee ..	.. ½ ,,	Fresh fish ..	.. 6 oz
Vegetables ..	.. 8 ,,	To Coffee—	
Rice ..	.. 6 ,,	Tea ..	.. ½ ,,
Egg ..	.. 1	To Vegetables—	
Milk ..	.. 5 oz.	Potatoes or dhall	.. 4 ,,
Salt and curry stuffs	A sufficiency	To Sugar, brown—	
Coconuts ..		Sugar, white ..	.. ½ ,,
Limes & green chillies			
Firewood ..	.. 2 lb.		

III.—LOW DIET

Bread ..	.. 8 oz.	To Bread—	
Milk ..	.. 8 ,,	Rusk ..	.. 4 oz.
Sugar, brown ..	.. 3 ,,	To Sugar, brown—	
Coffee ..	.. ½ ,,	Sugar, white ..	.. 2 ,,
Salt ..	A sufficiency	To Coffee—	
Sago ..	.. 4 oz.	Tea ..	.. ½ ,,
Firewood ..	.. 4 lb.	To Sago—	
		Arrowroot ..	.. 3 ,,
		Rice ..	.. 8 ,,

IV—HALF LOW DIET

Bread ..	.. 4 oz.	To Sugar, brown—	
Milk ..	.. 8 ,,	Sugar, white ..	.. 2 oz.
Sugar, brown ..	.. 3 ,,	To Coffee—	
Coffee ..	.. ½ ,,	Tea ..	.. ½ oz.
Salt ..	A sufficiency	To Sago—	
Sago ..	.. 3 oz.	Arrowroot ..	.. 2 ,,
Firewood ..	.. 2 lb.		

V—SPECIAL DIET

Special diet to be specially ordered by the medical superintendent.

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SCALE OF NATIVE DIETS, LEPROSY HOSPITAL HENDALA

I.—ORDINARY DIET

Articles	Amount per Diem	Alternatives	Amount per Diem
Bread ..	.. 4 oz.	To Bread—	
Beef ..	.. 12 ,,	Appas ..	.. 3
Sugar, Brown ..	.. ⅝ ,,	To Beef—	
Coffee ..	.. ½ ,,	Mutton ..	.. 6 oz.
Vegetables ..	.. 8 ,,	Eggs ..	.. 4
Rice ..	.. 20 ,,	Fish, fresh, dry or salted	.. 8 oz.
Salt and curry stuffs	A sufficiency	Chicken ..	.. 6 ,,
Coconuts		Vegetables ..	.. 16 ,,
Limes and green chillies		Potatoes ..	.. 12 ,,
Firewood ..	.. 4 lb.	Dhall or mun-eta	.. 8 ,,
		To Vegetables—	
		Potatoes or dhall	.. 4 ,,
		To Coffee—	
		Tea ..	.. ½ ,,
		To 10 oz. Rice—	
		Bread ..	.. 8 ,,
		Milk ..	.. 5 ,,
		To Sugar, brown—	
		Sugar, white	.. ½ ,,

II.—HALF ORDINARY DIET

Bread ..	.. 4 oz.	To Bread—	
Beef ..	.. 6 ,,	Appas ..	.. 3
Sugar, brown ..	.. ⅝ ,,	To Beef—	
Coffee ..	.. ½ ,,	Eggs ..	.. 2
Vegetables ..	.. 4 ,,	Fish, fresh, dry or salted	.. 4⅜ oz.
Rice ..	.. 10 ,,	Vegetables ..	.. 3 ,,
Salt and curry stuffs	A sufficiency	Potatoes ..	.. 6 ,,
Coconuts ..		Dhall ..	.. 4 ,,
Lime and green chillies		To Coffee—	
Firewood ..	.. 2 lb.	Tea ..	.. ½ ,,
		To Vegetables—	
		Dhall or potatoes	.. 2 ,,

III.—LOW DIET

Sago ..	.. 4 oz.	To Sago—	
Sugar, brown ..	.. 2½ ,,	Arrowroot ..	.. 3 oz.
Coffee ..	.. ⅓ ,,	Rice ..	.. 8 ,,
Bread ..	.. 8 ,,	To Sugar, brown—	
Milk ..	.. 6 ,,	Sugar, white ..	.. 1½ ,,
Salt ..	A Sufficiency	To Coffee—	
Firewood ..	.. 4 lb.	Tea ..	.. ¼ ,,
		To Bread—	
		Rusks ..	.. 4 ,,

IV.—HALF LOW DIET

Sago ..	.. 2 oz.	To Sago—	
Sugar, brown ..	.. 2½ ,,	Arrowroot ..	.. 1½ oz.
Coffee ..	.. ⅓ ,	To Sugar, brown—	
Bread ..	.. 4 ,,	Sugar, white ..	.. 1½ ,,
Milk ..	.. 6 ,	To Coffee—	
Salt ..	A Sufficiency	Tea ..	.. ¼ ,,
Firewood ..	.. 2 lb.		

V.—SPECIAL DIET

Special diet to be Specially ordered by the medical superintendent.

Ghee 1 lb. for 33 diets when dhall is used for vegetarians.

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NOTIFICATION

The inspection and examination of the alleged lepers under section 7 of the Lepers Ordinance may be held by two medical practitioners, one of whom shall be the Director of Health Services or a medical officer appointed by the Minister as provided by section 8 who shall report to the Minister the result of their observations, certifying, if such be their opinion, that the person examined is actually suffering from the disease of leprosy. [6209/4-10-1907.] [9848/31-3-1948.]

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CHAPTER 229

VACCINATION

THE VACCINATION ORDINANCE

SECTION 14

REGULATIONS

[6588/31-10-1913.]

1. It shall be the duty of every police officer or headman, on receiving notice in writing from the Director of Health Services, superintendent of vaccination, Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent, inspector of vaccination, or from any Government medical officer or vaccinator, of the appointment of a place within his village or division for the performance of vaccination, and of the time when the officer appointed to vaccinate will attend at such place, to notify the same to the residents of his village or division.

2. The police officer or headman of a village or division where a vaccine station has been established shall attend the vaccine station at the appointed hour on the day vaccination is carried on at such station ; should he be unable to do so, he shall send a competent substitute.

3. On the occurrence of smallpox in any division or village where a vaccine station has not been formerly established, the police officer or the headman of such division or village, or the headman of the district (Mudaliyar, Ratemahatmaya, Muhandiram, Korala, or Arachchila) shall, on the application of the superintendent of vaccination, inspector of vaccination, any Government medical officer, or the vaccinator of the district, render all assistance in his power for vaccinating the people in the infected locality.

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4. In principal towns where police sergeants or police constables are detached to aid and assist in carrying on vaccination, it shall be their duty to intimate to the residents of the streets or divisions set apart for them that vaccination will be carried on on such dates, places, and times as laid down in the programme ; and they shall endeavour, to the best of their ability, to secure the attendance at the vaccine station of all persons to be vaccinated. If the vaccination is fixed to take place at a police station, the officer in charge shall, to the best of his ability, accommodate for the time being the people assembled for vaccination and the vaccinating officer.

5. It shall be the duty of every police officer or headman, on receiving written notice from the superintendent of vaccination, inspector of vaccination, any Government medical officer, or vaccinator, to prepare and furnish a list of the residents in his village or division, giving name, age, and sex, whenever such list shall be deemed necessary by such superintendent, inspector, medical officer, or vaccinator, in lieu of the list of the unvaccinated only.

6. Every police officer or headman neglecting or refusing to carry out the above regulations shall be punishable under the 15th and 17th clauses of the Ordinance.

7. It shall be the duty of a vaccinating officer, if he sees fit to do so, to take from the vesicle or vesicles of a child lymph for the performance of other vaccinations, and every parent or guardian who refuses to allow such officer to do so shall be hindering or obstructing such officer in the discharge of his duty.

8. Should any adult be called upon to produce for the inspection of the superintendent of vaccination, inspector of vaccination, Government medical officer, or a vaccinating officer duly appointed, any certificate in his possession granted under the Vaccination Ordinance, or, in the case of a parent or guardian the certificate of a child so granted, the same shall be produced forthwith. In the event of such a certificate

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not forthcoming, it shall be lawful for any of the above officers to examine the vaccine marks on the arms of such adult or child. Any person who refuses to allow such officer to do so shall be hindering or obstructing such officer in the discharge of his duty.

9. Should any householder be called upon by the superintendent of vaccination, assistant superintendent of vaccination, inspector of vaccination, government medical officer, or a vaccinating officer to furnish a schedule as per form subjoined, such householder, on the receipt of the form, shall, within such reasonable time as may therein be specified, give correctly every information threin required by filling up the form :—

To ———, Householder of No. ——, ——— street.

Take notice that by virtue of the regulations framed under section 14 of the Vaccination Ordinance, and published in the Gazette of ———, you are hereby required to fill in and complete the subjoined table of information, and furnish it to me within ——— hours hereof (*time and date*), in failure of which you will be prosecuted.

———,
Vaccinator.

Number of Inmates.	Names of Inmates	Age		Sex	Whether bearing Successful Marks of Vaccination or not	Names of Parents or Guardians	Inmates who are neither Children nor Wards of the undersigned are to be marked " Others " in this Column opposite each name
		Years	Months				

Signature : ———

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CHAPTER 230

NUISANCES

THE NUISANCES ORDINANCE

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CEMETERIES AND BURIAL GROUNDS

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MUNICIPAL DAIRIES AND LAUNDRIES

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CHAPTER 235

CUSTOMS

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE

SECTION 6

NOTIFICATION

HOURS OF GENERAL ATTENDANCE OF OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS

[10,325/30-11-1951.]

It is hereby notified that, with the sanction of the Minister of Finance,—

(*a*) the hours specified in the Schedule hereto have been appointed under section 6 of the Customs Ordinance as the hours of general attendance of the officers of customs at their proper offices and places of employment, and

(*b*) the notification relating to such hours published in Gazette No. 9,911 of October 8, 1948, is hereby cancelled.

SCHEDULE

PART I—COLOMBO

1. Officers shall attend the custom-house for the transaction of business with the public at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

2. (*a*) Officers appointed to warehouses for supervising the landing, stacking, receiving or shipping of cargo, shall attend at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	7.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Provided that warehouses shall not be opened for any purpose till 8 a.m. unless the landing company requiring the use of the warehouses between 7.30 a.m. and 8 a.m. has given notice on the previous day of such use.

(*b*) Officers appointed to warehouses for supervising the delivery of cargo shall attend at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	7.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Provided that warehouses shall not be opened for any purpose till 8 a.m. unless the landing company requiring the use of the warehouses between 7.30 a.m. and 8 a.m. has given notice on the previous day of such use.

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(*c*) Officers appointed to the Indian Goods Shed, Maradana, shall attend at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	7.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Provided that the Goods Shed shall not be opened for customs purposes until 8 a.m. unless the General Manager of Railways has, by previous notice required its earlier opening between 7.30 a.m. and 8 a.m. on any day.

(*d*) Officers appointed to the Parcel Post Depot at Duke Street, shall attend at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	9. a.m. to 12 noon and 12.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Provided that—

(i) parcels and packets shall not be delivered to the public except at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	9 a.m. to 12 noon and 12.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and

(ii) parcels and packets shall not be delivered to the public on customs holidays and on Postal holidays, which are not customs holidays.

3. Officers appointed to the baggage office at the Passenger Jetty shall attend from 6 a.m. to midnight for dealing with passengers' baggage.

4. Officers appointed to supervise the discharge and delivery of petroleum in bulk shall attend at the followng hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	7.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

5. Officers appointed to supervise the shipment of coconut oil in bulk shall attend at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	7.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Provided that shipping of coconut oil shall not commence till 8 a.m. unless the Oil Facilities Officer intending to ship oil between 7.30 a.m. and 8 a.m. has given notice on the previous day of his intention.

Part II—Trincomalee

1. Officers shall attend the custom house for the transaction of business with the public at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

2. In respect of cargo from ships moored at the jetty in China Bay, officers appointed to warehouses for supervising the landing, stacking, receiving, shipping or delivery of cargo shall attend at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	7.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Provided that warehouses shall not be opened till 8 a.m. unless the landing company requiring the use of the warehouses between 7.30 a.m. and 8 a.m. has given notice on the previous day of such use.

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3. In respect of cargo from ships not moored at China Bay, officers appointed to warehouses for supervising the landing, delivery, stacking, receiving or shipping of cargo shall attend at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	7.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Provided that warehouses shall not be opened for any purpose till 8 a.m. unless the landing company requiring the use of the warehouses between 7.30 a.m. and 8 a.m. has given notice on the previous day of such use.

4. Officers appointed to supervise the discharge and delivery of petroleum in bulk shall attend at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	7.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

PART III—PORTS OTHER THAN COLOMBO AND TRINCOMALEE

1. Officers shall attend the custom-house for the transaction of business with the public at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

2. Officers appointed to warehouses for supervising the landing, delivery, stacking, receiving or shipping of cargo shall attend at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	7.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Provided that warehouses shall not be opened for any purpose till 8 a.m. unless the landing company requring the use of the warehouses between 7.30 a.m. and 8 a.m. has given notice on the previous day of such use.

PART IV—CUSTOMS AERODROMES

1. Officers appointed to the customs examination station at any customs aerodrome for the customs examination of aircraft and the examination of passengers' baggage for the purposes of customs shall attend at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	7.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

2. At Colombo, officers shall attend the baggage office at the Passenger Jetty for delivery of goods, other than passengers' baggage, brought by air, at the following hours :—

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays ..	9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Provided that goods urgently required shall be delivered at any customs aerodrome outside the hours of general attendance subject to the fulfilment of all customs regulations.

PART V—INTERPRETATION

In this Schedule, "customs holidays" means such of the public holidays as are applicable to the Customs Department by reason of regulations, made from time to time under section 5 of the Holidays Ordinance, excluding the Customs Department from the operation, in part, of that Ordinance.

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SECTIONS 10 AND 12

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SECTION 11 (9)

ORDER

[10,304/5-10-1951.]

1. Where any deposit is made under section 11 of the Customs Ordinance, each complete sum of Rs. 1,000 which remains in deposit for any week commencing Monday shall bear simple interest of 10 cents for that week.

2. Any interest due under paragraph 1 shall, from time to time, be credited to the account of the person by whom the deposit was made and shall for the purposes of subsections (5), (10) and (11) of section 11 of the Customs Ordinance be deemed to form part of the deposit.

SECTION 11 (12)

REGULATIONS

[10,302/29-9-1951.]

In relation to contracts for the exportation of tea the term of six months specified in subsection (3) of section 11 of the Customs Ordinance is hereby reduced to three months ; and the provisions of the aforesaid section 11 shall have effect accordingly in relation to such contracts.

[10,329/8-12-1951.]

In relation to contracts for the exportation of copra, coconut oil, desiccated coconut and fresh coconuts, the term of six months specified in subsection (3) of section 11 of the Customs Ordinance is hereby reduced to three months ; and the provisions of the aforesaid section 11 shall have effect accordingly in relation to such contracts.

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SECTION 15

NOTIFICATION

[9958/18-3-1949.]

It is hereby notified that by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 15 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), the Minister of Finance has been pleased to—

(1) direct that warehouse rents shall be charged, demanded and received under that section at the rates fixed by him and set out in the Schedule hereto, increased in every case by 61 *per centum*, and under the regulations prescribed by him and set out in that Schedule ; [10,318/9-11-1951.]

(2) rescind the notification under section 15 of the Ordinance published in Gazette No. 8,269 of January 29, 1937, as amended by any subsequent notification.

SCHEDULE

[10,024/30-9-1949.]

WAREHOUSE RENT

IMPORT WAREHOUSE RENT

1. (1) The following shall be the rates of Import Warehouse Rents—

Description of Goods		Rates Rs. c.
Bags containing chillies—		
(*a*) where the gross weight does not exceed 1 cwt. ..	each	0.5
(*b*) where the gross weight exceeds 1 cwt. but does not exceed 2 cwt.	each	0 7½
(*c*) where the gross weight exceeds 2 cwt., the rates set out in (*b*) above shall be increased for each additional cwt., or outstanding fraction of a cwt. by		0 2½
Bags containing rice, other grain, sugar, flour, fish, vegetables or containing articles not elsewhere specified—		
(*a*) when the gross weight does not exceed 2 cwt. ..	each	0 5
(*b*) when the gross weight exceeds 2 cwt., but does not exceed 3 cwt.	each	0 7½
(*c*) when the gross weight exceeds 3 cwt., the rates set out in (*b*) above shall be increased for each additional cwt. or outstanding fraction of a cwt. by		0 2½
Bags, baskets or pockets containing potatoes, onions, or sweetmeats—		
(*a*) if on the average five such packages weigh 3 cwt. or under, then five such packages shall be reckoned as one package and shall be charged the rate specified above for one bag of the equivalent weight.		

[10,230/31-3-1951.]

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Description of Goods		Rates Rs. c.
(*b*) if on the average five such packages weigh more than 3 cwt., then each such package shall be charged at the rate specified above for one bag of the equivalent weight.		
Bales of rubber—		
(*a*) when the nett weight does not exceed 200 lb. ..	each	0 8½
(*b*) when the nett weight exceeds 200 lb. the rates set out in (*a*) above shall be increased for every additional 20 lb. or outstanding fraction thereof by		0 1½
Bales, boxes, cases, crates or packages not otherwise described (including skeleton crates, cylinders for gases or liquids under pressure and drums or cylindrical reels of wire or cable, coir fibre in pressed bales and bundles of galvanized buckets, cast-iron pans and sanitary ware, which admit of measurement)— [10,230/31-3-1951.]		
(*a*) when the measurements do not exceed 5 cubic feet	each	0 7
(*b*) when the measurements exceed 5 cubic feet, but do not exceed 10 cubic feet ..	each	0 14
(*c*) when the measurements exceed 10 cubic feet, but do not exceed 15 cubic feet ..	each	0 21
(*d*) when the measurements exceed 15 cubic feet, the rates set out in (*c*) above shall be increased for every additional 5 cubic feet or outstanding fraction thereof by		0 7
Casks, barrels, kegs or drums containing solids—		
(*a*) when the gross weight does not exceed 1½ cwt. ..	each	0 14
(*b*) when the gross weight exceeds 1½ cwt., but does not exceed 4 cwt.		0 28
(*c*) when the gross weight exceeds 4 cwt., but does not exceed 6 cwt.		0 42
(*d*) when the gross weight exceeds 6 cwt., but does not exceed 7 cwt.		0 56
(*e*) when the gross weight exceeds 7 cwt., the rates set out in (*d*) above shall be increased for each additional cwt., or outstanding fraction of a cwt. by		0 14
Casks, barrels, kegs, drums or cans, containing liquid—		
(*a*) when the capacity does not exceed 5 gallons ..	each	0 7
(*b*) when the capacity exceeds 5 gallons, but does not exceed 9 gallons		0 14
(*c*) when the capacity exceeds 9 gallons, but does not exceed 18 gallons		0 21
(*d*) when the capacity exceeds 18 gallons, but does not exceed 36 gallons		0 42
(*e*) when the capacity exceeds 36 gallons, but does not exceed 54 gallons		0 56
(*f*) when the capacity exceeds 54 gallons, but does not exceed 81 gallons		0 98
(*g*) when the capacity exceeds 81 gallons, but does not exceed 108 gallons		1 40
(*h*) when the capacity exceeds 108 gallons, the rates set out in (*g*) above shall be increased for every additional 20 gallons or outstanding fraction thereof by		0 14

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Description of Goods		Rates Rs. c.
Casks, barrels, kegs, or drums, which are empty, shall be charged half the rates specified above for those containing liquid		
Bundles of staves	each	0 14
Coir fibre, yarn, and rope in ballots or bundles ..	per cwt.	0 7
Heavy goods (*e.g.* metal wrought, or unwrought, tiles, wire) loose or in coils or bundles but not including wire in drums or reels and bundles of galvanized buckets, cast-iron pans and sanitary ware, which admit of measurement	per ton	0 70
Timber, loose or in bundles, for every 10 cubic feet ..		0 14
Manure	per ton	0 70
Coal or coke or coal and coke mixed unless landed at the coal grounds	per ton	0 35
Motor cars, carts, carriages or rickshaws, which are not packed	each	3 50
Cycles, motor cycles, or sidecars for motor cycles which are not packed	each	1 40
Animals or birds not carried in crates or cages—		
Elephants, horses and ponies	each	7 00
Asses, donkeys, and mules	each	1 40
Turtles, poultry and other birds and small animals..	each	0 14
Sheep and goats	each	0 28
Cattle and calves and other animals ..	each	1 40
Animals or birds, in crates, cages or boxes shall be charged the rates quoted above for boxes, crates and packages not elsewhere described		
Goods not specified above which are of a like size and weight to any of the goods specified above shall be charged according to the rates specified above for the latter.		
All other goods not specified above	per ton	0 70

(2) On payment of the above rates goods shall be allowed to remain at the wharf for three clear days, exclusive of Sundays and customs holidays. This period shall be known as the period of first rent and the rate applicable thereto as first rent. Thereafter, double the above rates shall be charged for each succeeding day including Sundays and customs holidays, and day of removal or shipment, or for any period less than a day.

(3) The liability to single and double warehouse rent extends to all coastwise goods, whether of foreign origin or of local production or manufacture : Provided that rent shall not be payable on goods carried only on a coastwise permit between out-bays at which there is no customs-house and the ports to which the out-bays belong, or on goods shipped on boat notes from Kayts to Jaffna or from Jaffna to Kayts. The islands adjoining and forming part of the Northern Province shall be deemed for this purpose to be out-bays of the ports of Jaffna and Kayts.

(4) It shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs, in his discretion, to waive any warehouse rent chargeable in respect of any goods for any period during which there has been a delay in clearing such goods, if in his opinion, such delay— [10,854/28-10-1955.]

(*a*) was due to the goods or the documents relating thereto being detained for customs purposes, or

(*b*) was due to unforeseen circumstances which were beyond the control of the importer and which affected the normal working of the port.

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EXEMPTIONS—IMPORTED GOODS

[10,854/28-10-1955.]

(5) At ports, other than Colombo, chanks shall be exempt from warehouse rent and coral stones shall be exempt from double rent.

The following goods shall be exempt from first rent :—

Government cargo, coal and coke landed at the Coal Grounds, military baggage, dhobies' bundles, kerosene oil in bulk, liquid fuel in bulk, export cargo shut out and relanded, and all goods which at the time of importation are exempt from duty under sections 19 and 20 and 21 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235).

RESHIPMENT WAREHOUSE RENT

2. (1) The following shall be the rates of Reshipment Warehouse Rent :—

		Rs.	c.
Kerosene oil in bulk	per 1,000 gallons	5	0
Coal or coke or coal and coke mixed ..	per ton	0	25
Motor cars, carts, carriages and rickshaws, not packed..	each	2	50
Cycles, motor cycles and sidecars for motor cycles, not packed	each	1	0
Animals or birds not carried in crates or cages—			
Elephants, horses and ponies	each	5	0
Asses, donkeys and mules	each	1	0
Turtles, poultry and other birds and small animals..	each	0	10
Sheep and goats	each	0	20
Cattle and calves, and other animals ..	each	1	0
Animals, including birds, in crates, cages and boxes shall be charged the rates quoted above for boxes, crates and packages not elsewhere described			
All other goods, for each ton or for any quantity less than a ton	each	0	50

Note.—In the case of goods charged by the ton, the basis of calculation of the ton may be either weight or measurement as notified from time to time by the Principal Collector of Customs.

(2) (*a*) Coastwise goods brought for reshipment to a foreign port, and goods brought from a foreign port for reshipment coastwise, shall be free of warehouse rent if reshipped within three clear days exclusive of Sundays and Customs holidays.

(*b*) Goods brought from a foreign port for reshipment to a foreign port shall be free of warehouse rent if reshipped within 30 clear days inclusive of Sundays and customs holidays.

(3) Goods intended for reshipment, which are deposited in or removed to a reshipment warehouse but are not reshipped within the period specified in paragraph (2) of this regulation shall in respect of that period be liable to rent at the rates prescribed in regulation 1, and thereafter shall be liable to rent at the same rates for each complete period not exceeding five days (including Sundays and customs holiday).

(4) Goods intended for reshipment which remain in an import warehouse beyond the period specified in paragraph (2) of this regulation shall be liable to rent at the rates of import warehouse rents prescribed above, until they are removed to a reshipment warehouse or unless special permission is granted by the Principal Collector of Customs for such goods to remain in the import warehouse, and where such

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permission has been obtained such goods shall be liable to rent at the rates mentioned in paragraph (3) of this regulation. Unless in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs there has been unreasonable delay in removal, the date set out in the application for permission to remove such goods to the reshipment warehouse as that upon which it is desired to remove such goods to a reshipment warehouse shall be taken as the date of actual removal.

(5) Goods intended for reshipment and deposited in a reshipment warehouse shall, if they are not actually reshipped abroad or coastwise, but are cleared for home consumption at the port at which they were so deposited, be liable to the same rent as imported goods, and such rent shall be payable from the date of landing of the goods.

(6) Coastwise goods which are brought for transhipment or reshipment, and do not come within the category of goods mentioned in paragraph (2) of this regulation, shall, if they are landed, pay rent at the rates of import warehouse rent prescribed above, and, if they are transhipped without being landed shall not be liable to the payment of rent.

(7) If opium intended for reshipment is deposited in the Strong Room and not reshipped on the day on which it is so deposited, any reshipment warehouse rent payable shall be deemed to be included in the consolidated rate of fifteen cents per package which shall be charged for each day (including the day of landing or deposit, day of removal, Sundays and customs holidays) during which it remains in the Strong Room any period less than a day being reckoned as a complete day for this purpose.

Bonded Warehouse Rent

3. In respect of goods lodged in a bonded warehouse rent shall be payable for each week or for any period less than a week (including day of deposit, day of removal, Sundays and customs holidays) at the rates herein before prescribed for import warehouses.

Export Warehouse Rent

4. (1) The following shall be the rates of Export Warehouse Rent :—

Description of Goods		Rate Rs. c.	
Bags of cinnamon or bales or ballots—			[10,230/31-3-1951.]
(*a*) where the nett weight of a bag does not exceed 100 lb., or the measurements of a bale or ballot do not exceed 5 cubic feet ..	each	03	
(*b*) where the nett weight exceeds 100 lb. but does not exceed 200 lb., or the measurements of a bale or ballot exceed 5 cubic feet but do not exceed 10 cubic feet	each	06	
(*c*) where the nett weight of a bag exceeds 200 lb. or the measurements of a bale or ballot exceed 10 cubic feet, the rates set out above shall be increased for every additional 100 lb. or outstanding fraction thereof, or every additional 5 cubic feet or outstanding fraction thereof, as the case may be, by ..	each	03	
Coconut in bags or loose, for every unit of 100 nuts for any number less than 100		0 05	
Tea packed in boxes or chests, for every 100 lb. or part thereof of the net weight of the tea ..		0 08½	[10,870/16-12-1955.]
Plumbago	per barrel	09	

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Description of Goods		Rate
		Rs. c.
Bales, boxes or chests of rubber or desiccated coconuts :—		
(*a*) when the nett weight does not exceed 200 lb. ..	each	0 07½
(*b*) when the nett weight exceeds 200 lb. the rates set out in (*a*) above shall be increased for every additional 20 lb. or outstanding fraction thereof, by		0 01
Casks, barrels, kegs or drums, containing coconut oil or citronella oil :—		
(*a*) when the gross weight does not exceed 1½ cwt. ..	each	0 12½
(*b*) when the gross weight exceeds 1½ cwt., but does not exceed 4 cwt.	,,	0 25
(*c*) when the gross weight exceeds 4 cwt., but does not exceed 6 cwt.	,,	0 37½
(*d*) when the gross weight exceeds 6 cwt., but does not exceed 7 cwt.	,,	0 50
(*e*) when the gross weight exceeds 7 cwt., the rates set out in (*d*) above shall be increased for each additional cwt. or outstanding fraction of a cwt. by		0 12½
Other casks, barrels, kegs, cans or drums, full or empty at the respective rates of import warehouse rent.		
Robbins of poonac	each	0 6½
On all articles not specified above export warehouse rent shall be at the same rate as the import warehouse rent.		

(2) All goods brought for shipment shall be allowed three clear days free of rent after which they shall become liable to the payment of the above rates for each day or for any period less than a day, including Sundays and customs holidays and day of removal.

Explanation.—Sundays and customs holidays are not included in the three clear days free of rent, unless the vessels taking the cargo work on such days on special application.

(3) All goods laden for shipment, and not shipped but relanded, shall be allowed to remain in the warehouse free of rent for three days from the day on which the goods were shut out, such three days being inclusive of the day on which the goods were shut out, the day of removal or reshipment and Sundays and customs holidays. After this period of three days they shall be liable to payment of the above rates for each day or any period less than a day, including Sundays, customs holidays and the day of removal or reshipment.

(4) Goods brought for shipment but removed without being laden for shipment shall be liable to rent from the time at which they are brought to the wharf, unless they are returned on the same day.

(5) Goods shall not be regarded as laden for shipment until the boat note has been registered at the export office.

EXEMPTION OF PASSENGERS BAGGAGE FROM WAREHOUSE RENT

[10,024/30-9-1949.]

5. Packages of passengers' baggage containing dutiable or non-duitable goods shall, unless they are landed or shipped as cargo, be free of warehouse rent if they are removed on the day of landing or shipped on the day of deposit, as the case may be. Any such package which is not so removed or shipped, or any such package otherwise deposited in a warehouse or at the baggage office, shall be liable to warehouse rent at the rate of 15 cents (without the surcharge of 60 *per centum*) for each day (including the day of landing or deposit, day of removal, Sundays and customs holidays) during which it remains in a warehouse or the baggage office, as the case may be, any period of less than a day being reckoned as a complete day for this purpose.

CUBIC CONTENES OF ARTICLES

[10,024/30-9-1949.]

6. The cubic content of articles charged by measurement shall be reckoned according to Goodfellow's Case Cube Measurement Reckoner or similar book approved by the Principal Collector of Customs.

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CHARGES IN LIEU OF HARBOUR DUES AND WAREHOUSE RENT ON PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE

Packages of passengers' baggage containing dutiable or non-dutiable goods removed on the day of landing or shipped on the day of deposit shall be free of rent and dues unless they are landed or shipped as cargo. All packages not so removed or shipped and all packages otherwise deposited at the baggage office shall be liable to a charge of 15 cents a package for each day or for any period less than a day, including the day of landing or deposit, day of removal, Sundays and customs holidays.

Note.—Cubic content of articles charged by measurement is reckoned according to Goodfellow's Case Cube Measurement Reckoner or similar book approved by the Principal Collector of Customs.

It is hereby notified that by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 15 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), the Governor has— [9351/1-1-1945.]

(1) rescinded, with effect from January 1, 1945, the notification relating to warehouse rents, published in Gazette No. 8,630 of July 5, 1940 ; and

(2) directed that, with effect from January 1, 1945, in the case of all warehouse rents, other than reshipment rents, the rates for the time being leviable and payable under either of the notifications relating thereto published in Gazette No. 8,269 of January 29, 1937, and No. 9,335 of November 24, 1944, shall be increased by 25 *per centum*.

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[10,693/16-7-1954.]

Warehouse Rent on Airfreight

It is hereby notified that by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 15 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), the Minister of Finance has directed that on and after the day succeeding that on which this Notification is published in the Gazette, warehouse rent on goods imported or exported as airfreight shall, notwithstanding anything in the Notification made under that section and published in Gazette No. 9,958 of March 18, 1949, be charged, demanded and received under that section at the rates fixed by him and set out in the Schedule hereto and under the regulation prescribed by him and set out in that Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Warehouse Rent on Airfreight

1. The following shall be the rates of warehouse rent on goods imported or exported as airfreight :—

Packages containing goods of any description, where the gross weight of a package—

(*a*) does not exceed 44 lb. ..	20 cents per day per package.
(*b*) exceeds 44 lb. but does not exceed 88 lb. ..	40 cents per day per package.
(*c*) exceeds 88 lb. but does not exceed 132 lb. ..	60 cents per day per package.
(*d*) exceeds 132 lb. ..	20 cents per day per package in respect of each additional unit of 44 lb. or any outstanding part thereof.

2. No rent shall be charged, demanded and received in respect of packages landed and lying in the warehouse for a period of three clear days exclusive of Sundays and customs holidays. Thereafter the above rates shall be charged in respect of each day or part thereof, including Sundays and customs holidays and the day of removal or shipment.

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SECTION 17

NOTIFICATIONS

[10,612/13-11-1953.]

It is hereby notified for general information that the Minister of Finance has, under section 17 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235)—

(1) directed that duties of Customs, as well as all penalties for forfeitures incurred under that Ordinance shall be paid—

(*a*) in currency notes or coins which are legal tender in Ceylon ; or

(*b*) by tender of a bank receipt showing that the amount has been deposited to the credit of the Principal Collector of Customs ; or

(*c*) by cheque drawn on a commercial bank with which the Government of Ceylon maintains a current account—

(i) if the cheque has been noted for payment by the bank ; or

(ii) if the Principal Collector of Customs holds an adequate guarantee from the commercial bank for the acceptance of the drawer's cheques ; or

(*d*) by cheque drawn on any commercial bank, if the Principal Collector of Customs holds a fixed deposit (specially made in this behalf by the drawer and on which any interest earned shall accrue to him) :

Provided that the total value of the cheque so drawn and all other cheques already presented by the drawer and remaining unrealized does not exceed the total amount of the sum in deposit ; or

(*e*) by cheque drawn on any commercial bank operating in Ceylon with which the Government of Ceylon does not maintain a current account—

(i) if the cheque has been noted for payment by the commercial bank, or

(ii) if a clearing house voucher drawn by the commercial bank is issued in respect of the cheque ; or

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(*f*) by transfer of the due amount from a deposit account with the Principal Collector of Customs for the purpose of the transfer of such amounts ; and

(2) cancelled the notification under section 17 of the Customs Ordinance published in Gazette No. 10,063 of January 13, 1950.

[10,940/8-6-1956.]

It is hereby notified that by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 17 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), the Minister of Finance has directed that, with effect from June 8, 1956—

(*a*) all duties of customs, as well as penalties and forfeitures incurred under that Ordinance, shall be paid and received at the rates of exchange set out in the Schedule hereto ; and

(*b*) the notification relating to the rates of exchange published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 10,868 of December 10, 1955, is hereby cancelled.

SCHEDULE

Country	Unit of Coinage	Rate of Exchange Rs. c.
Australia ..	.. Pound ..	10.71
Belgium ..	.. Franc ..	.096
Burma ..	.. Kyat ..	1.00
Canada ..	.. Dollar ..	4.83
France ..	.. Franc ..	.0137
Germany ..	.. Mark ..	1.14
Hong Kong ..	.. Dollar ..	.84
Holland ..	.. Florin ..	1.26
India ..	.. Indian Rupee ..	1.00
Italy ..	.. Lira ..	.008
Malaya ..	.. Dollar ..	1.57
New Zealand ..	.. Pound ..	13.36
Pakistan ..	.. Pakistan Rupee ..	1.00
Phillippines ..	.. Peso ..	2.43
South Africa ..	.. Pound ..	13.36
Sweden ..	.. Kroner ..	.93
Switzerland ..	.. Franc ..	1.11
United Kingdom ..	.. Pound ..	13.36
United States of America	.. Dollar ..	4.78

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SECTION 19

Orders not reproduced.

SECTION 20 (2) (f)

No notifications.

SECTION 21

Notifications not reproduced.

SECTION 22 (1)

NOTIFICATION

[8751/6-6-1941.]

It is hereby notified for general information that no claim for drawback under section 22 (1) of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) will be considered or allowed unless the conditions set out hereunder and those specified in section 22 (1) are fulfilled.

1. (*a*) Goods in respect of which a claim for drawback is likely to be made must, if possible, be declared for re-exportation at the time of importation and the relevant invoice or other documents which will facilitate subsequent identification must be produced for examination at the time of such declaration.

(*b*) Goods re-exported under claim for drawback must in every case be deposited in the customs at least 24 hours before shipment. Application must also be made in the form set out below allowing ample time for examination, and must be accompanied by the following documents :—

(i) Receipted copy of the relative import bill of entry or any other relevant document in the case of articles brought by travellers and passengers or imported by post ;

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(ii) The actual invoice or other document which was presented to the customs at the time of import, and which bears the customs stamp ; and

(iii) Export entry bearing the endorsement " Under claim for drawback " or any other relevant document in the case of articles exported by post or accompanying commercial travellers or other passengers.

(*c*) If the goods under claim for drawback have been removed from their original packing or if the claimant desires that the examination of the goods should be made at his store, the application with supporting documents and a receipt for the examination fee fixed by the Principal Collector of Customs must be presented to the Chief Appraiser at least 48 hours before shipment.

(*d*) If the goods are in their original packing which has manifestly remained undisturbed, the application and supporting documents must be presented to the Export Officer with the shipping documents when the goods are brought down.

(*e*) After verification of the claim, seven-eighths of the duty will be refunded to the claimant or his agent authorized by him in writing.

(*f*) In the case of diamonds or other precious stones the refund referred to in paragraph (*e*) above shall not be made unless the importer at his own risk and at his own expense—

(i) sends the diamonds, or other precious stones, as the case may be, by registered post in the name of the Principal Collector of Customs to an address outside Ceylon (the packing and registering must be done under the supervision of an officer of the Customs) ; or

(ii) causes them to be delivered to him on board the ship by an officer of Customs and pays the charge fixed by the Principal Collector of Customs for this service.

(*g*) Goods re-exported by post must be produced for identification to the Postal Appraiser and packed and posted under his supervision.

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2. No drawback shall be allowed on goods which are—

(*a*) not normally capable of identification, *e.g.*, bag-cargo, ghee, tobacco, &c., save in exceptional circumstances and on production of most convincing proof of identity ;

(*b*) of less value than the amount of drawback claimed.

3. Travelling salesmen bringing diamonds or other precious stones may, with the approval of the Principal Collector of Customs, deposit selected stones sufficient to cover the ascertained duty in place of a cash deposit. Subject to the approval of the Principal Collector of Customs, bank guarantees or other forms of security may, in special cases be accepted from regular travelling salesmen in place of a cash deposit. Before any of the above-mentioned deposits or securities are released, the full duty on any diamonds or other precious stones sold and one-eighth duty on any unsold diamonds or other precious stones removed from Customs and brought back for re-exportation must be paid.

4. Conditions (*a*) to (*f*) in paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in respect of goods re-exported from ports other than Colombo, or through the Baggage Office, Transhipment Warehouse, or the Indian Goods Shed.

5. The notification under section 22 (1) of the Customs Ordinance published in Gazette No. 8,613 of May 10, 1940, is hereby cancelled.

FORM REFERRED TO

APPLICATION FOR DRAWBACK UNDER SECTION 22 (1) OF THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 235)

I/We, ———— of ————, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the goods described below and produced herewith, imported by me/us on ————, 19—, ex s.s. ———— ———— are to be re-exported by me/us on ————, 19—, by post ———— ———— and that I am/we are, on ———— re-export, entitled under section 24 (1) of the Customs Ordinance to a drawback of seven-eighths of the import duty paid thereon. A receipted copy of the Bill of Entry with the relative

per s.s. ———— ————
by post

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invoices is herewith produced. I/we further declare (1) that the goods have not been used after importation, and (2) that there has been no change in the ownership of the goods.

I/We, therefore claim a drawback of the sum of ————.

————,
Applicants.

Marks and Numbers	Quantity, description and value of the goods exported	Amount of duty paid on the items reshipped Rs. c.	No. and date of. Import Entry, Parcel Post or Rail Waybill
A. Import ..	..	..	
B. Export ..	..	..	

Refund Certificate
No. : ————.
Date : ————.

Revenue A/c Head
Customs.
Sub-head : ————

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY

I certify that the goods referred to have been examined by me with the applicant's Import and Export Entries and Invoices and that the marks, numbers, description, value, &c., of the goods correspond with the particulars noted thereon. I am satisfied as to the identity of the goods and that they have not been used or changed ownership after importation.

The goods ———— have been packed and sealed in my presence
are in their original packing

————,
Charges Officer/Appraiser/Landing Waiter.

Date : ————, 19—.

CERTIFICATE OF RE-EXPORT

The goods referred to ———— were exported with seals intact
in their original packing
per s.s. ———— entry No. ———— which
by parcel post to ———— on receipt No. ————
has been endorsed
is filed herewith

————,
Charges Officer/Landing Waiter/Postal Appraiser.

Date : ————, 19—.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPORT

The Warrant Copy of Entry No. ————
The Parcel Post Bill
The RailWaybill of , 19—.
is
———— attached hereto with the necessary endorsements made thereon are
that drawback of seven-eighths duty has been applied for.

————,
Charges Officer/Appraiser/Landing Waiter.

Date : ————, 19—.

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CERTIFICATE OF CHECKING OFFICERS

The claim has been checked by me with ———— (nature of documents) and found to be correct in all its details. The applicant is entitled to a drawback of seven-eighths duty amounting to (in figures) Rs. ———— cents ———— (in words) Rupees ———— and cents ————.

————,
Registrar/Appraiser/Landing Waiter.

Date : ————, 19—.

Drawback allowed.

————,
Date : ————, 19—. for Principal Collector.

Received this ———— day of ————, 19—, from the Government of Ceylon by the hands of their Collector at this port the sum of Rupees ———— and cents ———— in full satisfaction of the claim made on this certificate.

————,
Port : ————. Signature of Applicant.

N.B.—Please return for payment duly receipted to the Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo, either direct or through Bankers. The form should be returned whole.

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SECTION 22 (3)

RULES

[8751/6-6-1941.]

Refund of duties paid on articles imported by visitors.

1. (1) The whole of the duty paid or secured on any motor car or motor cycle and seven-eighths of the duty paid on any other article imported by a visitor to the Island for his personal use and re-exported to any foreign port shall be refunded, or waived if—

(*a*) the amount of duty paid on the article was not less than five rupees ;

(*b*) the article is easily identifiable and has been specifically identified ;

(*c*) there has been no change in the ownership of the article ;

(*d*) the article is re-exported within twelve months from the date of importation ; and

(*e*) the claim for refund is established at the time of re-export.

(2) For the purposes of the identification referred to in clause (*b*) of paragraph (1) the intention of the visitor to re-export shall be declared by him at the time of importation and noted on the baggage declaration or customs entry.

(3) For the purpose of establishing the claim under clause (*e*) of paragraph (1), the article shall be deposited by the visitor at the baggage office or at a customs warehouse at least twenty-four hours before it is intended to be shipped and the original receipt for the duty paid in respect of that article shall be produced.

Samples other than precious stones brought by commercial travellers.

2. The whole of the duty paid or secured on any sample (other than precious stones) brought into Ceylon by a bona fide commercial traveller for the purpose of obtaining orders, and subsequently exported, shall be refunded or waived upon exportation if—

(*a*) the traveller declares the articles on the form provided for the purpose by the Principal Collector of Customs, and attaches to the declaration a signed list of such articles containing such particulars as will be necessary for the purposes of identification and taxing duty ;

(*b*) the traveller deposits the amount of duty as assessed by the customs officer, or with the Principal Collector's sanction first obtained,

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tenders such other form of security as the Principal Collector may prescribe ;

(*c*) the articles are re-exported within six months of their importation, or such longer period as the Principal Collector may approve ;

(*d*) the receipt for the deposit taken, if any, and the articles to be re-exported are produced at the customs office at least twelve hours before the scheduled time of departure of the exporting vessel ;

(*e*) a declaration in the form provided by the Principal Collector of Customs for the purpose is signed and submitted by the traveller ;

(*f*) the officer appointed to examine the samples is satisfied as to the identity of the goods ;

(*g*) the articles are not removed from the customs office between the time of their deposit for re-exportation and the time of shipment ; and

(*h*) in the case of articles for exportation to India by train, the traveller pays the usual charges for conveyance under customs supervision to the railway station.

Trade samples (other than precious stones) and effects and property of all sorts imported for travelling circuses and theatrical companies.

3. The whole of the duty paid on trade samples (other than precious stones) and on effects and property of all sorts imported for travelling circuses and theatrical companies and subsequently exported shall be refunded upon exportation if the owner or importer fulfils the conditions set forth in rule 2.

Miscellaneous.

4. Goods under claim for drawback under rules 2 and 3 shall be deposited for examination in the Customs premises before 11 a.m. on Saturdays and before 12 noon on other days (Sundays and Customs holidays excepted).

Repeal.

5. The rule made under section 22 (3) of the Customs Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 7,789 of July 4, 1930, and the rules made under section 22 (3) of the said Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 8,613 of May 10, 1940, are hereby revoked.

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SECTION 22 (4)

RULES

REBATE OF DUTY ON COMPOSITE GOODS

[8751/6-6-1941.]

1. The rebate allowed under section 22 (4) of the Cutoms Ordinance shall be seven-eighths of the import duty paid in respect of such quantity of the parts or ingredients of the composite goods as may appear to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector to have been used in the manufacture or preparation thereof : Provided that no rebate shall be allowed in respect of any parts or ingredients on which the import duty paid was less than five rupees.

2. No person shall be entitled to claim a rebate under these rules unless—

(*a*) he makes an application in that behalf to the Principal Collector ;

(*b*) the goods in respect of which the rebate is claimed are deposited at the customs premises at least 24 hours before they are to be shipped;

(*c*) the connected export entry is endorsed " Under claim for rebate under section 22 (4) " ; and

(*d*) the claim for such rebate is established at the time of export.

3. No claim for a rebate under these rules shall be allowed unless the following facts are proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector within six months from the date on which the composite goods were shipped—

(i) that the composite goods have been exported ;

(ii) that the goods so exported were manufactured in Ceylon ;

(iii) that the parts or ingredients in respect of which rebate is claimed were actually imported and that the duty on which a rebate is claimed was actually paid ; and

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(iv) that the quantity of each part of ingredient used in the manufactured article is that stated in the application made under rule 2 (*a*).

4. In order to faciiltate the payment of any claim for a rebate under these rules, the Principal Collector may, in his discretion, permit any exporter of composite goods to enter into an undertaking that he will maintain a fixed proportion of dutiable ingredients in the manufactured or prepared composite goods, and that such proportion will not be changed without due notification to the Principal Collector. Every such exporter shall enter into a bond with the Principal Collector with such securities and subject to such terms and conditions as the Principal Collector may direct.

5. The Principal Collector may require the certificate of a duly qualified analyst or such other evidence as he may deem necessary in support of any application for rebate and he and any officers duly authorized by him shall at all times be allowed access to the applicant's manufactory or place of business and be given every facility for satisfying themselves by inspection, or analysis, or otherwise, as to the correctness of the statements made in the claim.

6. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the preceding rules, rebate of the whole of the import duty paid on wool contained in hospital equipment, garments, or other articles manufactured or prepared in Ceylon, during any war in which Her Majesty may be engaged, for the use of Her Majesty's Forces or civilians in distress owing to such war, shall be allowed when such equipment, garments or articles are exported from

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Ceylon by or under the auspices of the Hospital Supply Association. Such rebate shall be allowed notwithstanding that the import duty paid is less than five rupees.

[8846/12-1-1942.]

6A. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the preceding rules, rebate of the whole of the import duty paid on the following articles shall be allowed :—

(a) tobacco and paper contained in cigarettes manufactured in Ceylon ;

(b) ingredients of containers manufactured in Ceylon and used for packing such cigarettes.

Such rebate shall be allowed notwithstanding that the import duty paid is less than five rupees.

[9176/27-9-1943.]

6B. Where cigarettes referred to in rule 6A are sold by any person as stores for the use of any ship touching at any port in Ceylon, a rebate under that rule may be granted to that person if he proves to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector, in addition to the matters required by rule 3, that the price charged by him for those cigarettes did not include the amount of import duty levied on the tobacco and paper used in the manufacture of those cigarettes and on the ingredients of the containers in which those cigarettes were packed.

7. The rules made under section 22 (4) of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) and published in Gazette No. 7,313 of February 23, 1923, and the rule made under section 22 (4) of the said Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 8,691 of December 6, 1940, are hereby revoked.

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SECTION 22 (5)

NOTIFICATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 22 (5) of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), I, Andrew Caldecott, Governor of Ceylon, do by this notification— [8751/6-6-1941.]

(*a*) prescribe the goods named in Schedule A hereto as composite goods within the meaning of the said section ; and

(*b*) rescind the notifications specified in Schedule B hereto.

A CALDECOTT,
Governor.

May 20, 1941.

SCHEDULE A

Chocolate manufactured or prepared in Ceylon..

Confectionery manufactured or prepared in Ceylon.

Soft sugar prepared or refined in Ceylon.

Colas prepared in Ceylon.

New unused steel drums manufactured in Ceylon containing as a part thereof any article or articles upon which import duty has been paid.

Tea drying machines manufactured in Ceylon containing a part thereof any article or articles upon which import duty has been paid.

Flour, bran, and pollard manufactured in Ceylon from wheat upon which import duty has been paid.

Cigarettes manufactured in Ceylon and containing as an ingredient thereof tobacco or paper upon which import duty has been paid. [8846/12-1-1942.]

Containers manufactured in Ceylon which are used for packing such cigarettes and upon any ingredient of which import duty has been paid.

MINERAL WATERS MANUFACTURED IN CEYLON

Such hospital equipment, garments, and other articles for the use of Her Majesty's Forces or civilians in distress owing to any war in which Her Majesty may be engaged as may be manufactured or prepared in Ceylon during such war under the auspices of the Hospital Supply Association. [10,672/14-5-1954.] [10,731/5-11-1954.]

SCHEDULE B

The notifications relating to composite goods issued under section 22 (5) of the Customs Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 7,313 of February 23, 1923, No. 7,638 of April 12, 1928, No. 7,672 of November 2, 1928, No. 7,795 of August 1, 1930 No. 7,963 of January 20, 1933, No. 7,969 of February 24, 1933, No. 8,155 of October 18, 1935, and 8,297 of June 25, 1937, and the notification relating to such goods issued under Section 22 (5) of the said Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 8,691 of December 6, 1940.

SECTION 23

Resolutions under this section are embodied in Schedule C to the Customs Ordinance.

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SECTION 33

REGULATIONS

[8751/6-6-1941.] [9880/18-6-1948.]

1. As soon as the discharge of cargo into a lighter is completed, the lighter shall be covered with hatches over which tarpaulins shall be spread and strapped down. Thereupon no person shall have access to the hold of the lighter, and the lighter shall not be opened for the landing of its cargo, until its boat-note has been duly registered and initialled by the landing waiter or other customs officer appointed to supervise the landing.

[9880/18-6-1948.]

1A. No lighter which is loaded with cargo shall be left unattended.

General

1B. No cargo shall be landed until the sufferance or other document permitting the landing has been

[9880/18-6-1948.]

handed to the landing waiter or other customs officer appointed to supervise the landing.

[10,790/29-4-1955.]

1C. All goods shall be landed at the place specified in the sufferance or other document referred to in regulation 1B and in accordance with such directions as may be set out in such sufference or other document.

2. Every application for the sufference or other document referred to in regulation 1B shall be made to the Collector and shall contain particulars of the nature and quantity of the cargo to be landed.

3. No cargo carried in a boat with a boat-note issued under section 38 of the Customs Ordinance shall be landed until the boat-notice has been registered and

[9880/18-6-1948.]

initialled by the landing waiter or other customs officer appointed to supervise the landing ashore.

[10,790/29-4-1955.]

3A. No goods shall be landed from any ship into any warehouse or any vehicle until a note—

(1) specifying the number of packages and the marks and numbers or other description thereof,

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(2) signed by an officer of the ship, and

(3) if there be a customs officer on board, signed by such officer, has been registered and initialled by the customs officer appointed to supervise the landing ashore.

4. As soon as a boat-note has been registered and initialled under regulation 3, the cargo shall be landed and tallied ashore according to quantities, marks and numbers at the landing place by the landing company or the vessel's agents who shall forthwith endorse on the boat-note the total number of packages landed, the marks and numbers of any package short or over-landed, and the description of any package landed outside the warehouse or into the grille, and shall deliver the boat-note and a copy of the shore tally sheet to the landing waiter or other customs officer appointed to supervise the landing. [9880/18-6-1948.] [10,537/12-6-1953.]

5. No cargo shall be discharged or landed from a sailing vessel— [9880/18-6-1948.]

(*a*) until two copies of the inward manifest and the report have been handed to the port dues clerk and the entering and the inward tonnage dues have been paid,

(*b*) except under the supervision of a tide waiter on board ashore, and

(*c*) before such vessel has been duly rummaged by a preventive officer or other customs officer.

6. No person shall stack goods on any jetty without the permission of the Collector. Where such permission is granted, such goods shall not be so stacked for a longer period than 24 hours without the special permission of the Collector.

6A. (1) Every bag or package in a damaged condition shall be landed immediately and stacked by the landing company in accordance with such instructions as may be given by the landing waiter. [9278/9-6-1944.]

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(2) Unless the Collector otherwise directs, the landing company shall forthwith upon the landing of any bag or package in a damaged condition, cause the words " Bad Order " to be stencilled in red on such bag or package ; and, without the special permission of the Collector, no person shall repair any such bag or package before such words have been stencilled thereon as aforesaid.

[9419/15-6-1945.]

6B. No person shall place or stack any goods within 5 feet of any wall or fence marking the boundaries of the Customs premises at Colombo as defined in Notification appearing in Gazette No. 8,751 of June 6, 1941, or any wall of a building erected upon or within 10 feet of such wall or boundary.

7. (1) No goods other than passengers' baggage, whether manifested or not shall be landed at the Passenger Jetty : Provided that the Collector may, in his discretion, permit the following goods to be landed at the Passenger Jetty :—

(*a*) small articles manifested as company's parcels and urgently required ;

(*b*) frail or perishable articles that cannot be taken to warehouses.

(2) All manifested goods landed at the Passenger Jetty must be accompanied by a boat-note which shall be presented for endorsement by the charges officer.

[9880/18-6-1948.]

8. (1) No articles purchased or obtained on board a ship in the harbour and no ships' stores shall be taken into boats until a boat-note signed by a ship's officer or the chief steward of the ship has been obtained.

[9967/12-4-1949.]

(2) No articles or ships stores referred to in paragraph (1), other than empty drums, junk and similar goods which shall be landed adjacent to the Preventive Office, shall be landed at any place other than the Passenger Jetty except with the prior permission of the Collector.

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Liquor.

9. Every boat into which any liquor, other than beer or ale, has been discharged shall, as soon as such discharge is completed, be brought direct to the wharf and the liquor landed forthwith. Liquor other than beer or ale shall not be water-borne save with the special permission of the Collector and at approved places, and under customs supervision.

Opium.

10. The discharge of opium shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Poisons, Opium, and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 218).

Fish manure or other cargo emitting offensive smell.

11. Fish manure or other cargo emitting an offensive smell shall not, without the special permission of the Collector, be landed at any place other than Kochchikadde.

Cement, basic slag, phosphates, &c.

12. Cement, basic slag, phosphates, nitrolim and similar manures shall not be landed at any place other than the following:—

Kochchikadde, No. 8 Warehouse, T 3, Chalmers Quay Cement Warehouse, the Covered Yards.

Saltpetre.

13. Saltpetre or refuse of saltpetre shall not be landed into a warehouse except with the special permission of the Collector.

Coke.

14. Coke shall not be landed at any place other than the customs premises at Kochchikadde, the coal grounds, or, with the special permission of the Collector, at the Canal Yard. No goods other than coal or coke shall be landed at the coal grounds except with the permission of the Collector.

[9880/18-6-1948.]

Tar, asphalt and similar substances.

15. Barrels, drums, &c., of tar, asphalt, and similar substances, shall not be landed in the customs premises in a damaged or leaking condition.

Explosives, petroleum, calcium carbide, acetylene and other dangerous goods.

16. Explosives shall be unshipped, conveyed and landed in accordance with the provisions of the Explosives Ordinance No. 8 of 1902, the Master Attendant Ordinance (Chapter 369), and any regulations made thereunder.

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[9880/18-6-1948.]

17. No explosives exceeding one hundred weight shall be unshipped between 4 p.m. and sunrise or landed between 4 p.m. and 7 a.m., except with the permission of the Collector.

18. No explosives shall be discharged from any importing ship until the importer produces a permit issued in that behalf by the Collector. No such permit shall be issued unless the importer proves to the satisfaction of the Collector that adequate arrangements have been made for the landing, transport, and removal of such explosives from the customs premises, and for the storage of such explosives in a licensed store.

19. Where the arrangements referred to in regulation 18 have not at any stage been made to the satisfaction of the Collector, he may by order in writing served on the master of the ship prohibit the further discharge of the explosives; and upon such order being served on him, the master of the ship shall not cause or permit the remainder of the explosives to be discharged until such order is withdrawn by a writing under the hand of the Collector. The master of the ship shall be liable for any breach of this regulation.

20. The unshipping, conveyance, and landing of petroleum, calcium carbide, or acetylene shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Ordinance (Chapter 184) and any rules or regulations made thereunder.

21. No vessel or case containing calcium carbide shall, without the written consent of the Collector, be opened while in course of being unshipped or other place.

22. No explosives, petroleum, or calcium carbide shall be discharged from any importing ship until the agents' endorsement on the bill of entry, the bill of sight, or an application to remove such goods has been presented to the Collector.

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23. All cargo of a dangerous nature in any boat which is removed to any specially appointed moorings in accordance with the provisions of any written law, shall be removed from such moorings and landed at such place or places, and at such hour not later than 4 p.m. on the day following that on which the cargo was unshipped from the importing ship, as the Collector may appoint.

24. All cargo of a dangerous nature removed to any specially appointed moorings shall remain at such moorings until it can be landed in accordance with regulation 23.

25. No package containing any substance of a dangerous nature specified in Schedule A hereto shall be landed on any quay unless the outside of such package is distinctly marked as such. No such package shall in any circumstances be kept inside a customs building.

26. Packages which contain lucifer matches and which are kept on the quay or in the harbour, shall be watched continuously by, or at the expense of, the owner or owners of the goods.

27. Packages of acids, aqua fortis, or oil of vitriol shall not in any circumstances be landed on any quay at night.

28. (1) Compressed ammonia gas or liquefied anhydrous ammonia, compressed atmospheric air, compressed or liquefied carbonic acid gas (carbon dioxide), compressed coal gas, compressed hydrogen, compressed or liquefied nitrous oxide, compressed oxygen, compressed or liquefied sulphurous acid gas (sulphur dioxide) shall not be discharged from any vessel in the port unless the following conditions have been fulfilled :—

(*a*) These gases must be packed in cylinders made of wrought iron or mild steel of the best quality, which must comply in all respects with the specifications in Schedule B hereto.

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The cylinders must not exceed 8 feet in length and 10 inches in diameter: Provided that sulphur dioxide may be packed in glass syphons with gun metal valves.

(*b*) Cylinders (other than cylinders containing carbon dioxide) must be separately and securely packed in strong wooden boxes or in a covering made of closely plaited one-inch (circumference) hemp, coir, or matting: Provided that—

(i) several small cylinders not exceeding 24 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter may be packed in one box, but each such cylinder must be contained in a separate compartment or be separately encased in closely plaited one-inch (circumference) hemp or coir or matting. Each box must not contain more than 25 small cylinders, and the gross weight of each box and contents must not exceed 2½ cwt.

(ii) small cylinders not exceeding 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter containing nitrous oxide may be packed in wicker work baskets containing two such cylinders in separate compartments.

(*c*) Cylinders containing compressed atmospheric air, coal gas, hydrogen, or oxygen must not be charged to a greater pressure than 1,800 lb. per square inch.

(*d*) No cylinder must contain per pound of water capacity, more than ⅔ lb. of carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas), ½ lb. of anhydrous ammonia, ¾ lb. of nitrous oxide, or 1¼ lb. of sulphur dioxide (sulphurous acid gas) respectively.

(*e*) In the case of cylinders for anhydrous ammonia, the greatest pressure of gas must be assumed as 1,000 lb. per square inch, and at that pressure the stress in the metal must not exceed 6 tons per square inch for wrought iron or 7 tons per square inch for steel.

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(*f*) Cylinders containing gases and liquids under pressure must be carefully handled, and must not be placed near a fire, or exposed to any other source of heat.

(*g*) Every cylinder must be so marked as to be easily identifiable as containing gas or liquid under pressure.

(2) After a cylinder is landed and until it is removed from the customs premises, it must be adequately protected from the sun's rays by a suitable covering.

Timber.

29. Timber which is being unshipped shall be put over the side of the vessel in such quantities and at such rate as to enable rafting alongside to keep pace with the discharge.

30. All timber put on the water shall be securely rafted, each log being made fast to the others by a chain over a bamboo, and the raft when taken to the shore shall be safely moored by means of chains and anchors.

31. Rafts of timber must be towed to the landing place one at a time and a second raft shall not be brought alongside the landing jetty or the landing place until the logs of the previous raft have been landed.

32. Timber shall be landed at an average rate of not less than 30 logs a day, and all logs landed shall be cleared within three days of landing.

Livestock.

33. Livestock shall be discharged and landed in accordance with the provisions of the Port rules made under the Master Attendant Ordinance (Chapter 364) and the regulations made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance (Chapter 223).

34. No live sheep or goats shall be discharged from a ship until the consignee or his agent has obtained written permission for the landing of the animals from the Collector or an officer specially authorized by him to grant such permission.

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Rice sweepings and other cargo sweepings.

[9880/18-6-1948.]

35. Rice sweepings and other cargo sweepings found on board an importing ship shall be landed in bags clearly marked "Sweepings", and shall be separately stacked. Where any rice sweepings or other cargo sweepings remain in a lighter after completion of landing ashore, such sweepings shall be collected and landed before the lighter is removed from the place of landing or its immediate vicinity.

Lake to Harbour traffic.

36. No goods shall be unshipped or carried from any importing ship via the Lake to Harbour canal, to any wharf or other place except—

(*a*) on special permission granted by the Collector on a written application, which shall specify the nature and quantity of the goods and to which shall be attached the bill of lading or such other document showing the applicant's title to the goods as the Collector may require ; and

(*b*) between the hours of 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturday and 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. on other week days : Provided that the Collector may allow the use of the canal at other times on payment of the overtime fees prescribed in that behalf.

37. Every application referred to in regulation 36 (*a*) shall be made in duplicate, and when the Collector's permission has been obtained for the unshipping or carriage of the goods, the original of the application shall be presented to the landing waiter concered, and the duplicate to the charges offcer.

38. In the case of the unshipping or carriage of goods from any importing ship to any wharf or other place after the passing of any import entry, the satisfied entry shall be presented along with the application referred to in regulation 36 (*a*).

39. No boat in which goods from any importing ship are being carried shall be passed through the locks unless such goods are under the supervision of a customs officer.

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40. No boat in which goods from any importing ship are being carried *via* the canal shall be passed through the locks unless the relative boat-note bearing the endorsement "for removal via the locks", is produced.

41. The person in charge of any boat in which goods from any importing ship are being carried *via* the canal shall, immediately on passing the Main Street bridge, bring such boat alongside the Chalmers Quay for the purpose of examination and for the stamping of the boat-note, and no such boat shall be permitted to enter the locks unless the person in charge of the boat produces the stamped boat-note.

41A. Every lighter, launch, boat or other harbour craft which is about to enter or leave the canal shall draw up alongside the examination post at Chalmers Quay and shall not leave until duly passed by the customs officers who are on duty at such post. [9880/18-6-1948.]

42. In these regulations "boat" includes a barge, lighter, or other vessel used in the harbour for the conveyance of goods. Interpretation.

43. Nothing in regulations 7, 11, 12, 14, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 41A shall apply to any customs premises other than the customs premises at Colombo. [9880/18-6-1948.]

44. The regulations made under section 33 of the Customs Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 7,002 of March 21, 1919, No. 7,183 of June 17, 1921, No. 7,585 of June 2, 1927, No. 7,640 of April 27, 1928, No. 7,863 of June 26, 1931, No. 7,889 of October 23, 1931, No. 8,018 of November 17, 1933, No. 8,052 of May 25, 1934, and No. 8,288 of March 13, 1936, are hereby revoked. Repeal.

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SCHEDULE A
(Regulation 25)

[10,411/6-6-1952.]
[R12/22-9-1944.]

Acids
Aqua fortis
Asphalt
Bi-sulphide of carbon
Boh-no
Bone black
Carbides
Celluloid
Creosote
Chinese crackers
Fats
Flit
Greases
India rubber solution
Lamp black
Lotol
Lucifer matches
Methylated sprits
Mineral naptha
Nitrates
Oil of vitriol
Phosphorous
Pitch
Ruberoid
Sulphur
Tallow
Tar
Turpentine
Varnishes
Vegetable black
Xylonite

SCHEDULE B
(Regulation 28)

(1) *Lap-welded Wrought Iron.*—Greatest working pressure 120 atmospheres, or 1,800 lb. per square inch. Stress due to working pressure not to exceed 6½ tons per square inch.

Proof pressure in hydraulic test, after annealing, 224 atmospheres or 3,360 lb. per square inch.

Permanent stretch in hydraulic test not to exceed 10 per cent. of the elastic stretch.

One cylinder in 50 to be subjected to a statical bending test, and to stand crushing nearly flat between two rounded knife edges without cracking.

(2) *Lap-welded or Seamless Steel.*—Greatest working pressure 120 atmospheres, or 1,800 lb. per square inch.

Stress due to working pressure not to exceed 7½ tons per square inch in lap-welded or 8 tons per square inch in seamless cylinders.

Carbon in steel not to exceed 0.25 per cent., or iron to be less than 99 per cent.

Tenacity of steel not to be less than 26 or more than 33 tons per square inch. Ultimate elongation not less than 1.2 inches in 8 inches. Test bar to be cut from finished annealed cylinder.

Proof pressure in hydraulic test, after annealing, 224 atmospheres or 3,360 lb. per square inch.

Permanent stretch shown by water jacket not to exceed 10 per cent. of elastic stretch.

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One cylinder in 50 to be subjected to a statical bending test and to stand crushing nearly flat between rounded knife edges without cracking.

(3) Regulations applicable to Lap-welded Wrought Iron Cylinders and to Lap-welded or Seamless Steel Cylinders—Cylinders to be marked with a rotation number, a manufacturer's or owner's mark, an annealing mark with date, a test mark with date. The marks to be permanent and easily visible.

Testing to be repeated at least every two years, and annealing at least every four years.

A record to be kept of all tests.

Cylinders which fail in testing to be destroyed or rendered useless.

Hydrogen and coal gas cylinders to have left-handed threads for attaching connections, and to be painted red.

The compressing apparatus to have two pressure gauges, and an automatic arrangement for preventing over-charging. The compressing apparatus for oxygen to be wholly distinct and unconnected with the compressing apparatus for hydrogen and coal gas.

Cylinders not to be refilled till they have been emptied.

The valve fittings should be protected by a steel cap.

A minimum weight to be fixed for each size of cylinder in accordance with its required thickness.

Cylinders of less weight to be rejected.

(4) *Cylinder Fittings.*—No oil or similar lubricant to be used for cylinder valves, pressure gauges, regulators, or other fittings.

Pressure gauges to have a check to prevent a sudden inrush of gas.

Pressure gauges for hydrogen and coal gas to have left-handed screws and to be painted red.

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SECTION 35

NOTIFICATION

HOURS OUTSIDE WHICH GOODS OR CARGO SHALL NOT BE UNLADEN

[10,325/30-11-1951.] It is hereby notified that, with the sanction of the Minister of Finance,—

(*a*) the hours set out in the Schedule hereto have been prescribed under section 35 of the Customs Ordinance as the hours outside which goods or cargo shall not be unladen from any ship without permission in writing from the Collector ; and

(*b*) the notification relating to such hours published in Gazette No. 9,911 of October 8, 1948, is hereby cancelled.

SCHEDULE

Week days, other than Saturday and customs holidays ..	7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays	7.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

SECTION 38

NOTIFICATION

[10,524/8-5-1953.] It is hereby notified under the provisions of section 38 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) that—

(1) the statement required to be furnished to the Collector under that section shall—

(*a*) contain all such particulars as are required in the form set out in the Schedule below ;

(*b*) be furnished within fourteen days from the date of registration, by an officer of customs in a boat-note register, of the boat-note relating to the last boat-load of goods landed into a warehouse or place of landing from each ship ;

(2) a separate statement shall be furnished in respect of goods landed into each warehouse or place of landing from each ship.

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STATEMENT OF GOODS UNDER SECTION 38 OF THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE

SCHEDULE

Port of ————.

Warehouse No./Place of landing ————.

Date of arrival : ————.

Name of landing Company : ————.

Name of ship : ————.

Agents : Messrs. ————.

I	*No. of packages*
Received from ship : ————.	
Landed according to tally { Local .. / Transhipment ..	
Short-landed/over landed according to tally { Local .. / Transhipment ..	
Total ..	

II	*No. of Packages*
Bills of Entry passed for	..
Delivered on Bills of Entry ..	..
Delivered on Removal Applications ..	..
*Short delivered { on Bills of Entry / on R/Applications	.. / ..
Transhipped direct	..
Re-shipped	..
*Destroyed	..
*In warehouse	..

We hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the receipt and disposal of the cargo ex s.s. ————.

————,
Landing Company.

Date : ————.

* Marks, numbers, quantity and description of the goods should be indicated overleaf.

SECTION 43

No Regulations.

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SECTION 47

NOTIFICATION

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES

[9228/21-1-1944.] The notification under section 47 of the Customs Ordinance, published in Gazette No. 8,751 of June 6, 1941, is repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

The Principal Collector of Customs requires that every import entry shall until further notice—

(*a*) be substantially in the form set out in Schedule A below for imports by the South Indian Railway ferry *via* Talaimannar, or by post ; and in Schedule B below for all other imports not being passengers' baggage as defined by the regulations made under section 107 of the Customs Ordinance ;

(*b*) contain all the particulars required in those forms ;

(*c*) be signed by the importer or his authorized agent ;

(*d*) be arranged, in the case of goods not coming by post, in accordance with the authorized table of goods and countries published from time to time by the Principal Collector of Customs ;

(*e*) show the true country of origin of the goods, as distinct from any other country from which they may have been last shipped ;

(*f*) be accompanied, in the case of goods not arriving by post, by a document of title, and, in the case of goods on which an *ad valorem* duty is payable, by detailed invoices ;

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(*g*) show in the appropriate columns the c.i.f. price, the rate of exchange, and the true wholesale market value as defined in section 167 of the Customs Ordinance;

(*h*) in the case of imports other than those by the South Indian Railway ferry *via* Talaimannar, or by post, be presented in quadruplicate, and in the case of any goods from Canada, Newfoundland, Hongkong, British Honduras, or any non-Empire country a fifth copy shall be attached conspicuously marked "For Exchange Control Purposes", an additional copy being presented in each of the following cases:—

(i) where the entry is in respect of goods entered to be bonded;

(ii) where the person presenting the entry wishes to retain a duly passed copy thereof;

(*i*) specify in cases where rice is imported, the quality and grade of the rice.

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SCHEDULE A

Name of Ship :————.

Name and address of Importer :————.

By South Indian Railway ferry /post, from————.

1. Marks and Numbers	Classification 2. Class	Classification 3. Group	4. Description of Goods	5. Quantity	6. Country of Production	7. Invoice Value	8. Wholesale Market Value	Rate of Duty 9. Preferential	Rate of Duty 10. General	11. Duty Rs. c.

I, ———— of ———— do hereby declare that I am the importer of the goods contained in this entry and that I enter the same at the respective sum or value mentioned opposite to the said articles, and amounting together to the sum of Rupees ———— and Cents ———— (Rs. ———— Cts. ————).

I claim that the goods against which preferential rates of duty have been entered be admitted at those rates. In support of this claim I submit the annexed documents.

Witness my hand this———— day of————, 19——.

————,
(Signature of Importer or his authorized Agent)

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SCHEDULE B

Name and address of Importer :————.

In the vessel———— from ————. No. ————.

1.	Classification		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	Rate of Duty		12.	First Rent and Harbour Dues		
	2.	3.							10.	11.		13.	14.	15.
Marks and Numbers.	Class	Group	Description of Goods	Quantity.	Country of Production.	Invoice Value.	Rate of Exchange.	Value for Duty Rs. c.	Preferential.	General.	Duty Rs. c.	Dimensions or Other Details.	Whether Details appear on B/L Invoice or L.W's Record, No. and Rate.	Amount Rs. c.

I, ———— of ———— do hereby declare that I am the importer of the goods contained in this entry and that I enter the same at the respective sum or value mentioned opposite to the said articles and amounting together to the sum of Rupees———— and Cents ———— (Rs. ————Cts. ————).

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I claim that the goods against which preferential rates of duty have been entered be admitted at those rates. In support of this claim submit th annexed documents.

Wittness my hand the ————day of———19——

————,
(Signature of Importer or his authorized Agent)

(This space to be left blank for Customs purposes)

1.
Correctly Classified ————.
Rent and Dues Checked B/L Record————
Duty Checked————.
Manifested Title Valid————.
Entered in Cash Book————.
Received Payment————.
Warranted————.

2. Documents filed
Date :
Time :
T.W.

3. Invoices checked
Checking Officer.

4. A/Samples required

5. Samples herewith.
L.W.

6.

7. Correct per Invoice, Certificate of Origin, Sample.
Value fair,
Time :
Appraiser.

8.

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SECTION 48

REGULATIONS

DELIVERY OF GOODS BEFORE PRESENTATION OF BILL OF ENTRY

1. An application for the delivery of goods before presentation of the bill of entry shall be allowed only where— [8751/6-6-1941.]

(*a*) the consignment is a large one consisting of a large number of packages and will take a long time to remove ;

(*b*) the goods are of a perishable character ; or

(*c*) the consignment is one of raw rubber urgently required in the auction room ; or

(*d*) real urgency is clearly proved by personal application to the Principal Collector of Customs, Deputy Collector or landing surveyor.

2. The application shall be submitted through the Chief Appraiser and shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) proof of title ;

(*b*) detailed invoices or other documents describing the exact contents and value of the consignment ;

(*c*) a statement indicating the nature of the packages and containing details of cubical measurements, &c. of the packages ;

(*d*) a register of applications giving the date of each application, the name and date of arrival of the ship, the number, description, and value of the goods, the approximate duty, rent, and dues payable on the goods, the amount deposited on account of such duty, rent, and dues, the number and date of the bill of entry passed in respect of goods removed on each application, and the number of packages for which such entry was passed ;

(*e*) in the case of the importation of second-hand motor cars by any person other than a trader or a trading company, a declaration by the owner or his agent in such special form as may be provided for that purpose by the Principal Collector of Customs.

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[10,524/8-5-1953]

3. (1) No application for the delivery of goods before presentation of a bill of entry will be allowed unless the applicant has placed in fixed deposit in the name of the Principal Collector of Customs and duly hypothecated by bond, such sum of money as the Principal Collector of Customs considers sufficient as security against the payment of the duty, rent and dues payable thereon :

Provided that in the case of any exceptional importation, the importer may with the specified sanction of the Principal Collector of Customs make a special deposit deemed sufficient by the Principal Collector of Customs.

(2) The interest on the amount placed in fixed deposit under paragraph 1 of this regulation, less such portion of it as may be notified by the Principal Collector of Customs to be due to the Crown, shall be payable to the depositor.

4. In the case of potatoes, onions, grain, chillies, tamarind, garlic, coriander, cummin seed, fennel seed, mathe seed, turmeric and dried, cured and maldive fish the importer may take delivery of fifty per cent. of the quantity landed out of his consignment on production to the landing waiter the title for the goods, the invoice relating to the goods or a provisional document allowed by a staff officer, a completed and signed bill of entry showing the invoiced weights, and import control licence where applicable. After payment of the duty payable on the goods and prior to the receipt of the warrant copy of the bill of entry by the landing waiter he may take delivery of ninety per cent. of the consignment on production of his copy of the bill of entry to the landing waiter.

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5. All goods removed under these regulations shall be held at the disposal of the Principal Collector of Customs until the bill of entry relating thereto has been satisfied.

6. Every importer who is allowed to remove goods before presentation of a bill of entry shall present the bill of entry with the necessary documents within three days after the date on which the application to remove the goods is allowed and shall obtain on the register referred to in regulation 2 (*d*) the landing waiter's initials as acknowledgment of the receipt of the entry.

7. Every importer who fails or neglects to present the bill of entry within the prescribed period or who disposes of any goods removed under these regulations before the bill of entry is satisfied shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees and shall, at the discretion of the Principal Collector of Customs, be forthwith deprived of the concession granted under these regulations.

8. The regulations issued under section 48 of the Customs Ordinance, and published in Gazette No. 6,999 of March 7, 1919, No. 8,035 of March 2, 1934, No. 8,355 of February 18, 1938, and No. 8,426 of January 13, 1939, are hereby rescinded.

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SECTION 53 AND 54

NOTIFICATION

[8751/6-6-1941.] It is hereby notified for general information that no goods which are the produce or manufacture of Ceylon will be admitted to entry by bill of store under the provisions of sections 53 and 54 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), unless the following conditions are fulfilled :—

(*a*) The goods must have been—

(i) legally exported ; and

(ii) re-imported within two years from the date of such exportation ;

(*b*) It must be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that the property in the goods has continued and still remains in the person by whom or on whose account they were exported ; and

(*c*) The goods must be entered for admission in the form set out in the schedule below and the declaration and particulars required therein should be furnished.

SCHEDULE

BILL OF STORE

(Sections 53 and 54 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235))

Port of ————.

I, ————, hereby report that the under-mentioned goods were shipped by me from this port in the $\frac{\text{ss.}}{\text{m.v.}}$ "————" to ———— by Entry No. ———— of ———— and have now been returned by the $\frac{\text{ss.}}{\text{m.v.}}$ "————" from ————. The marks, numbers, and description of the goods and packages are as entered in columns 1 and 2 of the statement below.

I further declare that the said goods were shipped by me on my own account, as proprietor of the goods.

as agent for Mr. ————, who was to the best of my knowledge and belief the proprietor of the goods.

————,
Signature of Exporter.

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1	2	3		
2. Marks and Numbers.	Quantity and Description of Goods	First Rent and Harbour Dues		
		Size of Packages	Rs.	c.
A.—On exportation ..	..	..		
B.—On re-importation ..	..	..		

3. The goods were legally exported by the ss./m.v. "———" to ——— by Entry No. ——— of ———.
Bill of Store granted.

———,
Export Landing Waiter.

*4. I, ———, being the consignee of the goods specified herein hereby declare that they have been consigned to me for the use of Mr. ——— who is to the best of my knowledge and belief the proprietor of the said goods.

———,
Signature of Consignee.

5. I, ———, consignee and †proprietor of the goods specfied herein, hereby declare that the said goods are Ceylon produce/manufacture, that I was the proprietor thereof at the time of exportation, that the property in the said goods has continued and still remains in me and that not more than two years have elapsed since the goods were exported from Ceylon.

The said goods have been returned for the following reasons :—

———,
Signature of Proprietor.

6. I am satisfied that the goods returned by the ss./m.v. "———" from ——— form (a portion of) those that were shipped at this port by the ss./m.v. "———" by export entry. No. ——— of ———.

———,
Import Landing Waiter.

7. The goods may be delivered.

———,
for Principal Collector.

* Cage 4 should be deleted if the consignee is himself the proprietor.
† Delete if the proprietor is not the consignee.

Note.—After completion of cages 1 and 2 by the exporter, this form should be presented to the Landing Waiter, Exports, after whose report cages (4 and 5) should be completed by the consignee and proprietor and declared before a Staff Officer of Her Majesty's Customs.

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SECTION 55

REGULATION

[8751/6-6-1941.]

The following provisions shall apply to the removal or carriage of goods from one port of Ceylon to any other port therein by sea or inland carriage previous to the payment of duties :—

(*a*) An application stating the name, date of arrival and last port of call of the inward vessel, and the marks, quantity, description and contents of the packages shall be made by the owner of the goods or his agent to the Collector for the deposit of the goods in a customs warehouse or for their removal or carriage as aforesaid.

(*b*) No such goods shall be removed or carried as aforesaid until an entry containing the name of the importing vessel, the port of destination, the marks and number of packages and the description and value of the goods has been passed by the Collector. Such entry shall bear on its face the words "To be removed under section 55 of the Customs Ordinance to————in the ss.————/by rail *."

(*c*) The goods shall be consigned and delivered at the expense of the applicant to the Collector at the port of destination.

(*d*) The applicant shall enter into a bond in double the amount of the duty leviable on the goods to provide for the due delivery of such goods to the Collector at the port of destination and for the payment to him of the duty due thereon.

(*e*) No goods shall be removed or carried as aforesaid before they are taped and sealed or stencilled "BOND" by an officer of customs : Provided that the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any goods which, in the opinion of the Collector, cannot be taped, sealed or stencilled without undue expense.

* Delete as necessary.

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SECTION 57

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified under the provisions of section 57 of the Customs Ordinance that every bill of entry shall— [10,524/8-5-1953.]

(*a*) be substantially in the form set out in the Schedule hereto in the case of all goods other than passenger's baggage exported from the Island ;

(*b*) of 18 inches and 11½ inches in length and breadth respectively ;

(*c*) be pink in colour where such entry is in respect of goods exported by the Government or the Services ;

(*d*) be white in colour where such entry is in respect of all goods other than passenger's baggage and those goods specified in clause (*c*) ;

(*e*) bear written or printed in bold letters—

(i) the word "Requisition" at the right-hand corner where the duty rent and dues specified on such entry are payable from sums deposited in that behalf by the exporter with the Principal Collector of Customs ;

(ii) the words "Ship's stores" in an appropriate place at the top of it in the case of all entries relating to ships stores ;

(iii) the words "Ex Bond" in an appropriate place at the top of it where such entry is in respect of goods exported from warehoused goods ;

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(*f*) contain all the particulars required in the form referred to in clause (*a*) above ;

(*g*) be signed by the exporter or his authorized agent ;

(*h*) be arranged in accordance with the authorized table of goods and countries published from time to time by the Principal Collector of Customs ;

(*i*) show the true country of final destination in addition to the port or country (if any) through which the goods are consigned ;

(*j*) be presented in quadruplicate, and in the case of export without licence of cinnamon quills or chips ;

(*k*) bear in addition to the foregoing requirements, the following signed declaration—

"I declare that all cinnamon referred to in this bill of entry has been cultivated in plantations for commercial purposes."

2. The notification under section 57 published in Gazette No. 8,751 of June 6, 1941, as amended by the notification published in Gazette No. 8,765 of July 18, 1941, is hereby cancelled.

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SCHEDULE

Export Bill of Entry

No. ———

Name and address of Exporters ———.

Name of ship : ——— for

Marks and Numbers	Classification			Description of goods and Country of Origin	Quantity	Final Destination	Value f.o.b.	Rate of Duty	Duty		Harbour Dues			Remarks
	Class	Group	Tariff No.						Rs.	c.	Dimensions or other details	Rate	Amount Rs. c.	

(THIS SPACE TO BE LEFT BLANK FOR CUSTOMS PURPOSES)

Correct per specification ———
Correctly classified ———
F. O. B. Value checked ———
Duty checked ———
Dues checked ———
Entered in cash Book ———
Received payment ——
Warranted ———
Entry No. entered in stock book ———
Correct per outward content ———

Freight payable on ———
Total Cubical measurement ———
Total nett/Gross weight ———

Duty : ———
Cocoa Medical aid dues ———
Tea Medical aid dues ———
Rubber Medical aid dues ———
Tea Research Scheme Cess ———
Tea Propaganda Cess ———
Tea Restriction Scheme Cess ———
Rubber Control Cess ———
Rubber Research Scheme Cess ———
Coconut Research Scheme Cess ———
Coconut Production Scheme Cess ———
Harbour Dues ———

Rs. ———.

We hereby declare that we are the exporters of the goods contained in this entry and that all the particulars entered herein are true and correct.

Signature, &c. ———

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SECTION 58

NOTIFICATION

[10,524/8-5-1953.]

It is hereby notified under the provisions of section 58 of the Customs Ordinance that—

(1) every application to export goods prior to the presentation of the bill of entry for such goods shall be made in duplicate, in the form set out in the Schedule below ;

(2) every application shall be accompanied by the specification referred to in regulation 2 of the regulations made under section 59 of the Customs Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 8,751 of June 6, 1941 ;

(3) no application to export goods prior to the presentation of a bill of entry in respect of such goods will be allowed unless the exporter in every case has in deposit with the Collector in the form of a current account or a fixed deposit account or deposit with the Collector as a special deposit such sum of money as the latter considers sufficient to cover the duty, rent, dues and other charges (if any) payable on such goods. The interest on fixed deposits less the share of such interest which shall be fixed annually by the Principal Collector of Customs and shall accrue to the Crown, shall be payable to the depositor ;

(4) every exporter who is allowed to export goods prior to the presentation of a bill of entry for such goods shall, within four days of the shipping of such goods, present the bill of entry, pay all charges payable in respect of such goods and fulfil all other Customs requirements in respect of such goods ;

(5) the Collector may at any time return the deposit or the balance thereof and require the person exporting cargo to pay all due charges, pass all entries and fulfil all other customs requirements before shipping such cargo.

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SCHEDULE

———
———
——— } Address and date

The Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.

Sir,

I/We ——— of ——— hereby apply for permission to ship the undernoted cargo per s.s. "———" of ——— to ——— The duty, dues and other charges, viz. ——— due on the cargo and amounting to Rupees ——— cts. ——— (Rs. ——— cts. —) will be secured by the deposit with you of a sum of Rupees ——— cts. ——— (Rs. ——— cts. ——). The necessary bill of entry for the export of the cargo could not have been/cannot be presented prior to shipment ——— (here state the reason). We attach hereto the necessary specification of the cargo.

In the event of this application being allowed I/We hereby guarantee to present the necessary bill of entry within four days of the shipment of the cargo, to pay all the charges in respect of the cargo and to fulfil all the other Customs requirements in respect of the export of such cargo.

I/We hereby declare that the cargo in question is being exported in part fulfilment/fulfilment of the contract registered under No. ——— of ——— and claim that the rate of duty applicable is ———.

DETAILS OF CARGO, DUTY, DUES AND OTHER CHARGES

Marks	No. of Packages	Description of Goods	Weight	Value	Rate of Duty Date up to which applicable	Duty	Dues Rs.	Dues c.	Other Charges Rs.	Other Charges c.	Total Rs.	Total c.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient servant,

———

(Signature)

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For Customs use only

H. M. Customs, Colombo
Contract Registered.

No. ———— Valued up to

Duty payable at ————

Date ————

Registered Officer.

————

Serial No. : ————.

Duty Rs. ..
Dues Rs. ..
Other charges Rs. ..

————

Total ..

————

Duty, Dues and other charges and their total as stated above been have checked and found correct.

Date : ————

————

Security Officer.

Register of previous shipments produced. Entries in respect of all previous exports passed and the duty, dues and other charges due thereon paid within the prescribed period of 4 days. Export allowed on a deposit of Rs. ————.

Date : ————

————

Collector.

————

Received the sum of Rs. ———— and receipt No. :———— of ———— issued.

Date : ————.

————

Shroff.

Entered in the special deposit ledger folio No. ————

Date : ————.

————

Ledger Clerk.

Bill of lading No. No. of Pkgs. Weight :

Initials of B/L passing Officer.

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SECTION 59

REGULATIONS

1. Every person who sends goods for shipment shall send with such goods a note specifying the number of packages and particular relating to the contents thereof, the ship by which such goods are to be shipped, and the name of the shipper. The note shall be given up at the gate or locks to the tidewaiter on duty. A separate note shall be sent with each cart, lorry, boat, or other vehicle.

Shipping of goods. [8751/6-6-1941.]

1A. As soon as a vehicle conveying goods for shipment has been unloaded in the customs premises, the shipping company or other person receiving the goods for shipment shall forthwith endorse on a copy of the note referred to in regulation 1—

[10,790/29-4-1955.]

(1) the total number of packages received,

(2) the marks and numbers of any packages short or in excess, and

(3) the description of any packages unloaded outside or into the grille, and shall deliver such copy of the note to the export landing waiter or other customs officer appointed to supervise the unloading.

2. A shipping specification shall be furnished for all cargo sent for shipment, and no cargo shall be shipped until such specification has been received by the export officer.

3. (i) With each boat-load of goods laden for shipment, there shall be sent a boat-note specifying the number of packages and the marks and numbers or other description thereof, the name of the vessel to which the packages are to be shipped, and the port of destination ; and such boat-note shall be furnished and signed by the shipper or his agent.

(ii) No master of a vessel shall accept any boat-note which does not bear the customs stamp.

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[9412/1-6-1945.]

(iii) Every boat-note or a carbon copy thereof with an endorsement thereon as to the number of packages received on board and signed by the master or chief officer of the exporting vessel shall be returned by the shipper or his agent to the export officer within twenty four hours of the making of such endorsement.

Relanding of shut-out cargo. [9267/5-5-1944.]

4. (1) With each boat load containing—

(*a*) goods laden for shipment and shut out from any ship ; or

(*b*) empty bags or containers returned from any ship,

there shall be sent a boat-note furnished by an officer of the ship and specifying the number of the packages, the contents and description thereof and the marks thereon. Every such boat-note shall be signed by an officer of the ship and, if there is a customs officer on board that ship, by such customs officer.

(2) No goods, empty bags or containers referred to in paragraph (1) shall be re-landed until the export officer has granted permission and initialled and dated the boat-note relating to such goods, bags or containers

5. The provisions of regulations 3 and 4 shall apply to transhipment cargo loaded for reshipment.

Shipping by sailing vessels.

6. In the case of sailing vessels—

(i) if before all the cargo has been discharged the vessel has to be stiffened, the master may, on application, obtain a stiffening order, on production of which to the export officer permission may be given for the delivery for shipment of the cargo therein mentioned ;

(ii) if no stiffening order has been granted, the master shall submit the clearing bill duly reported upon before shipment is permitted.

Shipping of stores.

7. Applications to ship goods from a bonded warehouse free of duty as ship's stores must be accompanied by a requisition for the goods signed by the master of the ship and countersigned by the ship's agents.

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8. All requisitions for ship's stores shall be made in such form as may be prescribed for the purpose by the Collector.

9. No ship's stores shall be shipped—

(*a*) from any place other than a place approved for such purpose by the Collector ; or

(*b*) except under the supervision of a customs officer.

10. A receipt signed by the master of the vessel for ship's stores shipped from bond shall be produced to the Collector within twenty-four hours of the shipment. The signature of the master shall be authenticated by the agents of the vessel.

Shipping of goods free from bond.

11. No goods, other than ship's stores, shall be removed by any person from a bonded warehouse for shipment unless a bond under section 89 of the Customs Ordinance is delivered to the customs officer in charge ; nor shall any goods be removed for shipment from a bonded warehouse outside the customs premises without a shipping pass and unless the goods are accompanied by a tidewaiter.

Shipping of petroleum.

12. In regulations 13 to 32, unless the context otherwise requires, "petroleum" and "dangerous petroleum" have the same meaning as in the Petroleum Ordinance (Chapter 184), and "liquid fuel" means liquid fuel having its flashing point at or above the temperature for the time being fixed by notification under section 12 of that Ordinance.

13. The Principal Collector of Customs may, in his discretion and subject to any special conditions, exempt the exportation of any consignment of petroleum from all or any of regulations 14 to 32.

14. In regulations 15 to 23 "petroleum" includes "liquid fuel".

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All ports : Petroleum of every kind.

15. The master, owner, or agents of every ship into which petroleum is to be loaded shall, before loading any petroleum or other cargo, declare in writing to the Collector—

(*a*) the quantity of petroleum the ship is to export ; and

(*b*) the flashing point of such petroleum.

16. The permission of the Collector shall be obtained by the shipper before any petroleum in cases, tins, or drums is shipped to any vessel. No such petroleum shall be shipped from any place other than a place previously approved by the Collector.

17. The master of any exporting vessel shall not receive any petroleum in cases, tins, or drums until permission in that behalf has been obtained from the Collector or an officer specially authorized by him to grant such permission.

18. No petroleum in cases, tins, or drums shall be loaded into boats from the shore or in the case of shut-out cargo from the vessel, between the hours of 3 p.m. and sunrise.

19. The person in charge of any boat into which petroleum for shipment or transhipment is being loaded shall not receive any damaged or leaking cases, tins, or drums of petroleum.

20. No person shall smoke, or take or light any fire, or light or strike any match, or cause ignition by any other means within 50 feet of any hatch into which petroleum in cases, tins, or drums is being received.

21. No case, tin, or drum shall be soldered on board any vessel in the harbour while any petroleum is on board such vessel. The contents of any damaged or leaking receptacle may, however, be decanted on board into sound containers.

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The person liable for a breach of this regulation shall be the master of such vessel.

22. Except in the case of exportation or transhipment in bulk, all receptacles in which dangerous petroleum is exported shall bear the name of the exporter and the nature of the contents thereof with the addition of the words " highly inflammable ".

The person liable for a breach of this regulation shall be the exporter.

23. Where any vessel receiving petroleum commences to leak while in harbour, the master shall immediately report such leakage to the Master Attendant, or, at any port where there is no Master Attendant, to the Collector of Customs.

All ports: Petroleum other than liquid fuel.

24. Nothing in regulations 25 to 32 shall apply to liquid fuel.

25. Petroleum in cases, tins, or drums shall not be conveyed in any boat other than a cargo boat. Every such cargo boat shall carry at its bows and stern a red flag not less than two feet sqare on a staff not less than six feet above the deck. When conveying petroleum, such boat shall carry no other cargo. No smoking, fire, lights, matches, or other means of ignition shall be allowed in any cargo boat during the time that the petroleum is on board such boat.

The person liable for a breach of this regulation shall be the person in charge of the boat.

26. No petroleum shall be conveyed in, loaded into or unloaded from any boat within any harbour until at least three hours' notice thereof has been given by the Lighterage Company to the Inspector of Police of such port and an officer of the Police Force has been appointed by him for the purpose of supervising such conveyance, loading or unloading.

The Lighterage Company engaged in the conveyance of petroleum shall be liable for a breach of this regulation.

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27. The person in charge of any cargo boat into which shut-out petroleum in cases, tins, or drums has been received from any ship or into which petroleum in cases, tins, or drums has been received for conveyance to an exporting vessel shall forthwith bring the cargo boat by the most direct route to the shore or to the exporting vessel as the case may be ; and such petroleum shall be forthwith put ashore or taken on board as the case may be : provided that at ports other than Colombo—

(*a*) all boats containing petroleum in cases, tins, or drums shall be removed at sunset to moorings specially appointed by the Collector and shall be moored fore and aft by chains ;

(*b*) all cases, tins, and drums of shut-out petroleum brought ashore shall forthwith be removed out of the customs premises.

28. When permission has been granted for the conveyance of petroleum in any boat, such boat shall be securely covered by hatches and tarpaulins as soon as the petroleum has been taken on board.

The person liable for a breach of this regulation shall be the person in charge of such boat.

29. The person in charge of any boat into which cases, tins, or drums of petroleum are loaded shall place or cause such cases, tins, or drums to be placed in an upright position with the cap or lid uppermost : provided, however, that any tin or drum found to be leaking after being received into a boat may be placed with the leak uppermost.

Colombo only : Petroleum other than liquid fuel.

30. In the Port of Colombo, the master of any vessel shall not receive any petroleum in cases, tins, or drums—

(*a*) unless such petroleum is brought direct from the shore,

(*b*) at any place other than the Guide Pier, or

(*c*) at any time between sunset and sunrise.

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31. In the Port of Colombo, no petroleum shall, in any circumstances be kept on any quay, or wharf or in any boat for a longer time than the Principal Collector of Customs may, in his discretion consider to be necessary for the proper loading or unloading of the petroleum. No petroleum shall be water-borne between sunset and sunrise.

31A. In the customs premises, no petroleum in cases, tins or drums shall be brought or left within fifty feet of a steam crane in which there is a fire. The person liable for a breach of the regulation shall be the exporter of the petroleum. [9,180/13-10-1943.]

32. In the Port of Colombo, the master of any vessel shall not receive any cases, tins, or drums of petroleum except in the presence of a representative of the exporter and of an officer appointed by the Collector to supervise the loading.

33. No person shall load or unload any explosives otherwise than in accordance with such regulations under section 5 of the Explosives Ordinance as may for the time being be in force. Shipping of Explosives.

34. Explosives brought for shipment by any person shall be shipped forthwith by such person and shall not be kept on the wharves for a longer time than is reasonably necessary for the purposes of such shipment.

35. The person in charge of explosives shut out by an exporting vessel shall, unless they are removed to special moorings, cause such explosives to be removed forthwith from the wharves.

36. No package containing any substance of a dangerous nature specified in Schedule A to the rules made under section 33 of the Customs Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 8,751 of June 6, 1941, shall be brought into the customs premises or shipped therefrom by any person unless such package is distinctly marked as such on the outside. No such package shall in any circumstances be brought or kept inside any customs building. Shipping of dangerous substances.

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37. Packages which contain lucifer matches brought for shipment, and which are kept in the customs premises shall be watched continuously by, or at the expense of, the owner or owners of the goods.

38. Packages which contain acids, aqua fortis or oil of vitriol shall not in any circumstances be brought into the customs premises or shipped therefrom at night.

39. Compressed ammonia gas or liquefied anhydrous ammonia, compressed atmospheric air compressed or liquefied carbonic acid gas (carbon dioxide), compressed coal gas, compressed hydrogen, compressed or liquefied nitrous oxide, compressed oxygen, compressed or liquefied sulphurous acid gas (sulphur dioxide) shall not be brought within the customs premises for shipment or shipped therefrom otherwise than in accordance with the conditions specfied in rule 28 of the rules framed under section 33 of the Customs Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 8,751 of June 6, 1941.

40. No cargo of a dangerous nature shall be brought within the customs premises for shipment or shipped therefrom without the sanction of the Collector obtained on a written application in respect of each shipment or otherwise than in accordance with such conditions as he may prescribe.

Lake to Harbour traffic.

41. No goods shall be brought for shipment *via* the Lake to Harbour Canal between the hours of 4 p.m. and 6 a.m. without the written permission of the Collector obtained on special application.

42. No person conveying goods *via* the Lake to Harbour Canal shall be permitted to take such goods through the Locks unless he furnishes to the tide-waiter a boat-note and a true copy thereof and a boat-chit issued by the shipper.

Interpretation.

43. In these regulations "boat" includes a barge, lighter, or other vessel used in the harbour for the conveyance of goods.

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44. The regulations made under section 59 of the Customs Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 7,889 of October 23, 1931, and No. 7,935 of July 15, 1932, and therein called "Rules" are hereby rescinded. Repeal.

NOTIFICATION

HOURS OUTSIDE WHICH GOODS SHALL NOT BE LADEN FOR EXPORT

It is hereby notified that, with the sanction of the Minister of Finance,— [10.325/30-11-1951.]

(*a*) the hours set out in the Schedule hereto have been prescribed under section 59 of the Customs Ordinance as the hours outside which goods shall not be laden, put off, or water-borne to be shipped for exportation or coast-wise, or shipped on board any ship, boat or lighter, without permission from the Collector, and

(*b*) the notification relating to such hours published in Gazette No. 9,911 of October 8, 1948, is hereby cancelled.

SCHEDULE

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays ..	7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays	7.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

---

50 D——RR 19479 (12/66)

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SECTION 61.

NOTIFICATION

SHIPS' STORES

[6999/7-3-1919.]

1. It is hereby notified that all requisitions for ships' stores shall be made to the Principal Collector of Customs in the form authorized.

2. All such stores must be shipped from the export premises under the supervision of the Export Officer.

3. Under section 85 goods from a Bonded Warehouse may be shipped free of duty as ships' stores. The application so to ship must be accompanied by a requisition from the master of the ship.

4. Such shipments duty free from bond will not, however, be allowed to vessels engaged on the coast-wise trade of the Island, nor to the Imperial Light Service ships stationed in the waters of the Island.

SECTION 65.

Note.—The Ports of Mannar and Talaimannar North have been declared to be ports at which ships or boats under fifteen tons burthen may import goods into Ceylon from ports beyond the seas, by Proclamation published in Gazette No. 7,104 of May 21, 1920.

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SECTION 66.

REGULATIONS

[8857/2-2-1942.]

1. Subject to the provisions of regulation 13, no master of any vessel of less than 15 tons tonnage shall use such vessel for the conveyance of goods coastwise except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Collector of the port or place where such vessel is ordinarily stationed or based.

2. No licence shall be issued under regulation 1 in respect of any vessel, unless—

(*a*) the Collector of the port or place where that vessel is ordinarily stationed or based considers that vessel to be seaworthy ;

(*b*) the name of that vessel and the name of the port or place where that vessel is ordinarily stationed or based are conspicuously painted on the stern of that vessel ; and

(*c*) the tonnage and registered number of that vessel are cut or indelibly inscribed on one of the main beams of that vessel.

3. Every licence issued under regulation 1 in respect of any vessel shall—

(*a*) contain the name or registered number, the tonnage and dimensions, the name and address of the owner, and the name of the master, of that vessel ;

(*b*) cease to be in force on the thirty-first day of December in the year in which such licence is issued ; and

(*c*) become invalid when a change of the owner or master of that vessel occurs, unless the name of the new owner or the new master is endorsed on such licence by the Collector of the port or place where that vessel is ordinarily stationed or based.

4. Subject to the provisions of regulation 13, no business relating to any vessel of less than 15 tons tonnage or to the cargo of such vessel shall be

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permitted to be transacted at any custom-house, unless the master of such vessel produces a licence which has been issued under regulation 1 in respect of such vessel and which has not ceased to be in force or become invalid under regulation 3.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 13, no master of any vessel shall, at any port or place, receive any goods on board that vessel except on a sufferance issued in that behalf by the Collector of that port or place

(2) No sufferance shall be issued under paragraph (1) to the master of any vessel at any port or place, unless such master delivers to the Collector of that port or place an entry outwards as required by section 56 of the Customs Ordinance.

6. Where a sufferance is issued under regulation 5 to the master of any vessel, he shall record on such sufferance—

(i) the number and description of all packages received on board that vessel under the authority of such sufferance ;

(ii) the quantities, description, value and the names of the ports or places of delivery, of the goods in each such package ; and

(iii) a specification of—

(*a*) goods produced or manufactured in Ceylon ;

(*b*) imported goods on which duty has been paid ;

(*c*) dutiable imported goods allowed to be removed under a bond previous to payment of duty ; and

(*d*) non-dutiable imported goods.

7. No master of any vessel shall, under the authority of a sufferance issued under regulation 5, receive on board that vessel any dutiable imported goods other than those allowed to be removed under a bond previous to payment of duty, unless satisfactory

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proof of the payment of duty on such goods is furnished by him to the Collector who issued the sufferance.

8. No certificate of clearance shall be granted to the master of any vessel, unless he produces a sufferance issued under regulation 5 in respect of that vessel and containing a record of the particulars required by regulation 6 and signed by him.

9. Subject to the provisions of regulation 13, no master of any vessel shall, at any place where no customs officer is stationed, receive any goods on board that vessel or discharge any goods therefrom except—

(*a*) under the authority of a coastwise permit issued by the Collector within whose jurisdiction such place is situated ; and

(*b*) under the supervision of a village headman of such place or any person authorized in writing in that behalf by such Collector, or, if those goods consist of timber or firewood only, under the supervision of a forest officer.

10. Where a coastwise permit is issued under regulation 9 to the master of any vessel, such master shall produce such permit to the person whose supervision of the shipping or landing of goods under the authority of such permit is required by that regulation, and such person shall record on such permit whether the provisions thereof were observed by such master.

11. Where, at any place at which no customs officer is stationed, any goods are shipped or landed without the authority of a coastwise permit, such goods may be detained by a village headman of such place, and such detention shall be reported by such headman to the nearest Collector.

12. (1) The details of all stores received on board any vessel shall be entered on the certificate of clearance or coastwise permit issued to the master of that vessel.

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(2) No master of any vessel shall, at any port or place, receive as stores on board that vessel any quantity of arrack exceeding—

(*a*) two gallons, if the tonnage of that vessel does not exceed 100 tons ; or

(*b*) the quantity permitted by the Collector of that port or place, if the tonnage of that vessel exceeds 100 tons.

13. The Collector in each province may, at his discretion, exempt from the application of regulations 1, 4, 5, and 9 the master of any vessel plying solely on any lagoon, canal, or river within that province ; and where the master of any such vessel is so exempted, the provisions of those regulations shall not apply to him.

14. For the purpose of these regulations, the tonnage of any vessel shall be ascertained in the manner set out in the Schedule hereto.

15. The master of any vessel who commits a breach of any of these regulations shall be liable to a penalty of fifty rupees.

16. In these regulations—

"forest officer" has the same meaning as in the Forest Ordinance ;

"vessel" means any vessel used for the purpose of conveying goods coastwise, and includes any schooner, boat, or catamaran, which is used for such purpose.

17. The regulations relating to the carrying of goods coastwise and published in Gazette No. 7,183 of June 17, 1921, are hereby rescinded.

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SCHEDULE

Measure the length of the vessel from the afterpart of stem to the forepart of sternpost at a point level with the upper edge of the upper strake of outside plank ; then if the length is 50 feet or under, divide it into four equal parts ; or if above 50 feet, into six equal parts ; and at each of the divisions take the depth from a line stretched across the upper edge of upper strake or gunwale to the ceiling or botton plank on top of the frames amidships. Divide each depth into four equal parts, and at each of the three points of division take the horizontal breadth from lining plank on one side to lining plank on the other, also the horizontal breadth at the upper and lower points of the depth ; number the upper breadth 1, and so on, down to the lowest breadth, which would be 5 ; multiply the second and fourth breadth by 4, and the third by 2 ; add these products together, and to the sum add the first breadth and the fifth ; multiply the quantity thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the breadths, and the product shall be deemed the transverse area.

Having thus ascertained the transverse area at each point of division of the length of the vessel, proceed to ascertain the tonnage in the following manner. Number the area successively 1, 2, 3 &c., No. 1 being at the extreme limit of the length at the bow and the last number at the extreme limit of the length at the stern ; then, whether the length be divided into four or six parts, multiply the second and every even numbered area by 4, and the third and every odd numbered area (except the first and last) by 2 ; add these products together, and to the sum add the first and last if they yield anything. Multiply the quantity thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the areas, and the product will be the cubical contents of the internal space under the upper edge of the upper strake or gunwale ; divide this product by 100, and the quotient shall be deemed the tonnage of the vessel.

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SECTION 68

REGULATIONS

[10,096/21-4-1950.]

1. These regulations shall apply to every ship which—

(a) does not exceed 250 tons,

(b) is propelled by motor or other mechanical power, and

(c) is stationed or anchored at or operates from any port or place within a specified area or arrives at or enters such area from any port or place outside such area.

2. (1) The owner of every ship which is stationed or anchored at or operates from, any port or place situated within a specified area in the Island shall, within one month from the date on which these regulations come into force, apply to the Collector at such port or place for the registration of his ship.

(2) In the case of any ship which on or after the date on which these regulations take effect arrives at or enters any port or place within a specified area in the Island, the Collector at such port or place may, if such ship is going to be stationed at that port or place, require such ship to be registered within a specified time, and the owner of such ship shall apply to the Collector at such port or place for the registration of such ship within the specified time.

3. Every application for registration under regulation 2 shall be made in the form provided for the purpose by the Collector and shall contain all the relevant particulars for which provision is made in the form. Every such application shall be accompanied by—

(1) a certificate from the Government Ship's Surveyor, or such other person as may be apointed by the Collector, as to the seaworthiness of the ship in respect of which the application is made, and

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(2) a declaration of ownership in such ship by the owner.

4. Upon receipt of an application for registration, the Collector shall, if the applicant has furnished all the particulars required, and if the Collector is satisfied with the certificate of seaworthiness and declaration of ownership forwarded with the application, assign to the ship in respect of which the application is made a combination of one or more letters and one or more numbers (in these regulations referred to as " distinctive number ") and direct the applicant to have such distinctive number carved or painted on the ship in such manner and in such a position in the ship as the Collector may specify.

5. The Collector shall issue a certificate of registration to the applicant if the distinctive number assigned by the Collector to the ship of the applicant has been carved or painted thereon according to the Collector's directions.

6. (1) The owner of a ship which is required to be registered under these regulations shall not use such ship, or permit such ship to be used, unless such ship has been duly registered.

(2) Where any ship which is required to be registered under these regulations is used without the knowledge of the owner of such ship, the owner shall, if he becomes aware of such use, as soon as may be after he becomes aware of such use report such fact to the Collector at the nearest port.

7. Where a certificate of registration issued in respect of any ship is lost or destroyed by fire or other unavoidable cause or is become indecipherable, the Collector of the port or place at which such certificate was issued shall, upon application being made in that behalf by the owner of such ship and upon such owner furnishing proof to the satisfaction of the Collector that such certificate is lost, destroyed by fire or other unavoidable cause or is become indecipherable, issue a duplicate of such certificate.

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8. If any ship in respect of which a certificate of registration has been issued is—

(*a*) transferred by the owner to another person for consideration or otherwise, or

(*b*) seized as forfeit by the Collector, or

(*c*) reported lost or destroyed,

the Collector of the port or place at which such certificate was issued may cancel such certificate.

9. Where the owner of any ship registered under these regulations transfers such ship whether for consideration or otherwise to any other person, within seven days of such transfer—

(*a*) such owner shall return the certificate of registration in respect of such ship to the Collector who issued such certificate, and

(*b*) such other person shall apply for a certificate of registration in accordance with regulation 3.

10. The master of the ship shall see that the certificate of registration issued in respect of that ship is carried on board the ship and that such certificate is always available to any customs officer or peace officer for inspection.

11. The owner of a ship shall not employ on such ship in any capacity whatsoever any person who has been convicted of an offence under section 129 or section 130 or any other section of the Ordinance.

12. No person who has been convicted of an offence under the Customs Ordinance shall work in any capacity whatsoever in a ship.

13. (1) Any person who desires to serve as the master or driver of a ship may apply to the Collector of the port or place at which such ship is ordinarily stationed or anchored for a permit authorizing him to serve in such capacity.

(2) Every application for a permit shall be made in the form provided for the purpose by the Collector and shall contain all particulars for which provision is made in the form, and shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) two copies of the photograph of the applicant of such size as the Collector may require, and

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(*b*) a valid certificate of competency issued under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1863, where the application is for a permit to serve as a master, or a certificate of competence issued by the Master Attendant, Colombo, where the application is for a permit to serve as a driver.

(3) If the Collector is satisfied that the application is in order and that the applicant has not been convicted of any offence under section 129 or section 130 or any other section of the Ordinance he shall issue a permit in the form provided for the purpose.

14. The owner of a ship shall not employ any person as the master or driver of the ship unless such person is the holder of a valid permit issued under regulation 13.

15. The master or driver of a ship shall always carry the permit issued under regulation 13 on his person or in the ship and shall, on demand by a customs officer, forthwith produce his permit for inspection.

16. The Collector may at any time cancel a permit issued under regulation 13 if he has reason to believe that the holder thereof has committed an offence under section 129 or section 130 or any other section of the Ordinance.

17. The master of a ship shall see that the ship is not moved, or does not make a voyage, from one place to another unless there is on board the ship a valid clearance, coastwise permit, or other document issued by the Collector authorizing such movement or voyage, or the certificate of registration issued in respect of such ship.

18. The master of a ship shall see that—

(*a*) no person other than those persons whose names appear on the clearance, coastwise permit or other document are found on board ;

(*b*) the voyage or movement in respect of which the clearance, coastwise permit or other document has been issued does commence within one hour from the time of issue of such clearance, coastwise permit or other document ; and

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(c) all persons whose names appear in the clearance, coastwise permit or other document are on board.

19. When a ship is not engaged in any voyage or movement, the master of the ship shall see that the ship is anchored, moored or kept at such anchorage, mooring or place as the Collecter may determine or approve.

20. The master of a ship shall see that the ship does not make any voyage or movement outside the area indicated in the clearance, coastwise permit or other document authorizing such voyage or movement.

21. The master of a ship shall see that the ship is not used for any purpose other than that specified in the certificate of registration issued in respect of that ship except with the permission in writing of the Collector.

22. The master of a ship shall maintain in such form as the Collector may require a register containing particulars of the members of the crew and the goods conveyed in the ship and shall on demand by a customs officer or peace officer produce such register for inspection or for other purposes.

23. The master of a ship shall see that such lights as the Collector may determine are displayed on the ship between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

24. The master of a ship shall provide all facilities to any customs officer or other person assisting such officer to board and search such ship and to examine all goods and documents carried therein.

25. The master of a ship shall see that no explosives, bombs, firearms, missiles or dangerous weapons, other than such as are authorized in writing by the Collector, are carried in such ship.

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26. The master of a ship shall see that no goods liable to seizure under the Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder are thrown overboard from such ship in order to avoid detection by any customs officer.

27. Nothing in these regulations shall affect the operation of any other written law relating to the transport of goods or passengers.

28. (1) The Collector may issue a licence to the owner of any ship exempting such ship from the operation of the preceding regulations if the Collector is satisfied that such ship will be used solely—

(*a*) for the purpose of fishing including chank or pearl fishing, or

(*b*) for transporting persons from one port or place in the Island to any other port or place in the Island, or

(*c*) as a ferry, or

(*d*) as a pleasure yacht within the territorial waters of the Island.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) shall be subject to the following conditions and restrictions.

(*a*) The master of the ship shall not use the ship for any purpose other than that specified in the licence.

(*b*) The ship shall be used only within the limits indicated in the licence, unless a voyage or movement outside such limits is authorized in writing by the Collector for any specified period.

(*c*) The master of the ship shall at all times carry the licence on board the ship.

(*d*) Whenever a customs launch or other craft approaches a ship, the master of the ship shall afford facilities to the customs officers on board such launch or craft to examine his ship.

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(*e*) The name of the ship, the place to which the ship belongs and the number assigned to the ship by the Collector shall be conspicuously written outside on both sides of the stern.

(*f*) When the ship is used at nights, such lights as are prescribed by the regulations under the Boats Ordinance shall be displayed on the ship.

(*g*) The licensee shall produce the licence to the Collector or other customs officer or any peace officer whenever he is called upon to produce such licence for inspection or for other purposes.

(3) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) shall be valid for such period as may be specified therein and may be cancelled by the Collector if he is satisfied that there has been a breach of any of the conditions or restrictions specified in paragraph (2).

(4) Where any licence issued under paragraph (1) is lost, destroyed by fire or other unavoidable cause or is become indecipherable, the Collector shall, upon application being made in that behalf by the owner of the ship in respect of which the licence was issued and upon such owner furnishing proof to the satisfaction of the Collector that such licence is lost, destroyed by fire, or other unavoidable cause or is become indecipherable, issue a duplicate of such certificate.

29. In these regulations—

"master" when used in relation to any vessel includes any person having for the time being the charge or command or control of such ship;

"Ordinance" means the Customs Ordinance;

"owner" when used in relation to a ship includes his agent; and "specified area" means an area specified by the Principal Collector of Customs and published in the Gazette. *

* Vide page 939.

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Regulation 29

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified under regulation 29 of the regulations made under section 68 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) and published in Gazette No. 10,096 of April 21, 1950, that the area set out in the schedule hereto shall be the specified area for the purposes of those regulations. [10,147/1-9-1950.]

SCHEDULE

The water area, along the coast of Ceylon, and extending to one league towards the sea from the coast, excluding the water area within the limits of the port of Colombo, as declared in the Order made under section 110 of the Customs Ordinance, and published in Gazette No. 7,856 of May 29, 1931, (as amended from time to time.)

SECTION 69

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION

GRAEME THOMSON.

KNOW Ye that We, the Governor by virtue of the power vested in Us by section 69 of the Customs Ordinance, do by this Our Proclamation appoint the following places, namely, Colombo, Galle, and Talaimannar to be warehousing ports in this Island in which goods may be warehoused, kept and secured without payment of duty upon the first entry thereof, and declare their respective limits to be those set out in the schedule attached to the Proclamation under section 109 of the Customs Ordinance, defining the limits of the ports in this Island, dated May 25, 1931. [7856/29-5-1961.]

Colombo, May 25, 1931.

By His Excellency's command,

B. H. BOURDILLON.
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Note.—The rest of the Subsidiary Legislation under this Section is not reproduced.

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SECTIONS 69 AND 74

REGULATIONS RELATING TO BONDED WAREHOUSES

[8751/6-6-1941.]

1. The owner of every private bonded warehouse shall provide for the use of the Collector a set of padlocks of a pattern approved by the Collector, in addition to any padlocks which the owner may desire to provide for himself.

2. No person shall enter a bonded warehouse except for the purpose of transacting legitimate business.

3. No person shall smoke in any part of a bonded warehouse or use any naked light therein. All lights which may be necessary shall be enclosed in lanterns or other properly protected lamps.

4. The owner of every bonded warehouse shall keep such books as the Collector may require, in which shall be entered particulars of all goods received in or delivered from the warehouse. Such books shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Collector or any officer duly authorized by him in that behalf.

5. Subject to the proviso to regulation 6 the Locker's register shall not be examined or referred to by any person other than an officer of Customs.

6. The owner of bonded goods may inspect his goods on production of the store warrant or other title ; but no other person shall examine such goods or make a list thereof : Provided that the Auditor-General or any officer duly authorized by him in writing may within the usual hours of business make a survey of the contents of a bonded warehouse and weigh, measure, or examine any packages lying therein or the contents of such packages, or examine any register and other books in such warehouse.

7. No goods shall be received into a bonded warehouse except on the production to the locker of a warehousing entry and an advice note signed by the landing waiter of sufferance warehouse.

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8. All goods for which a warehousing entry has been passed shall forthwith be placed inside the warehouse and no entry will be accepted in respect of goods which by reason of their size or nature cannot be placed inside the warehouse.

9. All packages in bonded warehouses shall be arranged and stacked at the expense of the owner, according to the marks and number shown in the entry ; and all the packages described in each warehousing entry shall be piled as far as possible together.

10. A warehousing label shall be attached to the packages covered by each entry. If they are disarranged by the removal of any portion, the remaining packages shall be forthwith re-arranged and re-labelled at the expense of the owner of the warehouse, or in the case of a Queen's warehouse at the expense of the party responsible for such disarrangement.

11. Packages shall be placed at least 6 inches away from the walls, and may be placed on the ground if the floor is cemented and is dry ; otherwise, they shall be placed on wooden stands or blocks of wood, in order to protect them from damage.

12. No duty-paid goods shall be placed or kept in a bonded warehouse. No duty-free goods shall be placed in a bonded warehouse unless they form part of the contents of packages containing dutiable goods. This regulation may be relaxed in the case of unopened packages declared merely to contain merchandise and removed under section 73 of the Customs Ordinance to Bonded Warehouse No. B. 2, or in any other special case in which the Collector is satisfied that the relaxation is necessary.

13. No goods other than those mentioned in the bond furnished under section 70 of the Customs Ordinance shall be taken into a private bonded warehouse specified in such bond.

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14. Goods of a perishable nature or in a damaged condition and likely to deteriorate shall not be placed in any bonded warehouse : Provided that the Collector may permit the bonding of perishables for such limited period as he deems proper.

15. No goods which bear an offensive smell or which are deleterious to other goods in the vicinity or which are of an inflammable or dangerous nature shall be bonded in the same warehouse as general merchandise.

16. No potable spirits, other than those appearing in the list of brands approved by the Excise Commissioner for sale, shall be warehoused in a bonded warehouse.

17. Petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum imported in bulk, may be warehoused, kept and secured in a tank or tanks approved by the Collector as a warehouse for such purpose without payment of duty upon the first entry thereof only upon condition that no petroleum so warehoused in a tank is removed from such tank to be cleared for home consumption until duty has been paid upon the whole contents of the tank and until the customs seal upon the tank has been broken by a qualified customs officer.

18. Dangerous petroleum imported in bulk or in drums may be warehoused, kept and secured in tanks or in drums in any installation approved by the Collector as a warehouse for such purpose without payment of duty upon the first entry thereof only on condition that no dangerous petroleum so warehoused is removed from such installation to be cleared for home consumption except under customs supervision and on condition that entry is passed and full duty paid at such intervals as may be prescribed by the Collector on the quantity of dangerous petroleum removed and cleared during such intervals. Every importer who is allowed to warehouse dangerous petroleum under this regulation shall sign a bond with two sureties to be approved by the Collector, and make and hypothecate a cash deposit of such sum as may be fixed by the Collector in each case.

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19. No package shall be removed from the warehouse except on the production to the Locker of a satisfied ex-bond entry.

20. No goods shall be shipped from a bonded warehouse as ship's stores to any vessel engaged in the coastwise trade of the Island, or to any Imperial Light-house Service ship stationed in the waters of the Island, except on payment of the duty due thereon.

21. No public sale other than a sale conducted by order of the Collector shall be held in any bonded warehouse.

22. Every contravention of any of the foregoing regulations shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

23. The regulations made under section 69 of the Customs Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 7,861 of June 19, 1931, as last amended by the regulation published in Gazette No. 8,251 of October 16, 1936, are hereby rescinded.

SECTION 74

NOTIFICATION

HOURS DURING WHICH BONDED WAREHOUSES SHALL BE OPENED

IT is hereby notified that, with the sanction of the Minister of Finance, the hours set out in the Schedule hereto have been prescribed under section 74 of the Customs Ordinance as the hours during which bonded warehouses shall be opened. [10,325/30-11-1951.]

SCHEDULE

Week days, other than Saturdays and customs holidays	9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, other than customs holidays	9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

SECTION 84

No Regulations.

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SECTION 101

REGULATIONS

TRADING IN CUSTOMS AERODROMES IN CEYLON

[9931/17-12-1948.]

1. In these regulations—

"airport" means any area appointed as a customs aerodrome under section 109 of the Customs Ordinance [read with the Air Navigation (Customs) Regulations, 1938] and defined as customs premises under section 101 (2) of the Customs Ordinance ;

"Collector" means the Principal Collector of Customs, the Deputy Collector of Customs, the Landing Surveyor or an Assistant Collector of the Customs of the port of Colombo ; and

"licensee" means a person to whom a licence is issued under regulation 2.

2. (1) No person shall, for the purposes of trade, bring or cause the bringing of any article into the premises of any airport except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Collector.

(2) The issue of any licence under paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be at the discretion of the Collector.

3. (1) Every applicant for a licence under regulation 2 shall send to the Collector—

(*a*) an application in writing in such form as may be supplied for the purpose by the Collector setting out the nature of the articles in which the applicant intends to trade in the airport ; and

(*b*) two unmounted photographs of the applicant, each such photograph being about three inches in length and two inches in breadth.

(2) Before the issue of a licence under regulation 2, the applicant shall—

(i) deposit as security with the Collector—

(*a*) a sum of two hundred rupees, where the articles in respect of which the applicant intends to trade includes silk and/or jewellery, or

(*b*) a sum of fifty rupees in the case of other articles ;

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(ii) sign a bond in such form as may be provided by the Collector declaring that the sum so deposited shall be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Collector—

(*a*) if the applicant commits a breach of any of the conditions to which the licence is subject, or

(*b*) if the applicant or any of his authorized assistants commits a breach of any rule or regulation made under the Customs Ordinance or any rule relating to the airport.

4. Every licence issued under regulation 2 shall—

(1) where the licensee is authorized to bring silk and/or jewellery into the airport for the purposes of trade, contain a statement of such authorization ;

(2) expire on the thirty-first day of December in the year in which such licence is issued ; and

(3) be subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The licensee shall keep and maintain a day-book in which he shall enter on each day a detailed list of all articles which he intends to bring or to cause to be brought into the airport on that day for the purpose of trade.

(ii) The licensee shall not be engaged in barter in the airport.

(iii) The licensee shall not on any day, for the purposes of trade, bring or cause the bringing of any of the following articles into the airport :—

(*a*) any article which is not specified in the list of articles entered for that day in the licensee's day-book ;

(*b*) any synthetic or imitation stone ;

(*c*) any cultured pearls ; or

(*d*) any article the export of which from Ceylon is prohibited by any written law.

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(iv) Where by any written law the export of any article from Ceylon is restricted or any export duty is imposed on any article the licensee shall not, for the purposes of trade, bring or cause the bringing of any such article into the airport, unless he obtains the written permission of the Collector and gives such guarantees as the Collector may require for the payment of all export duties leviable on such article and for the compliance with all legal requirements relating to the export of such article from Ceylon.

(v) The licensee shall not, for the purposes of trade, bring or cause the bringing of any silk or jewellery into the airport, unless he is authorized in that behalf by the Collector.

(vi) The licensee shall not, for the purposes of trading in the airport, employ therein any assistant who is not authorized by a permit issued by the Collector under regulation 5.

(vii) The licensee shall have in his possession the licence and the day-book when he is engaged in trade in the airport and shall produce them for inspection whenever demanded by a charges officer or other customs or police officer.

5. (i) No person shall in any airport act as an assistant to any licensee trading therein except on a permit issued in that behalf by the Collector.

(ii) No permit shall be issued to any person under paragraph (i) except—

(*a*) on the written application of the licensee who desires to employ that person, and

(*b*) on the production of two unmounted copies of a photograph of that person, each such photograph being about three inches in length and two inches in breadth.

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6. Every permit issued under regulation 5 shall—

(1) expire on the thirty-first day of December in the year in which such permit is issued, and

(2) be subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The holder of the permit shall not trade in the airport independently of the licensee at whose instance the permit was issued.

(*b*) The holder of the permit shall have the permit in his possession when engaged in trade in the airport and shall produce the permit for inspection whenever demanded by a customs or police officer.

(*c*) The Collector may cancel the permit when the holder of the permit commits a breach—

(i) of a condition to which the permit is subject, or

(ii) of any rule or regulation made under the Customs Ordinance.

TRADING IN COLOMBO HARBOUR

[9581/19-7-1946.]

1. In these regulations—

"Collector" means the Principal Collector of Customs, the Deputy Collector of Customs, the Landing Surveyor, or an Assistant Collector of Customs, of the Port of Colombo ;

"harbour" means the water area of the customs premises in Colombo exclusive of the Harbour Canal leading to Beira Lake ;

"licensee" means a person to whom a licence is issued under regulation 2 ;

"service marked goods" means goods marked with any recognized markings such as W ⅄ D, ⅄ or NAAFI denoting that such goods are meant for use by members of Her Majesty's Forces.

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2. (1) No person shall, for the purpose of trade, bring or cause the bringing of any article into the harbour except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Collector.

(2) The issue of any licence under this regulation shall be at the discretion of the Collector.

3. Every applicant for a licence under regulation 2 shall send to the Collector—

(1) a written application stating the nature of the articles in which the applicant intends to trade in the harbour, and

(2) the customs pass of the applicant where one has already been issued, together with two unmounted photographs of the applicant ; or, where no customs pass has been issued, an application form to be supplied by the Collector, duly perfected by the applicant, together with three unmounted photographs of the applicant. The photographs shall be about three inches in length and two inches in breadth.

4. Every person whose application for a licence under regulation 2 is allowed by the Collector shall, before the issue of the licence—

(1) deposit as security with the Collector—

(*a*) a sum of *eight hundred rupees*, where the articles which the licensee is authorized to bring into the harbour for the purpose of trade include silk or jewellery ; or

(*b*) in every other case, a sum of *two hundred rupees ;* and

(2) sign a bond, in such form as may be provided by the Collector, declaring the sum so deposited liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Collector—

(*a*) if such person commits a breach of any of the conditions to which the licence is subject ; or

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(b) if such person or any of his authorized assistants commits a breach of any rule or regulation made under the Customs Ordinance, or any rule relating to the Port of Colombo and made under the Masters Attendant Ordinance.

5. Every licence issued under regulation 2 shall—

(1) where the licensee is authorised to brink silk or jewellery into the harbour for the purpose of trade, contain a statement of such authorisation ;

(2) expire on the thirty-first day of December in the year in which such licence is issued ; and

(3) be subject to the following conditions :—

(a) the licensee shall not, for the purpose of trade, enter the harbour before 6 a.m. or remain therein after 6.30 p.m. on any day ;

(b) the licensee shall keep and maintain a day-book in which a detailed list of all the articles which he intends to bring or to cause to be brought into the harbour on any day for the purpose of trade shall be entered prior to such articles being brought ;

(c) the licensee shall not be engaged in barter in the harbour *or trade in any service marked goods or any price-controlled or rationed article, and shall not purchase or otherwise acquire any junk or stores from ships ;*

(d) the licensee shall not on any day, for the purpose of trade, bring or cause the bringing of any of the following articles into the harbour :—

(i) any article which is not specified in the list of articles entered for that day in the licensee's day-book ;

(ii) any synthetic or imitation stone ;

(iii) any culture pearl ;

(iv) any article the export of which from Ceylon is prohibited by any written law ;

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[9724/27-6-1947.]

(v) any imported article other than silk except with the permission in writing of the Collector ;

(*e*) where by any written law the export of any article from Ceylon is restricted or any export duty is imposed on any article, the licensee shall not, for the purpose of trade, bring or cause the bringing of any such article into the harbour, unless he obtains the written permission of the Collector and gives such guarantees as the Collector may require for the payment of all export duties leviable on such article and for the compliance with all legal requirements relating to the export of such article from Ceylon ;

(*f*) the licensee shall not, for the purpose of trade, bring or cause the bringing of any silk or jewellery into the harbour, unless he is authorised in that behalf by the Collector ;

(*g*) the licensee shall not, for the purpose of trading in the harbour, use or cause the use of any boat other than a bumboat which is licensed for such purpose under the provisions of the Masters Attendant Ordinance ;

(*h*) *the licensee shall not approach or stay within 15 fathoms of any vessel in the harbour if he is ordered not to do so by an officer or quartermaster of that vessel ;*

(*i*) the licensee shall not on any day bring or cause the bringing of any article into the harbour for the purpose of trade, or bring or cause the bringing of any article ashore from any ship in the harbour, or remove or cause the removal of any article from the customs premises unless, in the case of trading on board any ship in the harbour, a charges officer, or, in any other case, a preventive officer—

(i) examines that article ;

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(ii) inspects the licensee's day-book for the purpose of ascertaining whether that article is specified in the list of articles entered for that day in such book ; and

(iii) initials and dates such book and records therein the time of such inspection, and permits that article to be so brought or removed ;

(*j*) the licensee shall not, for the purpose of trade, go or cause any person to go on board any ship in the harbour, unless the licensee is authorized in that behalf by a permit issued by the Collector ;

(*k*) the licensee shall not, for the purpose of trading in the harbour, employ therein—

(i) any assistant who is not authorized by a permit issued by the Collector under regulation 7 ; or

(ii) more than one assistant, where the licensee does not go on board any ship in the harbour for the purpose of trade ; or

(iii) more than two assistants, where the licensee goes on board any ship in the harbour for the purpose of trade ;

(*l*) the licensee shall have in his possession the licence and the day-book when he is engaged in trade in the harbour, and shall produce the licence and the day-book for inspection whenever demanded by a customs or police officer ;

(*m*) the licensee shall display prominently on his left breast a rectangular brass badge, four inches in length and two inches in breadth, with the inscription HARBOUR TRADER No.———— (setting forth his licence number) in bold type on it ;

(*n*) *the Collector may cancel or suspend the licence when the licensee—*

(i) *commits a breach—*

(*a*) *of any condition to which the licence is subject ; or*

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(b) of *any rule or regulation made under the Customs Ordinance;* or

(c) of *any rule relating to the port of Colombo and made under the Masters Attendant Ordinance; or*

[9925/3-12-1948.]

(ii) is convicted of any offence under the Customs Ordinace or the Penal Code ; or

(iii) is known to have committed any fraud or irregularity in carrying on his trade in the harbour.

[9800/21-11-1947.]

6. Except at the written request of the master or in his absence the chief officer, or of the accredited agents of the owners, of any ship in the harbour, the Collector shall not issue a permit to any licensee authorizing him to go, alone or with any of his assistants, on board such ship for the purpose of trade.

7. (1) No person shall act in the harbour as an assistant to any licensee trading therein except on a permit issued in that behalf by the Collector.

(2) No permit shall be issued to any person under paragraph (1) except—

(a) on the written application of the licensee who desires to employ that person ; and

(b) on the production of the customs pass of that person where one has already been issued, together with two unmounted photographs of that person, or, where no customs pass has been issued, an application form to be supplied by the Collector, duly perfected by the licensee, together with three unmounted photographs of that person. The photographs shall be about three inches in length and two inches in breadth.

8. Every permit issued under regulation 7 shall—

(1) expire on the thirty-first day of December in the year in which such permit is issued ; and

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(2) be subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) the holder of the permit shall not, for the purpose of trade, enter the harbour before 6 a.m., or remain therein after 6.30 p.m., on any day ;

(*b*) the holder of the permit shall not, without the permission in writing of the Collector, trade in the harbour independently of the licensee at whose instance the permit was issued ; [9724/27-6-1947.]

(*c*) the holder of the permit shall have the permit in his possession when engaged in trade in the harbour, and shall produce the permit for inspection whenever demanded by a customs or police officer ;

(*d*) the holder of the permit shall display prominently on his left breast a rectangular brass badge, four inches in length and three inches in breadth, with the inscrpition ASSISTANT HARBOUR TRADER No. ——— (setting forth the licence number of the trader to whom he is assistant) in bold type on it ;

(*e*) the Collector may cancel or suspend the permit when the holder of the permit—

(i) *commits a breach*—

(*a*) of any conditions to which the permit is subject ; or

(*b*) of any rule or regulation made under the Customs Ordinance ; or

(*c*) of any rule relating to the port of Colombo and made under the Masters Attendant Ordinance ; or

(ii) *is convicted in a court of law in respect of the Customs Ordinance or of the Penal Code.*

9. The regulations relating to licences to trade in the Harbour of Colombo, published in Gazette No. 8,857 of February 2, 1942, are hereby rescinded.

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TRADING IN GALLE HARBOUR

[9616/18-10-1946.]

1. In these Regulations—

"Collector" means the Collector of Customs, the Assistant Collector of Customs, Additional Assistant Collector of Customs or the Sub-Collector of Customs of the Port of Galle.

"harbour" means the water area of the Customs premises in Galle.

"licensee" means a person to whom a licence is issued under regulation 2; and

"service marked goods" means goods marked with any recognised markings such as W⅄ D⅄ or NAAFI denoting that such goods are meant for use by members of Her Majesty's Forces.

2. (1) No person shall, for the purpose of trade, bring or cause the bringing of any article into the harbour except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Collector.

(2) The issue of any licence under this regulation shall be at the discretion of the Collector.

3. Every applicant for a licence under regulation 2 shall send to the collector—

(1) a written application stating the nature of the articles in which the applicant intends to trade in the harbour; and

(2) two unmounted photographs of the applicant and an application form supplied by the Collector and duly perfected by the applicant. The photographs shall be about three inches in length and two inches in breadth.

4. Every person whose application for a licence under regulation 2 is allowed by the Collector shall, before the issue of the licence—

(1) deposit as security with the Collector—

(*a*) a sum of *four hundred rupees*, where the articles which the licensee is authorized to bring into the harbour for the purpose of trade include silk or jewellery; or

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(b) in every other case, a sum of *one hundred rupees ;* and

(2) sign a bond, in such form as may be provided by the Collector, declaring the sum so deposited liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Collector—

(a) if such person commits a breach of any of the conditions to which the licence is subject ; or

(b) if such person or any of his authorized assistants commits a breach of any rule or regulation made under the Customs Ordinance, or any rule relating to the Port of Galle and made under the Masters Attendant Ordinance.

5. Every licence issued under regulation 2 shall—

(1) where the licensee is authorized to bring silk or jewellery into the harbour for the purpose of trade, contain a statement of such authorization ;

(2) expire on the thirty-first day of December in the year in which such licence is issued ; and

(3) be subject to the following conditions :—

(a) the licensee shall not, for the purpose of trade, enter the harbour before 6 a.m. or remain therein after 6.30 p.m. on any day ;

(b) shall not enter or leave the harbour otherwise than through Jetty No. 1 ;

(c) the licensee shall keep and maintain a day-book in which a detailed list of all the articles which he intends to bring or to cause to be brought into the harbour on any day for the purpose of trade shall be entered prior to such articles being brought ;

(d) the licensee shall not be engaged in barter in the harbour *or trade in any service marked goods or any price-controlled or rationed article, and shall not purchase or otherwise acquire any junk or stores from ship ;*

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(*e*) the licensee shall not on any day, for the purpose of trade, bring or cause the bringing of any of the following articles into the harbour—

(i) any article which is not specified in the list of articles entered for that day in the licensee's day-book ;

(ii) any synthetic or imitation stone ;

(iii) any culture pearl ;

(iv) any article the export of which from Ceylon is prohibited by any written law ;

(*f*) where by any written law the export of any article from Ceylon is restricted or any export duty is imposed on any article, the licensee shall not, for the purpose of trade, bring or cause the bringing of any such article (other than fresh coconuts) into the harbour, unless he obtains the written permission of the Collector and gives such guarantees as the collector may require for the payment of all export duties leviable on such article and for the compliance with all legal requirements relating to the export of such article from Ceylon ;

(*g*) the licensee shall not, for the purpose of trade, bring or cause the bringing of any silk or jewellery into the harbour, unless he is authorized in that behalf by the Collector ;

(*h*) the licensee shall not, for the purpose of trading in the harbour, use or cause the use of any boat other than a bumboat which is licensed for such purpose under the provisions of the Masters Attendant Ordinance ;

(*i*) *the licensee shall not approach or stay within 15 fathoms of any vessel in the harbour if he is ordered not to do so by an officer or quarter-master of that vessel ;*

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(*j*) the licensee shall not on any day bring or cause the bringing of any article into the harbour for the purpose of trade, or bring or cause the bringing of any article ashore from any ship in the harbour, or remove or cause the removal of any article from the customs premises, unless, in the case of trading on board any ship in the harbour, the customs officer at the shore end of Jetty No. 1—

(i) examines that article ;

(ii) inspects the licensee's day-book for the purpose of ascertaining whether that article is specified in the list of articles entered for that day in such book ; and

(iii) initials and dates such book and records therein the time of such inspection, and permits that article to be so brought or removed ;

(*k*) the licensee shall not, for the purpose of trade, go or cause any person to go on board any ship in the harbour, unless the licensee is authorized in that behalf by a permit issued by the Collector ;

(*l*) the licensee shall not, for the purpose of trading in the harbour, employ therein—

(i) any assistant who is not authorized by a permit issued by the Collector under regulation 7 ; or

(ii) more than one assistant, where the licensee does not go on board any ship in the harbour for the purpose of trade ; or

(iii) more than two assistants, where the licensee goes on board any ship in the harbour for the purpose of trade ;

(*m*) the licensee shall have in his possession the licence and the day-book when he is engaged in trade in the harbour, and shall produce the licence and the day-book for inspection whenever demanded by a customs or a police officer ;

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(*n*) the licensee shall display prominently on his left breast a rectangular brass badge, four inches in length and two inches in breadth, with the inscription HARBOUR TRADER No. . . . . (setting forth his licence number) in bold type on it ;

(*o*) *the Collector may cancel or suspend the licence when the licensee—*

(i) commits a breach—

(*a*) *of any condition to which the licence is subject ; or*

(*b*) *of any rule or regulation made under the Customs Ordinance ; or*

(*c*) *of any rule relating to the port of Galle and made under the Masters Attendant Ordinance ; or*

(ii) *is convicted in a court of law in respect of the Customs Ordinance or of the Penal Code.*

6. Except at the written request of the master, or the accredited agents of the owners of any ship in the harbour, the Collector shall not issue a permit to any licensee authorizing him to go, alone or with any of his assistants, on board such ship for the purpose of trade.

7. (1) No person shall act in the harbour as an assistant to any licensee trading therein except on a permit issued in that behalf by the Collector.

(2) No permit shall be issued to any person under paragraph 1 except—

(*a*) on the written application of the licensee who desires to employ that person ; and

(*b*) on the production of two unmounted photographs of that person and an application form supplied by the Collector and duly perfected by the licensee. The photographs shall be about three inches in length and two inches in breadth.

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8. Every permit issued under regulation 7 shall—

(1) expire on the thirty-first day of December in the year in which such permit is issued ; and

(2) be subject to the following conditions—

(*a*) the holder of the permit shall not, for the purpose of trade, enter the harbour before 6 a.m. or remain therein after 6.30 p.m. on any day ;

(*b*) the holder of the permit shall not trade in the harbour independently of the licensee at whose instance the permit was issued ;

(*c*) the holder of the permit shall have the permit in his possession when engaged in trade in the harbour, and shall produce the permit for inspection whenever demanded by a customs or police officer ;

(*d*) the holder of the permit shall display prominently on his left breast a rectangular brass badge, four inches in length and three inches in breadth, with the inscription ASSISTANT HARBOUR TRADER No. ..... (setting forth the licence number of the trader to whom he is assistant) in bold type on it ;

(*e*) the Collector may cancel or suspend the permit when the holder of the permit—

(i) commits a breach—

(*a*) of any condition to which the permit is subject ; or

(*b*) of any rule or regulation made under the Customs Ordinance ; or

(*c*) of any rule relating to the port of Galle and made under the Masters Attendant Ordinance ; or

(ii) *is convicted in a court of law in respect of the Customs Ordinance or of the Penal Code.*

9. The regulations relating to licences to trade in the Harbour of Galle published in Gazette No. 8,857 of February 2, 1942, are hereby rescinded.

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SECTION 101 (1)

REGULATIONS

Note.—These Regulations are not applicable to the customs premises at Galle. Vide Regulation 41 of the Regulations published in Gazette No. 10,323 of November, 23, 1951.

[8751/6-6-1941.] [9932/23-12-1948.]

1. No person shall smoke any tobacco or herbs in any warehouse, covered yard or other place used for the deposit of goods, or within fifty yards of any place where dangerous cargo is stored or being landed.

2. No person shall, without the permission of the Collector, use any naked or unprotected light or light a fire, in the customs premises.

[9932/23-12-1948.] [9453/24-8-1945.]

2A. (1) The provisions of this regulation shall apply to all boats within the water area forming part of the customs premises.

(2) No person shall have, on board any boat which contains any dangerous cargo, or into which such cargo is being loaded, or from which such cargo is being discharged, any smoking materials, matches, automatic lighters, or other articles which are of an inflammable nature or are likely to cause, or are capable of causing any fire.

(3) The tindal or person in charge of any boat containing dangerous cargo shall not permit any person to bring into or keep in such boat any smoking materials, matches, automatic lighters, or other articles which are of an inflammable nature, or are likely to cause, or are capable of causing, any fire.

(4) (*a*) As soon as a boat containing dangerous cargo has been moored at the moorings specified for that boat, the tindal or person in charge of that boat and every other member of the crew shall leave the boat and shall, so long as there is dangerous cargo on board that boat, remain either in the vicinity of that boat in an empty boat provided for the purpose or in the shelter on the Northwest (Island) Breakwater.

[9483/9-11-1945.]

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(*b*) No person other than a police officer or an officer of the customs shall remain in any boat containing dangerous cargo while such boat is moored at the moorings specified for it.

(5) For the purposes of this regulation—

"dangerous cargo" means cargo consisting of ammunition, explosives, petroleum or any other inflammable, noxious or dangerous substance or article ;

"boat" means any vessel which is used for the conveyance of cargo.

7A*. No person shall drive any vehicle within the customs premises, at a speed exceeding twenty miles per hour. [9142/2-7-1943.]

8. The carter, driver or other person in charge of every vehicle, while in the customs premises, shall— [9932/23-12-1948.]

(*a*) observe the regulations framed under the the Vehicles Ordinance with regard to the control of traffic on public thoroughfares ;

(*b*) comply with any instructions given by a customs officer with regard to the movement or parking of vehicles within the customs premises ; and

(*c*) adhere to the routes prescribed by the Collector for vehicles entering and leaving the premises.

9. (1) Where any goods are loaded into any vehicle, the importer of the goods or his representative shall forthwith deliver or cause to be delivered to the driver or the person in charge of the vehicle a cart-note made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) and signed by— [9895/13-8-1948.]

(*a*) the representative of the landing company,

(*b*) the importer or his representative, and

*Regulations 3 to 7 have been rescinded—*Vide* Gazette No. 10,250 of May 25, 1951.

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(c) the driver or the person in charge of the vehicle.

(2) Every cart-note referred to in paragraph (1) shall—

(a) be not less than four inches in length and four inches in breadth,

(b) be in the form set out in the Schedule hereto, and

(c) contain particulars of the matters specified therein.

(3) Before a cart-note is delivered to the driver or the person in charge of any vehicle under paragraph (1) the importer of the goods or his representative shall produce such note to the Landing Waiter for his signature or, if the goods are removed from one warehouse to another within the customs premises, for his initials, and for the insertion of the time and date of production.

(4) The driver or the person in charge of any vehicle into which any goods have been loaded shall not, until he has the cart-note in his possession, move the vehicle from the place of loading except on the instructions or with the permission of a customs officer.

(5) It shall be the duty of the driver or the person in charge of any vehicle into which goods are loaded to stack the goods in the vehicle in such manner as to facilitate the counting of, and the checking of the marks and numbers on, the goods.

(6) It shall be the duty of the driver and the person in charge of any vehicle to take all steps necessary to ensure that no goods other than those described in the cart-note are conveyed in that vehicle.

(7) The driver or the person in charge of any vehicle into which goods have been loaded shall, before the vehicle leaves the customs premises, deliver the cart-note to the customs officer at the exit gate.

[9932/23-12-1948.]

(8) The carter, driver or other person in charge of any vehicle used for the conveyance of goods shall not enter, remain or loiter in any warehouse or other place used for the deposit of goods.

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10. The carter, driver or other person in charge of a vehicle shall not leave that vehicle unattended at any time, or halt that vehicle so as to obstruct other traffic in the customs premises. [9932/23-12-1948.]

11. While a bullock cart is being loaded or unloaded, the carter thereof shall place under the cart-pole a vertical support high enough to take the weight of the cart off the neck of the bulls.

12. No clearing or cart contractor and no person employed by him shall enter the customs premises at Colombo or therein load or deliver any goods unless the contractor has deposited with the Collector a sum of one hundred rupees and hypothecated the said sum as security for the payment by him of any forfeiture or penalty adjudged or imposed by the Collector on him or any of his employees for any irregularity in the loading of vehicles or delivery of goods. [10,250/25-5-1951.]

13. No person shall damage or deface any goods or property, or affix any bills or posters, within the customs premises. [9932/23-12-1948.]

13A. When cargo is landed from any vessel outside any warehouse, the landing company or the agents of that vessel shall take steps to guard such cargo until delivery. [9932/23-12-1948.]

14. Any bag which, on being landed is found to be torn, shall be immediately repaired with red thread. No person shall bring into a warehouse any thread other than red thread, or any empty bag or container into the customs premises for the discharge, landing or removal of sweepings, or for rebagging or for any other purpose whatsoever, without the prior permission of the Collector. [9932/23-12-1948.]

15. No person shall damage or without the permission of the Landing Waiter and except in the presence of a customs officer open, sample, bleed repair or in any way tamper with any cargo in the customs premises. [9932/23-12-1948.]

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[9932/23-12-1948.]

16. (1) No person shall fill any bag with rice, sugar, flour, or other grain or their sweepings—

(*a*) except under the supervision of a customs officer, and

(*b*) until the consignee concerned or his agent has presented to the Landing Waiter a statement showing the number, marks, and weights of the bags found slack in the warehouse and obtained the permission of the Landing Waiter to fill such bag.

(2) No bag filled with rice, sugar, flour, or other grain or their sweepings under paragraph (1) shall be removed from the warehouse by any person until its weight has been endorsed on the back of the cart pass and the Landing Waiter's permission for such removal has been obtained.

[9932/23-12-1948.]

16A. No person shall remove out of the customs premises any sample of rice, sugar, flour, or other grain unless he has made an application, giving the marks and quantity of the sample to be removed, to the Landing Waiter of the warehouse in which such rice, sugar, flour or other grain is stored. The sample so removed shall be endorsed and dated by the Landing Waiter and his endorsement shall be the authority for any customs officer in charge of the gate to pass the sample which shall not in any case exceed two ounces for each mark.

[9932/23-12-1948.]

17. No person shall fill any bag with rice, sugar, flour, or other grain or their sweepings up to a weight greater than the average weight determined by the customs officer in respect of the original consignment.

18. No person shall bring into the customs premises any charcoal, ash or other similar substance until such charcoal, ash or other substance has been thoroughly cooled.

19. No person other than—

(i) a customs officer ;

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(ii) a labourer or other person actually under employment by a recognized landing or shipping company or clearing or cart contractor ;

(iii) a boatman actually under employment on a boat or lighter ;

(iv) a carter or driver in charge of any vehicle conveying goods to or from the customs premises ;

(v) a person holding a permit from the Collector,

shall enter any customs premises other than the customs premises at Colombo without the permission of the Collector. [9523/22-2-1946.]

19A. No person other than a customs officer shall enter that part of the customs office at Colombo known as the Long Room without the written permission of the Collector or an officer authorized by him on that behalf. [10,560/7-8-1953.]

20. Any customs or police officer may call upon any person inside a warehouse or in any other place within the customs premises to state his reasons for entering or remaining therein, and if such officer considers that the reasons given by such person are unsatisfactory, he may order such person to leave such warehouse or other place within the customs premises forthwith. [9932/23-12-1948.]

20A. No person shall— [9932/23-12-1948.]

(*a*) enter or remain in any warehouse unless he is actually employed, or has any legitimate business, therein, or

(*b*) sleep, loiter or eat in any warehouse.

21. Every person, upon being ordered by a customs or police officer to leave any warehouse or other place within the customs premises as provided in regulation 20, shall immediately comply with such order. [9932/23-12-1948.]

22. The Collector may prohibit any person by notice in writing from entering the customs premises without a special permit from the Collector ; and no person so prohibited shall enter the customs premises without such special permit.

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23. No person in a state of intoxication shall enter or remain within the customs premises.

24. No person shall loiter, expectorate, behave in a disorderly manner, play cards or other games for stakes, fight, indecently expose his person, use obscene language, or commit any nuisance within the customs premises.

[9932/23-12-1948.]

25. No person shall molest any passenger within the customs premises, or, without the permission of the Collector, sell or expose for sale any article or thing therein.

26. No person shall, within the customs premises, prevent or attempt to prevent any other person from doing any work or act in connection with the landing, shipping or handling of goods which that person is legally entitled to do.

[9932/23-12-1948.]

26A. (1) Except with the permission of the Collector, no person shall within the customs premises—

(a) take part in any public meeting or any procession, or

(b) address such meeting, or

(c) distribute any leaflets.

(2) No person shall, within the water area forming part of the customs premises, fish with rod and line except with the written permission of the Collector.

(3) No person shall handle any goods found concealed or unclaimed in the customs premises or found adrift or washed ashore within the water area forming part of the customs premises, without first informing a customs or police officer on duty.

(4) No person shall bring into the customs premises any goods without declaring such goods to the customs officer in charge at the gate.

(5) No person shall take any vehicle into a warehouse, or other place of deposit of goods, without the permission of the Collector.

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27. No person shall, for the purpose of bathing, enter the sea at Galle from the foreshore opposite the Assistant Master Attendant's boathouse or from No. 1 Jetty without the permission of the Collector of Customs, Galle.

28. Nothing in regulations 1, 2, 2A, 7A, 8, 10, 11, 13 18, 20, 21 and 22 shall apply to the customs premises at Colombo. [10,250/25-5-1951.]

29. The following regulations are hereby revoked:—

(1) The regulations made under section 8 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1871 (now section 101 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) and published in Gazette No. 7,464 of May 29, 1925, as amended by regulation published in Gazette No. 8,549 of November 17, 1939.

(2) The regulations made under section 8 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1871 and published in Gazette No. 7,755 of January 17, 1930.

(3) The regulations made under section 8 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1871, and published in Gazette No. 7,932 of June 24, 1932.

(4) The regulations made under section 101 of the Customs Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 8,470 of August 4, 1939.

SCHEDULE

[9895/13-8-1948.]

FORM OF CART-NOTE

(Regulation 9)

CART NOTE

රථ සටහන

வண்டிற் சீட்டு

No.
අංකය ;
இலக்கம் : }———.

Date :
දිනය :
தேதி : }———.

Consignee :
බඩු අයිතිකරු :
தருவிப்பவர் : }———.

Ship :
නැවේ නම :
கப்பல் : }———.

Entry No :
ඇන්ට්‍රියේ අංකය :
தீர்வைப்பத்திர இலக்கம் : }———.

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Warehouse :
ගුදම් :
குதம் : }———.

Lorry No. :
ලොරි අංකය :
லொறி இலக்கம் : }———.

Cart :
රථ අංකය :
வண்டி இலக்கம் : }———.

Marks & Numbers
සලකුණු සහ අංක :
அடையாளங்களும் இலக்கங்களும் : }———.

Description :
විස්තර :
விபரம் : }———.

Total number of packages in figures
සම්පූර්ණ බඩු පාර්සල් ගණන (ඉලක්කම්වලින්)
மொத்த உருப்படி இலக்கத்தில் : }———

Total number of packages in words ::
සම්පූර්ණ බඩු පාර්සල් ගනණ (වචනවලින්)
மொத்த உருப்படி எழுத்தில் }———.

———
Storekeeper.
ගුදමේ බඩු භාරකරු.
களஞ்சியப் பொறுப்பாளி.

I certify that cargo as above only was loaded.
පැටෙව්වේ මෙහි ඉහත සඳහන් බඩු පමනක් බව මෙයින් සහතික කරමි.
மேற்கூறிய சரக்கு மட்டும் ஏறறியிருப்பதாக நான் உறுதி செய்கிறேண்.

———
Landing Company's Representative
බඩුබාන කෙම්පැනියේ නියෝජිත තැන
சரக்கு இறக்கும் கொம்பனியாரின் பிரதிநிதி

———
Importer or his Representative
අයිතිකරු හෝ ඔහුගේ නියෝජිත තැන
இறக்குமதி செய்பவர் அல்லது அவரின் பிரதிநிதி

———
Driver or person in charge of vehicle
රියකරු හෝ ඔහු වෙනුවට පෙනී සිටින අය
வண்டியின் சாரதி அல்லது அதின் பொறுப்பாளி

———
Landing Waiter.
ලැන්ඩිං වේටර් තැන.
லேண்டிங் வேட்டர்.

———
Time and Date
දිනය සහ වේලාව.
திகதியும் நேரமும்.

Name of Tidewaiter checking vehicle :
රථය පරීක්ෂාකළ රේගුවේ " ටයිඩ්වේටර් ': තැන:
வாகனத்தைச் சோதனைசெய்த "ரைட் வேட்டரி" ன் பெயர் : }———.

———
Customs Officer in charge of the Exit Gate.
පිටවෙන ගේට්ටුවේ භාරව සිටින රේගුවේ නිලධාරිතැන.
வெளியே செல்லும் வழிப்பக்க அதிகாரி.

Time :
වේලාව :
நேரம் : }———.

Date :
දිනය :
தேதி : }———.

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[10,323/23-11-1951.]

1. No person shall, within the customs premises, smoke any tobacco or herbs in any warehouse, covered yard, jetty or other place used for the deposit of goods or within fifty yards of any place where dangerous cargo is stored or being landed.

2. No person shall, without the permission of the Collector, use any naked or unprotected light or light a fire—

(*a*) in any warehouse, covered yard, jetty or other place used for the deposit of goods and situated within the customs premises, or

(*b*) within fifty yards of any place within the customs premises where dangerous cargo is stored or being landed.

3. (1) The provisions of this regulation shall apply to all boats within the water area forming part of the customs premises.

(2) No person shall have on board any boat which contains any dangerous cargo, or into which such cargo is being loaded, or from which such cargo is being discharged, any smoking materials, matches, automatic lighters or other articles which are of an inflammable nature or are likely to cause, or are capable of causing, any fire.

(3) The tindal or person in charge of any boat containing dangerous cargo shall not permit any person to bring into or keep in such boat, any smoking materials, matches, automatic lighters, or other articles which are of an inflammable nature, or are likely to cause, or are capable of causing, any fire.

(4) (*a*) As soon as a boat containing dangerous cargo has been moored at the moorings specified for that boat, the tindal or person in charge of that boat and every other member of the crew shall leave the boat and shall, so long as there is dangerous cargo on board that boat, remain in the vicinity of that boat in an empty boat provided for the purpose.

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(*b*) No person other than a police officer or an officer of the customs shall remain in any boat containing dangerous cargo while such boat is moored at the moorings specified for it.

4. No person shall ply any vehicle used for the conveyance of goods within the customs premises—

(*a*) unless the name and address of its owner are clearly displayed on that vehicle, and

(*b*) except under the authority of an annual permit issued by the Collector.

5. Every person who desires to obtain a permit referred to in regulation 4 or to renew such permit shall make an application to the Collector. Where the application is for the renewal of a permit. such application shall be made not later than the thirty-first day of March in each year.

6. Every person to whom a permit referred to in regulation 4 is issued, shall be entitled to receive a tin plate bearing the number of the permit on the payment of such fee, to cover the cost thereof, as may be determined by the Collector. If the original plate is lost, a duplicate thereof shall, on payment of one rupee, be issued to the person to whom the original plate was issued on application made by him in that behalf to the Collector.

7. The holder of a permit in respect of any vehicle shall cause the tin plate issued in respect of that vehicle to be affixed—

(*a*) if the vehicle is not a motor vehicle, to the off or right side of the frame next to the plate denoting the number of the licence issued in respect of that vehicle under the Vehicles Ordinance, or

(*b*) if the vehicle is a motor vehicle, to the off or right side of the body of the vehicle in such a position so that it can be easily identified.

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8. (1) The Collector may, for any misconduct of the person in charge of a vehicle in respect of which a permit referred to in regulation 4 is in force, cancel the permit and order that such vehicle shall not be brought into the customs premises for any period specified by the Collector.

(2) No person shall bring any vehicle into the customs premises in contravention of any order made under paragraph (1).

9. While a bullock cart is being loaded or unloaded within the customs premises, the carter thereof shall place under the cartpole a vertical support high enough to take the weight of the cart off the necks of the bulls.

10. The carter, driver or other person in charge of every vehicle, while in the customs premises or while entering or leaving such premises shall—

(*a*) observe the regulations framed under the Vehicles Ordinance, with regard to the control of traffic on public thoroughfares ;

(*b*) comply with any order given by an officer of customs or police officer with regard to the movement of vehicles within the customs premises ; and

(*c*) adhere to the routes prescribed by the Collector for vehicles entering and leaving the customs premises.

11. (1) Where any goods are loaded within the customs premises into any vehicle, the importer of the goods or his representative shall forthwith deliver or cause to be delivered to the driver or person in charge of the vehicle, a cart-note prepared in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) and signed by—

(*a*) the representative of the landing company,

(*b*) the importer or his representative, and

(*c*) the driver or the person in charge of the vehicle.

(2) Every cart-note referred to in paragraph (1) shall—

(*a*) be not less than four inches in length and four inches in breadth, and

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(b) be substantially in the form set out in the Schedule hereto.

(3) Where goods have been loaded into a vehicle, preparatory to their removal from the customs premises, the importer or his representative shall produce the cart-note to the Landing Waiter for the insertion of his signature and the time and date of production.

(4) The driver or the person in charge of any vehicle into which any goods have been loaded shall not, until he has the cart-note in his possession, move the vehicle from the place of loading except on the instructions or with the permission, of an officer of customs.

(5) It shall be the duty of the driver or the person in charge of any vehicle into which goods are loaded to stack the goods in the vehicle in such manner as to facilitate the counting of and checking of the marks and the numbers, on the goods.

(6) It shall be the duty of the driver or the person in charge of any vehicle to take all steps necessary to ensure that no goods other than those described in the cart-note are conveyed in that vehicle.

(7) The driver or person in charge of any vehicle into which goods have been loaded shall, before the vehicle leaves the customs premises, deliver the cart-note to the customs officer at the exit gate.

12. The carter, driver or other person in charge of a vehicle shall not, while within the customs premises leave that vehicle unattended at any time or halt that vehicle in such a way as to obstruct other traffic.

13. Any customs officer or any police officer on duty may order the carter, driver or other person in charge of a vehicle, while using the customs road to stop or deviate from or to keep out of that portion of the road which passes through the customs premises, and any carter, driver or other person so ordered shall obey such order forthwith.

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14. No clearing or cart contractor and no person employed by him shall enter the customs premises or therein load or deliver any goods unless the contractor has deposited with the Collector a sum of one hundred rupees and hypothecated the said sum as security for the payment by him of any forfeiture or penalty adjudged or imposed by the Collector on him or any of his employees for any irregularity in the loading of vehicles or delivery of goods.

15. No person shall damage or deface any goods or property or affix any bills or posters within the customs premises.

16. When goods from any vessel are landed within the customs premises and are stacked outside a warehouse, the landing company or the agents of the vessel shall, until the time of delivery, take all such measures as may be necessary to protect such goods.

17. When goods for export are brought into the customs premises and stacked outside a warehouse, the shipping company or the agents of the ship in which the goods are to be shipped shall, until the time of shipment, take all such measures as may be necessary to protect such goods.

18. (1) Any bag which, on being landed within the customs premises is found to be torn, shall be immediately repaired with red thread.

(2) No person shall bring into a warehouse within the customs premises any thread other than red thread, or bring any empty bag or container into such premises to be used for the discharge, landing or removal of sweepings, or for rebagging or for any other purpose whatsoever, without the prior permission of the Collector.

19. No person shall damage, or without the permission of the Landing Waiter and except in the presence of a customs officer open, sample, bleed, repair or in any way tamper with any cargo in the customs premises.

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20. (1) No person shall, within the customs premises, fill any bag with rice, sugar, flour or other grain or their sweepings—

(*a*) except under the supervision of a customs officer, and

(*b*) until the consignee concerned or his agent has presented to the Landing Waiter a statement showing the number, marks and weights of the bags found slack in the warehouse and obtained the permission of the Landing Waiter to fill such bag.

(2) No bag filled with rice, sugar, flour or other grain or their sweepings under paragraph (1) shall be removed from the warehouse by any person until its weight has been endorsed on the cart-note and the Landing Waiter's permission for such removal has been obtained.

21. No person shall, within the customs premises, fill any bag with rice, sugar, flour or other grain or their sweepings up to a weight greater than the average weight determined by a customs officer in respect of the original consignment.

22. No person shall bring into the customs premises any charcoal, ash or other similar substance until such charcoal, ash or other substance has been thoroughly cooled.

23. (1) No person other than—

(*a*) a customs officer, police officer or an employee of the Master Attendant's Department ;

(*b*) a labourer or other person actually under employment by an approved landing or shipping company or clearing or cart contractor ;

(*c*) a boatman actually under employment on a boat or lighter ;

(*d*) a carter or driver in charge of any vehicle conveying goods to or from the customs premises,

shall enter the customs premises except the portion of the public road running through the customs premises, without the permission of the Collector.

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(2) In paragraph (1) (*b*), "approved" means approved by the Collector.

24. Any customs or police officer may call upon any person inside a warehouse within the customs premises or in any other place within such premises to state his reasons for entering or remaining therein, and if such officer considers that the reasons given by such person are unsatisfactory, he may order such person to leave such warehouse or other place or the customs premises forthwith.

25. Every person, upon being ordered by a customs or police officer to leave any warehouse or other place or the customs premises as provided in regulation 24, shall immediately comply with such order.

26. No person shall, within the customs premises—

(*a*) enter or remain in any warehouse unless he is actually employed, or has any legitimate business, therein, or

(*b*) sleep, loiter or eat in any warehouse.

27. The Collector may, by notice in writing, prohibit any person from entering the customs premises without a special permit from the Collector; and no person so prohibited shall enter the customs premises without such special permit.

28. No person in a state of intoxication shall enter or remain within the customs premises.

29. No person shall, within the customs premises, loiter, expectorate, behave in a disorderly manner, play cards or other games for stakes, fight, indecently expose his person, use obscene language or commit any nuisance.

30. No person shall, within the customs premises, molest any passenger of a ship or any officer of a ship or any member of a ship's crew.

31. No person shall, without the permission of the Collector, sell or expose for sale any article or thing within the customs premises.

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32. No person shall, within the customs premises, prevent or attempt to prevent any other person from doing any work or act in connection with the landing, shipping or handling of goods which that person is legally entitled to do.

33. Except with the permission of the Collector, no person shall within the customs premises—

(*a*) take part in any public meeting or any procession, or

(*b*) address such meeting, or

(*c*) distribute any leaflets.

34. No person shall, within the water area forming part of the customs premises or from jetties within such premises, fish with rod and line or lay or cast nets except with the written permission of the Collector.

35. No person shall handle any goods found concealed or unclaimed in the customs premises or found adrift or washed ashore within the water area forming part of the customs premises, without first informing a customs or police officer on duty.

36. No person shall bring into the customs premises, any goods without declaring such goods to the customs officer in charge at the gate.

37. No person shall, take any vehicle into a warehouse, jetty or other place of deposit of goods, without the permision of the Collector.

38. No person shall, within the customs premises, for the purpose of bathing, enter the sea from the foreshore opposite the Assistant Master Attendant's boathouse or from any jetty without the permission of the Collector.

39. No person other than a bona fide passenger of a ship or any officer of a ship or the member of the crew of a ship shall go on board any vessel within the water area forming part of the customs premises except

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under the authority of a general or special permit issued by the Collector or, in special cases, by the Assistant Master Attendant or the Superintendent of Police.

40. Every person who brings ashore any article from any ship within the water area forming part of the customs premises or desires to take any article to any such ship shall declare such article at the Customs Examination Post.

41. The regulations published in Gazette No. 6,455 of August 4, 1911, are hereby rescinded, and the regulations made under section 101 of the Customs Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 8,751 of June 6, 1941, are hereby rescinded in so far as they apply to the Customs premises at Galle.

42. In these regulations—

"boat" means any vessel which is used for the conveyance of cargo ;

"customs premises" means the customs premises at Galle ; and

"dangerous cargo" means cargo consisting of ammunition, explosives, petroleum or any other inflammable noxious or dangerous substance or article.

SCHEDULE

FORM OF CART-NOTE
(Regulation 11)

CART-NOTE

රථ සටහන

வண்டிற் சீட்டு

No.
අංකය
இலக்கம் } ———

Date
දිනය
தேதி } ———

Importer
බඩු ගෙන්නන්නා
இறக்குமதியாளர் } ———

Entry No.
ඇන්ට්‍රියේ අංකය
தீர்வைப் பத்திர இலக்கம் } ———

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Ship
නැවේ නම
கப்பல் } ———— Lorry No.
ලොරි අංකය
லொறி இலக்கம் } ————

Warehouse
ගුදම
குதம் } ———— Cart No.
රථ අංකය
வண்டி இலக்கம் } ————

Marks and Numbers
සලකුන සහ අංකය
அடையாளங்களும் இலக்கங்களும் } ———— Description
විස්තර
விபரம் } ————

Total number of packages in figures
සම්පූර්ණ බඩු පාර්සල් ගණන (ඉලක්කම්වලින්)
மொத்த உருப்படி இலக்கத்தில் } ————

Total number of packages in words
සම්පූර්ණ බඩු පාර්සල් ගණන (වචනවලින්)
மொத்த உருப்படி எழுத்தில் } ————

————,
Storekeeper.
ගුදමේ බඩු භාරකරු.
களஞ்சியப் பொறுப்பாளி.

I certify that cargo as above only was loaded.
පැටෙව්වේ මෙහි ඉහත සඳහන් බඩු පමණක් බව මෙයින් සහතික කරමි.
மேற்கூறிய சரக்குமட்டும் ஏற்றி இருப்பதாக நான் உறுதிசெய்கிறேன்.

———— ———— ————

Landing Company's Representative
බඩු බාන කොම්පනියේ නියෝජිතතැන
சரக்கு இறக்கும் கொம்பெனியாரின் பிரதிநிதி

Importer or his Representative
අයිතිකරු හෝ ඔහුගේ නියෝජිතතැන
இறக்குமதி செய்பவர் அல்லது அவரின் பிரதிநிதி

Driver or person in charge of vehicle
රියකරු හෝ ඔහු වෙනුවට පෙනිසිටින අය
வண்டியின் சாரதி அல்லது அதின் பொறுப்பாளி.

————,
Landing Waiter.
ලැන්ඩිං වේටර්තැන.
லேண்டிங் வேய்டர்.

Time and Date
දිනය සහ වේලාව
திகதியும் நேரமும் } ————

Name of Tidewaiter checking vehicle
රථය පරීක්ෂාකළ රේගුවේ "ටයිඩ්වේටර්" තැන
வாகனத்தைச சோதனைசெய்த "ரைட் வேய்டரி" ன் பெயர் } ————

————,
Customs Officer-in-charge of the Exit Gate.
පිටවෙන ගේට්ටුවේ භාරව සිටින රේගුවේ නිලධාරිතැන.
வெளியே செல்லும் வழிப்பக்க அதிகாரி.

Time/වේලාව/நேரம் : ————

Date/දිනය/தேதி :————

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SECTION 101 (2)

NOTIFICATION

[8751/6-6-1941.]

By vertue of the powers vested in me by section 101 (2) of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), I, Harry James Leigh Leigh-Clare, Principal Collector of Customs, do, by this notification—

(*a*) define the Customs premises at Colombo, Galle, and Talaimannar in the mannar set out in the schedule A hereto ; and

(*b*) cancel the notifications specified in Schedule B hereto.

SCHEDULE

COLOMBO

1. The customs premises at Colombo shall be as follows :—

(i) The water area enclosed by the Harbour breakwaters including the Harbour canal leading to the Beira lake ;

(ii) The following areas together with all the breakwaters, piers, jetties, landing-places, and quays appertaining thereto—

(*a*) The area bounded on the—

north by a line drawn from the root of the south-west breakwater along the quay and round all the jetties to the corner of the quay on the western side of the canal basin ;

west by a line drawn from the root of the south-west breakwater along the sea wall to the northern limit of the Battenburg Battery, and thence along the eastern boundary of the Battenburg Battery to Battenburg Gate, and thence along the northern and eastern walls of the Government Stores to the Customs main gate ;

south by Church street, and thence through the barrier opposite the passenger jetty, and thence along Leyden Bastion road ; and

east by the western side of the canal basin.

(*b*) The area bounded on the—

north by a line drawn along the outer edge of the inner dolphins and gangways to the southern face of the south jetty, and thence by the sea at low water mark along the pitched slope, and thence by the wall that runs along the southern side of the graving dock to the main gate of the graving dock ;

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west by the sea at low-water mark along the eastern side of the harbour from the root of the first of the inner dolphins to the north-eastern corner of the canal basin, and thence along the eastern side of the canal basin to the point where the line drawn along the eastern side of the canal basin meets the railway line, and thence along the northern face of the railway bridge to the point where the line drawn along the northern face of the railway bridge meets the western side of the canal basin ;

south by a line drawn along the southern face of the railway bridge to the point where the line drawn along the southern face of the railway bridge meets the Main street bridge wall, and thence along Main street and Reclamation road to the main gate of the Harbour Engineer's workshop ; and

east by Graving Dock road from the main gate to the graving dock along the wall that runs on the western side of Graving Dock road, and thence along the corrugated iron fence on the western side of Korteboam street to Customs gate at the entrance to Barge Repairing Basin road, and thence along the corrugated iron fence to the north-eastern corner of St. Anthony's Church, and thence along the nothern, western and southern boundaries of St. Anthony's Church, and thence along the corrugated iron fence from the south-eastern corner of St. Anthony's Church, and along the western side of Kochchikade street to the Customs entrance to Kochchikade warehouse, and thence along the boundary wall on the western side of Sea Beach road and along the masonry wall on the western side of Reclamation road to the main gate of the Harbour Engineer's workshop.

(c) The area bounded on the—

north by the masonry wall on the northern side of the graving dock from the toe of the pitched slope to the point where the masonry wall on the northern side of the graving dock meets the masonry wall on the western side of the vagrants' home, and thence along the southern boundary wall of the vagrants' home to the north gate of the graving dock, and thence along the corrugated iron fence on the eastern side of St. Andrew's road, and thence along the masonry wall on the western side of the fishers' quarters, and thence along the iron fence to the iron gate at Alutmawatte bridge ;

west by the sea at low-water mark along the pitched slope from the point where the masonry wall on the northern side of the graving dock meets the pitched slope, and thence along the northern face of the guide pier round the discharge jetty, and thence along the southern face of the guide pier, and along the western face of the caisoon round the south jetty and

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along the pitched slope to the point where the last mentioned pitched slope meets the southern face of the graving dock ;

south by the wall that runs along the southern side of the graving dock, and thence along the corrugated iron fence to the iron gate at Alutmawatte bridge ; and

east by the iron gate at Alutmawatte bridge.

(*d*) The area bounded on the—

north by the sea at low-water mark along the rubble berm on the northern side of the north-east breakwater to the retaining wall at the root of the north-east breakwater, and thence along the barbed-wire fence on the southern side of the north camp, and thence along the iron gate and iron fence to the point where the iron fence meets the corrugated iron fence ;

west by the sea at low-water mark along the harbour mouth by the north-east breakwater round the outer and inner bunkering jetties, and thence by the sea at low-water mark along the pitched slope to the point where the pitched slope meets the masonry wall on the northern side of the graving dock ;

south by the masonry wall on the northern side of the graving dock from the toe of the pitched slope to the point where the masonry wall on the northern side of the graving dock meets the masonry wall on the western side of the vagrants' home ; and

east by the corrugated iron fence on the western side of "Woodlands" and thence along the masonry wall on the western side of the watchers' quarters and the vagrants' home to the point where the masonry wall on the western side of the vagrants' home meets the masonry wall on the northern side of the graving dock.

(*e*) The area known as Canal Yard and bounded on the—

north by Main street ;

south by Norris road ;

east by the Harbour canal leading to the Beira lake ; and

west by Lotus Pond road.

(*f*) The area (excluding that portion of McCallum road which lies within the under-mentioned limits) bounded on the—

north by the lock basin ;

south by the Beira lake ;

east by the road from the Beira lake to the Fort Railway Station ; and

west by the western limit of the locks.

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(*g*) The area known as Chalmers Quay, and bounded on the—

north by Main street and the wall surrounding the Bo-tree premises and the public latrine ;

south by Norris road ;

east by Chalmers Granaries ; and

west by the Harbour canal leading to the Beira lake.

[9920/19-11-1948.]

(*h*) The area known as the Colombo Aerodrome and bounded on the—

north by the minor road from Colombo-Galle road to Bellantara, Ratmalana estate claimed on T.P. 46,559 by L. W. A. de Soysa, Katukurundugahawatta claimed by G. Carolis Perera (T. P. 44,539), Ratmalana estate claimed by L. W. A. de Soysa (T. Ps. 46,559 and 43,875), Kiwuleowita claimed by G. John Perera (T. P. 43,875), footpath from village, Kiwulekumbura claimed by G. John Perera (lot 120 in P. P. 4,311), Belipokunekumbura claimed by R. A. Jamis Alwis, L. A. Peiris Anthony, and K. Don Arnolis, footpath from village and Belipokunekumbura claimed by K. Romanis Perera and others ;

east by Belipokuneweliowita claimed by M. I. M. Kalik (land claimed on T. P. 75,775 and T. Ps. 75,776 and 75,777), Belipokunewita claimed by K. Abraham Perera and others (T.P. 75,777) Belipokuneowita claimed by K. Andiris Perera and another (T. P. 75,777) Beliapokuneowita claimed by R. A. James Alwis and others (T. Ps. 75,777 and 75,778), Belipokuneowita claimed by J. K. P. Don William and others (lot H. 824 in P. P. 2,319), Belipokuneowita claimed by G. Jakolis Perera and another (lot H 824 in P. P. 2,319 and T. P. 110,057), Kandawala estate claimed by K. M. N. S. P. Natchiappa Chettiar (T. P. 110,057), Nilapaluowita claimed by K. Don William (T. P. 10,057), and lot J 824 in P. P. 2,319), Kandawala estate claimed by K. M. N. S. P. Natchiappa Chettiar (lot J 824 in P. P. 2,319 and T. P. 75,260), and Kandawalakumbura claimed by K. M. N. S. P. Natchiapppa Chettiar (T. P. 75,260) ;

south by cart road to paddy fields (south of lots 43, 41, 44, 45, and 66 in P. P. A 433), cart road to Borupane (east of lot 78 in P. P. A. 433), Kandawala estate claimed by Mr. J. L. Kotalawala on title plan 45,523 and the cart road from Colombo-Galle road to paddy fields (south of lots 67 and 68 in P. P. A 433) ;

west by the estate road (west of lots 68, 66, 47, 65 and 48 in P. P. A 433).

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GALLE

2. The Customs premises at Galle shall be as follows :— [8751/6-6-1941.]

(i) The water area to the north of a line joining the Porakpittaniya Trigonometrical Station on Gibbet Island and the lighthouse ;

(ii) The area (together with all breakwaters, piers, jetties, landingplaces and quays appertaining thereto) bounded on the—

notrh by a line drawn through the Barrier gate watch hut due east and west to where it meets the eastern and western limits ;

east by the foreshore between the northern limit and the Police Station rampart wall ;

west by a line drawn from the Fort gate watch hut to the north-western end of the Customs warehouse No. 1, and thence along the foot of the Police Station rampart wall to meet the northern boundary ; and

south by a line drawn from the Police Station rampart wall to the Fort gate watch hut.

TALAIMANNAR

3. The customs premises at Talaimannar shall be the area bounded as follows :—

North by a straight line drawn from a point in the sea 270 yards west of the north-western corner of the head of the pier and at right angles to the said pier eastwards passing along the head of the said pier to a point in the sea 200 yards east of the north-eastern corner of the head of the said pier as shown on Miscellaneous Survey Plan No. 135 ; [10,010/26.8.1949.]

East by a line drawn from the last-mentioned point 341 yards southwards across the sea and along landmarked boundary parallel to and at a distance of 200 yards east of the pier to the landmark on the northern boundary of Narichampar, assessment number 37 claimed by the Trustees of Saint Lawrence's Church shown in Miscellaneous Survey Plan No. 135, thence by a line drawn 95 yards westwards, 70 yards southwards along the landmarked northern and western boundaries of the said property and 95 yards westwards and 209 yards southwards along the landmarked northern and western boundaries of Narichampar assessment number 115 claimed by the Crown to the landmark at the south-eastern corner of Miscellaneous Survey Plan 135 ;

South by a line drawn from the last-mentioned point 47 yards westwards along the landmarked boundary across the railway line and the Public Works Department Road to the landmark at the southwestern corner of Miscellaneous Survey Plan 135 ; and

West by a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the landmarked boundary running parallel to the Public Works Department Road shown in Miscellaneous Survey Plan 135 to the landmark near the junction of the said Public Works Department Road and the road leading to the Sub-Collector's bungalow, thence by a line drawn 208 yards westwards along the landmarked northern boundary of Narichampar, assessment

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number 3 claimed by the Crown to the landmark at the south-eastern corner of Kadatkarai claimed by the Crown shown in Miscellaneous Survey Plan 135, thence by a line drawn northwards along the landmarked boundary and across the sea parallel to and at a distance 270 yards west of the pier to the starting point of the northern limit of the area as shown in Miscellaneous Survey Plan 135.

SCHEDULE B

The notifications relating to Customs premises at Colombo, Galle and Talaimannar, published in Gazette No. 7,755 of January 17, 1930, No. 8,073 of August 17, 1934, and No. 8,679 of November 8, 1940, respectively.

The customs premises at Negombo and Kankesanturai are defined in the manner set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

NEGOMBO

[9,920/19-11-1948.]

The area known as the Negombo Aerodrome and bounded as follows :—North : By a line drawn from a point on the eastern limit of the Negombo Urban Council area 109 links north of the south-eastern corner of Wewaagarewatta, assessment No. 98, claimed by K. Simeon Silva eastwards through Goluwapokuna Estate claimed by Vernon Rajapaksa to a point on the southern boundary of the Negombo- Minuwangoda Public Works Department road 12 chains 39 links west of the centre of culvert No. 4/2, thence by a line drawn southeastwards along the southern boundary of the said road till it meets the western boundary of the Base Line road, thence by a line drawn southwards along the western boundary of the said road to a distance of 48 chains, thence by a line drawn eastwards crossing the said road at right angles and through Goluwapokuna Estate claimed by Vernon Rajapaksa to a distance of 26 chains, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards through the said estate to the south-eastern corner of lot 1 (Public Works Department overseer's quarters) in P. P. 17,734, thence by a line drawn northwards along the eastern boundary of the said lot 1 till it meets the southern boundary of the Negombo-Minuwangoda Public Works Department road, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards along the southern boundary of the said road until it meets the western boundary of the Koleatte Oya at Bridge No. 5/3 ; East : By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards along the western boundary of the Koleatte Oya till it meets the western boundary of Andiawatta claimed by Albert Gunasekera, thence by a line drawn southwards along the western boundary of the said premises to the western boundary of the Ewariwatta-Andiambalama Village Committee road, thence by a line drawn southwards along the western boundary of the said road to the northern boundary of the Ewariwatta-Hinatiyana District Road Committee road ; South : By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the northern boundary of the Ewariwatta-Hinatiyana District Road Committee road till it meets the eastern boundary of the reservation for the masonry public well, thence by a line drawn northwards, westwards and southwards along the eastern, northern and western boundaries of the said reservation to the northern boundary of the said District Road Committee road, thence

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by a line drawn westwards along the northern boundary of the said road and crossing the Base Line Road to its western boundary, thence by a line drawn northwards along the western boundary of the said road to a distance of 315 links, thence by a line drawn westwards through Kadirana estate claimed by Tudor Rajapakse to a point on the eastern boundary of Dawatagahawatte claimed by Manimel Soyza, 300 links north of the southeastern corner of the said premises ; West : By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the eastern boundaries of Dawatagahawatta claimed by Manimel Soysa, Dawatagahakumburepillewa claimed by A. N. Salgadoe and another, Radawelaowita claimed by J. F. Siriwardane, Radawela claimed by J. F. Siriwardana, A. P. Salgadoe, Juan Mudalali, Simon Salgadoe, M. Don John, M. I. Gunaratna, N. Kumarasinghe and M. J. Gunaratna, Radawelapillewa claimed by M. J. Gunaratna, Bulugahawatta claimed by E. A. Silva, M. Don Mary, E. Edmund Silva, N. M. S. Mendis, N. Martha Mendis, across the District Road Committee road, and along the eastern boundaries of Bulugahawatta claimed by A. A. Salgadoe, A. M. Salgadoe, A. A. Maria Fernando, Godakumbura-dalupota claimed by S. C. Fernando, Bulugahawatta claimed by A. P. Salgadoe, Dawalagahawatte claimed by Mrs. Albert Fernando, Danttekumburewatta claimed by A. S. P. Fernando, Dungahawelawatta claimed by J. F. Siriwardane, Danattewala *alias* Dangehakumbura claimed by S. H. Fernando, Mrs. G. A. L. de Silva, M. D. James, M. D. W. Serasinghe and C. James Silva, Danagahawela-pillewa claimed by Mrs. G. A. L. de Silva, Dangahakumbura claimed by M. D. James and Halagahaotuwatta claimed by A. S. P. Fernando and others across the railway line and along the eastern boundaries of Halagahaotuwatta claimed by A. S. P. Fernando, Delgahawela claimed by A. S. P. Fernando, S. C. Fernando, C. E. P. Seneviratna, M. D. George, S. Mary Fernando, S. J. Fernando, T. L. Suwaris, P. D. Gabriel, G. S. Fernando, S. Paulu Fernando, C. B. Silva, Mrs. G. A. L. de Silva, A. L. Salgadoe, M. Don Mary, and A. D. Salgadoe, Bakmeegahadalupota claimed by A. P. Salgadoe, M. Don Hendrick and S. Charlis Fernando, Bakmeegahapillewa claimed by S. S. Fernando and E. Evelyn Philip, Kadurugahawatta claimed by E. Seneviratna, Dawatagahawatta claimed by Solomon Fernndo and Richard Fernando, Bakmeegahapillewa claimed by M. C. Fernando, across the new main road leading to the aerodrome and along the eastern boundary of Dawatagahawatta claimed by S. S. Rosa, across Diyahonda-ela and along the eastern boundaries of Bakmeegahawatta claimed by G. A. Simon Silva, and M. A. Fernando, Kumbukgahawatta claimed by K. E. Fernando, S. A. Fernando, T. R. Suwaris, A. J. Salgadoe and G. Simon Silva, to the eastern limit of the Negombo Urban Council area, thence by a line drawn northwards along the said limit to the starting point of the northern limit of the area.

KANKESANTHURAI

All that area of land known as the Kankesanthurai Aerodrome, situated at Palali, in Valigamam North, in the District of Jaffna of the Northern Province, and bounded as follows :—North : By a line drawn from a point on the southern boundary of the D. R. C. road from Maviddapuram to Vasavilan at the north-eastern corner of lot 2 in R. S. P. 47A eastwards along the southern boundary of the said D. R. C. road to the north-western corner of lot 8 in R. S. P. 47A, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot 8 to a distance of 1½ chains, thence southwards in a straight line through lots 8, 6 and 278 in R. S. P. 47A to the northern

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boundary of lot 282, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said lot 282 to the north-western corner of lot 284, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot 284 to a distance of 1¼ chains, thence south-eastwards in a straight line through the said lot 284 to the western boundary of lot 286 at the north-eastern corner of lot 285 in R. S. P. 47A, thence northwards along the western boundary of the said lot 286 to a distance of 1½ chains, thence south-eastwards in a s raight line through lots 286, 266 and 267 to a point on the eastern boundary of lot 267, 3½ chains south of its north-eastern corner, thence northwards along the eastern boundaries of lots 267 and 273 to the south-western corner of lot 272 in R. S. P. 47A, thence eastwards, northwards and westwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of lot 272, southern, eastern and northern boundaries of lot 23, to the south-eastern corner of lot 22, thence northwards, eastwards and again northwards along the eastern boundary of lot 22 and southern and eastern boundaries of lot 26 in R. S. P. 47A to the southern boundary of the D. R. C. road from Maviddapuram to Vasavilan, thence eastwards along the sounthern boundary of the said D. R. C. road to a point in line with the eastern boundary of lot G 82 in R. S. P. 47, thence northwards across the said D. R. C. road and along the eastern boundaries of lots G 82 and G 71 to the south-western corner of lot G 72, thence eastwards and northwards along the southern, eastern and northern boundaries of lot G 72, eastern boundary of lot G 51 and southern boundary of lot G 47 in R. S. P. 47 to the western boundary of lot G 78 (abandoned cart track), thence northwards along the western boundary of the said lot G 78 (abandoned cart track) to a point in line with the southern boundary of lot F 18 in R. S. P. 47, thence eastwards across the said lot G 78 (abandoned cart track) to the southern boundary of lot F 18, thence eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of lot F 18, southern and eastern boundaries of lot F 17, southern and eastern boundaries of lot F 8, eastern boundary of lot F 3, southern boundary of lot F 5 and the eastern boundary of lot F 6 in R. S. P. 47 to the south-eastern corner of lot 108 in R. S. P. 47c, thence north-eastwards along the eastern boundary of lot 108 to the southern boundary of lot 107, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of lot 107 to its south-eastern corner, thence north-eastwards along the eastern boundaries of lots 107, 106, 103, 102, 101 and 91 to the southern boundary of lot 90 in R. S. P. 47c, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of lot 90, to its south-eastern corner, thence north-eastwards along eastern boundaries of lots 90 and 65 in R. S. P. 47c to the southern boundary of the path from the V. C. road to Palali, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the said path to a point in line with the northern boundary of lot A 25 in R. S. P. 47, thence eastward in a straight line across the said path to the north-western corner of lot A 25, thence north-eastwards in a straight line through lot A 23 to a distance of 5½ chains, thence south-eastwads in a straight line to a point on the eastern boundary of lot A 23 one chain north of its south-eastern corner, thence north-eastwards along the eastern boundary of the said lot A 23 to a distance of one chain, thence south-eastwards in a straight line through lots A 22 and A 26 to a point on the western boundary of lot A 27, ¾ chain south of its north-western corner.

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards through lot A 27 in R. S. P. 47 to its south-eastern corner, thence southwards along the western boundaries of lots A 19 and A 29 (path) to a point in line

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with the western boundary of lot A 30, thence southwards across the said lot A 29 (path) to the western boundary of lot A 30, thence southwards and eastwards along the western and southern boundaries of lot A 30 and the southern boundary of lot A 16 (abandoned path) to the western boundary of lot A 32 in R. S. P. 47, thence southwards along the western and southern boundaries of lot A 32 to the northern boundary of lot A 36, thence southwards along the northern boundary of lot A 36 to a distance of 4½ chains, thence southwards in a straight line to a point on the southern boundary of lot A 36 two chains north of the north-western corner of lot B 6 in R. S. P. 47, thence southwards along the southern boundary of lot A 36 and the western boundaries of lots B 6 and B 5 to the northern boundary of lot B 29 (cart track) in R. S. P. 47.

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the northern boundaries of lots B 29 and A 42 (cart track) in R. S. P. 47 to a point in line with the western boundary of lot C 8, thence southwards across the said lot A 42 (cart track) to the north-western corner of lot C 8, thence south-westwards and westwards along the western boundary of lot C 8 and the northern boundaries of lots C 6 and C 4 to the north-western corner of lot C 4, thence southwards along the western boundary of the said lot C 4 to its south-western corner, thence southwards across lot C 9 (V. C. road) to the western boundary of lot C 25 in R. S. P. 47, thence southwards along the western boundaries of lots C 25 and C 43 to the northern boundary of lot C 28, thence westwards, southwards and eastwards along the northern, western and southern boundaries of lots C 28 to the western boundary of lot C 43, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot C 43 to its southern boundary, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of lot C 43 to the north-western corner of lot C 44 in R. S. P. 47, thence southwards along the western boundary of the said lot C 44 to the northern boundary of lot 1 in P. P. A. 1,525, thence westwards and southwards along the northern and western boundaries of lot 1 and the western boundary of lot 2 in P. P. A. 1,525 to the northern boundary of lot C 41 in R. S. P. 47, thence westwards and northwards along the northern boundary of lot C 41 and eastern boundaries of lots C 40 and C 39 to the north-eastern corner of the said lot C 39 in R. S. P. 47, thence westwards along the northern and western boundaries of lot C 39 to the eastern boundary of lot C 35, thence north-westwards in a straight line through lot C 35 to the northern boundary of lot C 37 in R. S. P. 47, thence north-westwards along the northern and western boundaries of lot C 37 and the northern boundaries of lots D 28 and D 27 to the western boundary of lot D 27, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot D 27 to the northern boundary of lot D 29 (path), thence westwards along the northern boundary of lot D 29 (path), to a point in line with the western boundary of lot D 31, thence south-westwards across the said lot D 29 (path) to the western boundary of lot D 31, thence south-westwards and north-westwards along the western boundary of lot D 31 and the northern boundaries of lots D 32 and F 62 to a point on the northern boundary of lot F 62 two chains west from its north-eastern corner, thence southwards in a straight line through lots F 62, F 63, and D 34 to a point 1½ chains north of the north-eastern corner of lot D 35 in R. S. P. 47, thence south-westwards in a straight line through lots D 34, D 35 and F 73 to a point on the southern boundary of lot F 73, 2½ chains west of its south-eastern corner, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot F 79 in

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R. S. P. 47 to the northern boundary of the D. R. C. road from Maviddapuram to Vasavilan, thence westwards along the northern boundary of the said D. R. C. road to a point in line with the western boundary of lot 41 in R. S. P. 47A, thence southwards across the said D. R. C. road and along the western boundaries of lots 41, 40, 176 and 175 to the north-eastern corner of lot 178 in R. S. P. 47A, thence westwards along the northern boundaries of lots 178 and 186 to the north-western corner of the said lot 186, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot 186 to a distance of 3 chains, thence south-westwards in a straight line through lots 187, 188 and 189 to a point on the western boundary of lot 189 two and a half chains north of its south-western corner, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot 189 and westwards and southwards along the northern and western boundaries of lot 201 to the northern boundary of lot 202 in R. S. P. 47A, thence westwards and southwards along the northern and western boundaries of lot 202 and the western boundary of lot 203 to the northern boundary of the P. W. D. road from Tellipallai to Achchuveli, thence westwards along the northern boundary of the said road to the south-eastern corner of lot 248 in R. S. P. 47A.

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards in a straight line through lots 248, 243, 252, 242 and 263 in R. S. P. 47A to a point on the eastern boundary of lot 264 two chains north of its south-eastern corner, thence northwards along the eastern and northern boundaries of lot 264 and eastern boundary of lot 267 to a distance of one chain, thence north-westwards in a straight line through lots 267, 266, 285 and 284 in R. S. P. 47A to a point on the western boundary of lot 284 one chain north of the north-western corner of lot 283, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot 284 to the north-western corner of lot 283, thence north-westwards along the northern boundary of Kadduruwala claimed by Sinnachchipillai, wife of Ponnambalam to its north-western corner, thence northwards in a straight line through lots 281, 280 and 279 in R. S. P. 47A to a point on the northern boundary of lot 279 one and a half chains west of its north-eastern corner, thence north-westwards along the northern boundary of the said lot 279 to the eastern boundary of the P. W. D. road from Kaddu-wan to Kankesanthurai-Point Pedro Main road, thence north-eastwards along the eastern boundary of the said P. W. D. road to the south-western corner of lot 3 in R. S. P. 47A, thence eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of lot 3 and the eastern boundary of lot 2 in R. S. P. 47A to the starting point of the northern limit of the area.

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SECTION 103

REGULATIONS

Regulations made by the Minister of Finance by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 103 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235). [10,549/10.7. 1953.]

WORKING OF SHIPS BEFORE REPORT AND TRANSHIPMENT AND RESHIPMENT OF CARGO

1. In order to facilitate the despatch of ships, the local agent of a ship or the local agent of a company owning ships may enter into a bond binding himself in the sum of Rs. 25,000, and by the deposit with the Collector of the sum of Rs. 5,000 (the interest on which, less the share of such interest which shall be fixed annually by the Principal Collector of Customs and shall accrue to the Crown, shall be payable to the depositor) to hold himself responsible for the payment upon the order of the Collector of any fine or penalty to which the agent or the master of such ship, or any person employed in any work on behalf of such agent or master, shall have rendered himself liable for any breach of the provisions of the Customs Ordinance, or any other Ordinance relating to the customs, and for the payment of any fine or penalty on account of the non-delivery of cargo, and for the payment of any other fine or penalty in or about work performed on behalf of the master or agent of such ship, and for the payment of any dues, rates, buoy rent, fines, penalties, or charges for which such ship or the master, owner, or agent thereof is liable under the above-mentioned Ordinances :

Provided that where the local agent of a ship or the local agent of a company owning ships is the local agent of more than one ship the property of different owners or the local agent of more than one company owning ships, the local agent may enter into one bond in respect of the one or more ships or of the one or more companies owning ships of which he is the local agent and shall deposit only the sum of Rs. 5,000 which sum shall be taken to be a deposit in respect of each of the ships of which he is such local agent. The

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Collector may, in default of payment on demand by the local agent, deduct out of the sum of Rs. 5,000 any fine, dues, rates, buoy rent, charges, or penalty herein before referred to.

2. The master of any ship in respect of which a bond has been given as aforesaid may be permitted by the Collector, upon the application of the agent of such ship, to begin coaling, landing, shipping or transhipping immediately upon the arrival of such ship and before such ship shall have been entered and reported.

3. The agent of the ship shall, within twenty-four hours of its arrival, enter the ship and deliver the report and manifest, and all other documents required by law ; and shall, within seven days of its departure, deliver a correct outward content of the said ship in such form and manner as may be required by the Collector.

4. All amendments of reports, and all applications required to be made by the master of the ship, shall be made by the agent of the ship, who shall for such purposes be deemed to be the agent of the master.

5. Applications to amend manifests whether by the alterations or by the addition of any item may be allowed by the Collector on payment of a penalty not exceeding one rupee in respect of each item altered or added.

6. The Collector may, on the application of the master or agent of a ship, permit work to be carried on in respect of the coaling of such ship or the loading of goods into or the unloading of goods from such ship, or the transhipment of cargo to or from such ship on Sundays and customs holidays or after 5 p.m. (3 p.m. on Saturdays) and before 7.30 a.m. on other days. Where the Collector so requires, the agent or master shall deposit with the Collector, before the granting of such permission, a sum sufficient for the payment of the charges leviable in respect of such working.

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7. (1) No goods shall be reshipped until the deposit and shipment applications have been delivered to the Transhipment Landing Waiter: Provided that the agent of a ship who has given the bond and deposit required by regulation 1 may on special application be permitted to tranship cargo prior to the delivery of the deposit and shipment applications.

(2) Every special application under this regulation shall be made to the Collector, and shall be accompanied by a register giving the names of the importing and exporting ships, the number of packages, the date of application and the date of the relevant deposit and shipment applications which must be delivered in any case within three days of shipment, failing which the concession may be withdrawn without notice. The correctness of the entries in the register should be certified by the Transhipment Landing Waiter.

8. The Collector may, on application, allow the shipment of such cargo before payment of all due charges, if the application is signed by a ship agent who has given the bond and deposit required by regulation 1 and if the charges payable in respect of each package are stated on the application.

9. Every application to tranship goods direct from a ship shall be furnished in duplicate, and, when sanctioned by the Collector, shall be taken first to the export officer to be noted and then to the charges officer, who shall appoint an officer to each ship to tally the deliveries and receipts by boat-notes.

10. Every contravention of any of the provisions of the foregoing regulations shall be punishable with a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

11. The regulations made by the Governor under section 103 and published in Gazette No. 8,751 of June 6, 1941, as amended by the regulation published in Gazette No. 8,765 of July 18, 1941, are hereby rescinded.

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[10,325/30-11-1954.]

1. Where the services of any officer of customs are required outside the hours of general attendance appointed for such officer, or on any day when the custom-house is closed for business, the persons requiring such services shall, subject to the provisions of the succeeding regulations, pay the fees and charges determined in accordance with the rates specified in relation to such services in Schedule A or in Schedule B or in Schedule C hereto, according as such services are performed in Colombo or in any other port or in any customs aerodrome, as the case may be.

2. Every person applying for the services of an officer of customs outside the hours of general attendance appointed for such officer, or on any day when the custom-house is closed for business, shall specify in his application the time at which the attendance of such officer is required, the work which is to be done, whether ashore or afloat or both, the time of commencement and of expected completion of such work, the warehouses and landing places to be used and the other facilities required.

3. (1) The period in respect of which fees and charges shall be payable under Schedule A or Schedule B or Schedule C shall be reckoned—

(*a*) from the time specified in the application under regulation 2 as the time at which attendance of the officer of customs is required ; or

(*b*) where the work is commenced after such time in consequence of delay in attendance by the officer of customs, from the time of commencement of the work.

(2) In determining the period in respect of which fees and charges are payable, any period less than an hour shall be reckoned as one hour.

4. Where a person who has applied for the services of an officer of customs requests the work specified under the provisions of regulation 2 to be stopped after the commencement but before the time specified under

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regulation 2 as the time of expected completion of such work, the work shall be deemed to have been stopped at the time of receipt of such request in the case of work afloat or in a customs aerodrome, and at the expiration of one hour from such time in the case of work ashore.

5. (1) Where an application is made for the services of an officer of customs at any place other than a customs aerodrome at any time at or after 3 p.m. on any Saturday, not being a customs holiday, at any time on any Sunday or a customs holiday or on any other day at or after 5 p.m., a charge equivalent to the amount payable for a period of two hours at the rates specified in Schedule A or Schedule B, as the case may be, shall be payable if—

(*a*) the period during which work is done is less than two hours ; or

(*b*) the work is not commenced for any reason other than the non-attendance of the officer of customs :

Provided, however, that—

(i) the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall not apply where the work commences at 3 p.m. on any Saturday, not being a customs holiday or at 5 p.m. on any other day, not being a customs holiday or a Sunday ;

(ii) nothing in this regulation shall apply in relation to any application for any services specified in paragraph 5 or paragraph 12 of Schedule A ; and

(iii) where the application is for any services specified in paragraph 4 of Schedule A, a charge of ten rupees shall be payable in the circumstances mentioned in clause (*b*) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(2) Where an application is made for the services of an officer of customs at any customs aerodrome at any time at or after 2 p.m. on any Saturday, not being

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a customs holiday, at any time on any Sunday or a customs holiday or at or after 5 p.m. on any other day, a charge of an amount equal to the charge per hour payable under Schedule C, shall be payable if the work is not commenced for any reason other than the non-attendance of the officer of customs.

6. Where the services of an officer of customs are provided at any port other than Colombo or at any customs aerodrome for work required by two or more applicants, the charges payable for such services shall be shared by the parties requiring such services in such proportions as the Collector may determine. In the event of any dispute as to the proportion, the decision of the Principal Collector of Customs shall be final.

7. Any person requiring the service of any officer of customs outside the hours of general attendance shall furnish a guarantee that all due charges will be paid and also, if so required by the Collector, deposit with him a sum of money sufficient to cover the estimated charges payable under these regulations.

8. All applications for the services of officers of customs outside the hours of general attendance shall be made before 1 p.m. on Saturdays not being customs holidays, before 3 p.m. on week days not being customs holidays and before 7.30 a.m. on Sundays and customs holidays.

9. The Collector may, in his discretion, refuse any application made for the services of officers of customs outside the hours of general attendance.

10. The regulations published in Gazette No. 9,911 of October 8, 1948, are hereby rescinded.

SCHEDULE A

PORT OF COLOMBO

1. For all or any of the services mentioned in this paragraph in respect of each ship, a charge of Rs. 5 per hour—

(1) Supervision of—

(*a*) loading or discharging cargo including ship's stores over the ship's side;

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(*b*) landing, stacking, re-stacking, examination, blending, re-packing or re-conditioning of cargo including ship's stores in any one import warehouse or landing place, in any one bad order warehouse, and in any one transhipment warehouse ;

(*c*) receipt of cargo (including ship's stores) brought for shipment ;

(*d*) shipping of export cargo, including ship's stores; and

(*e*) shipping of cargo from any one transhipment warehouse.

(2) Supervision of lighters moored at the appointed quays and containing liquor.

(3) Passing of import and export cargo through the Canal and the locks.

(4) Checking of outward manifests and issue of clearance for vessels taking cargo from Colombo.

2. For supervising the discharge or landing of coal or the bunkering of coal only or of oil only, a charge of Re. 1 per hour ; where the discharge or landing of coal proceeds simultaneously with other operations specified in paragraph 1 of this Schedule, charges shall be recovered under both paragraphs 1 and this paragraph.

3. For supervising the landing and stacking of cargo in any warehouse or landing place used in addition to those the use of which is covered by the charge under paragraph 1 of the Schedule, an additional charge of Re. 1 per hour.

4. For supervision of the discharge and delivery of petroleum in bulk only—

(*a*) if discharged and delivered between 7.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any Sunday or customs holiday, a charge of Rs. 21 irrespective of the number of hours of supervision during that period ; or

(*b*) if discharged and delivered at any other time in respect of which overtime charges are payable, a charge of Rs. 5.50 per hour.

5. For supervising the landing and delivery of returned ship's stores or empty stores containers only or for the shipping of ship's stores only or for shipping and for landing of materials used for repairs on board, where the operation is not covered by a payment under paragraph 1, and where a warehouse is not used, a charge of Re. 1.25 per hour.

6. For the examination, stacking, re-stacking, re-packing or re-conditioning of packages, or similar work in a warehouse or landing place, where the operation is not covered by a payment under paragraph 1, a charge of Rs. 5 per hour.

7. For supervising the loading, unloading and delivery of cargo at the Indian Goods Shed, Maradana—

for each landing waiter, a charge of Rs. 3.34 per hour ;

for each locker, a charge of Re. 1.72 per hour ;

for each tidewaiter, a charge of 63 cents per hour.

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8. (1) For supervising the removal of cargo from the customs premises, charges shall be made at the following rates from each person taking delivery :—

	Rs.	c.	
(*a*) for frozen produce direct from lighters, or for plant seeds or fruits for the fumigatorium, or for cattle, sheep or goats	2	0	per hour
(*b*) for each horse	0	50	
(*c*) for each motor vehicle ..	2	0	
(*d*) for coal	1	0	per hour
(*e*) for all other manifested import cargo	5	0	per hour
(*f*) for all cargo shut out and removed ..	5	0	per hour
(*g*) for the re-export of precious stones, and jewellery under claim for drawback	1	0	per hour

Provided that in respect of the charges mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*), if after an application is made for the services of an officer of customs, no horse or motor vehicle is removed, a minimum charge of Re. 1 in the case of horses and Rs. 4 in the case of motor vehicles, shall be paid.

(2) Each of the charges mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), and (*g*) of sub-paragraph (1) shall be payable separately in respect of each vessel and each warehouse, stack or area involved.

9. For supervising the use of the locks only, where the operation is not covered by a payment under paragraph 1, and where the Canal Gate is not used, a charge of Re. 1 an hour.

10. For supervising the use of the Canal, where the operation is not covered by a payment under paragraph 1, and where the locks are not used, but the Canal Gate is used, a charge of Re. 1.75 an hour.

11. For supervising lighters moored at the appointed quays and containing liquor, other than beer and ale, where the operation is not covered by a payment under paragraph 1, in respect of any number of lighters from any one ship, a charge of Re. 1.25 an hour.

12. For clearance to a ship not taking any cargo from Colombo, where the operation is not covered by a payment under paragraph 1, Rs. 4.

13. For attendance of lockers at importer's stores for examination of liquor, or at bonded warehouses or at places other than their proper place of business, a charge of Re. 1.25 an hour for attendance after 4 p.m. on week days (except Saturdays and customs holidays) or after 2 p.m. on Saturdays (except customs holidays) or at any time during Sundays and customs holidays.

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SCHEDULE B

PORTS OTHER THAN COLOMBO OR TALAIMANNAR

1. For attendance at any time and for any period between the hours of 7.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any Sunday or Customs holiday—

(*a*) for each Collector or Assistant Collector, a charge of Rs. 15 ;

(*b*) for each Sub-Collector, a charge of Rs. 7.50 ;

(*c*) for each landing waiter, a charge of Rs. 5.50 ;

(*d*) for each tide surveyor, a charge of Rs. 3.50 ;

(*e*) for each tide waiter, a charge of Rs. 2.50 ;

(*f*) for each boatman, a charge of Rs. 2 ; and

(*g*) for each labourer, a charge of Re. 1.50.

2. For attendance on any working day outside the hours of general attendance or on any Sunday or customs holiday outside the hours prescribed in paragraph 1—

(*a*) for each Sub-Collector, charge of Rs. 3.34 per hour ;

(*b*) for each landing waiter, a charge of Rs. 2.38 per hour;

(*c*) for each tide surveyor, a charge of Re. 1.14 per hour ;

(*d*) for each tide waiter, a charge of 63 cents per hour ;

(*e*) for each boatman, a charge of 52 cents per hour ;

(*f*) for each labourer, a charge of 36 cents per hour ; and

(*g*) for each Collector or Assistant Collector—

	Trinco-malee Rs. c.	Galle Rs. c.	Other ports Rs. c.
(i) for any period between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on any Saturday (other than a customs holiday) ..	15 0	10 0	5 0
(ii) for any period between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. on any Saturday other than a customs holiday or between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. on any other day ..	15 0	10 0	5 0
(iii) for each period of three hours or part thereof between 8 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. on any day	15 0	10 0	5 0

SCHEDULE C

CUSTOMS AERODROME

1. For attendance at the custom-house at any customs aerodromes outside the hours of general attendance appointed under section 6, charges shall be made at the following rates from the owner of each aircraft :—

	Rs. c.
(*a*) for each Assistant Charges Officer ..	3 50 per hour
(*b*) for each tide surveyor	1 25 per hour
(*c*) for each tide waiter	1 0 per hour
(*d*) for each female searcher ..	1 25 per hour

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2. For carrying out any or all of the following operations in respect of any aircraft outside the hours of general attendance appointed under section 6, charges shall be made from the owner of each aircraft at the rates mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Schedule :—

(*a*) Refuelling ;

(*b*) Receiving stores and lubricating oil ;

(*c*) Landing or shipping manifested cargo ;

(*d*) Issue of clearance outward.

3. For delivery of goods of an urgent nature brought by air (other than passengers' baggage), outside the hours of general attendance, a charge of Rs. 2 per hour.

SECTION 107

THE PASSENGER'S BAGGAGE (EXEMPTIONS) REGULATIONS, 1955

[10,870/16-12-1955.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Passenger's Baggage (Exemptions) Regulations, 1955.

PART I

Definitions

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them :—

" baggage " means—

(*a*) in the case of a passenger who is an incoming resident, the bona fide baggage which such person wears or brings with him on his arrival in Ceylon, or which is landed in Ceylon one month before or after his arrival or within such further period as the Collector may, in the circumstances of each case, deem reasonable, and

(*b*) in the case of a passenger who is a tourist, the personal effects which such person wears or brings with him on his arrival in Ceylon for his personal use.

but does not, in either case, include an article which is—

(i) imported for purpose of sale, or

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(ii) the property of any person other than the passenger or a member of his family travelling with him, or

(iii) to be given as a gift to any other person ;

" bona fide baggage " means such wearing apparel and other articles as are the property of and in the personal use of an incoming resident or of any member of his family travelling with him ;

" Collector " has the same meaning as in the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) ;

" incoming resident " means—

(*a*) a person returning to Ceylon who is ordinarly resident in Ceylon and who has been outside Ceylon for a period of not less than three months, or

(*b*) a person (not being a tourist or a person referred to in paragraph (*a*)) entering Ceylon ;

" personal effects ", in relation to a tourist, means all clothing or other articles, whether used or unused, which the tourist may reasonably require for his personal use, taking into consideration all the circumstances of his visit to the Island ;

" temporary importation permit " means a customs document testifying to the guarantee or deposit of import duties chargeable in the event of failure on the part of a tourist to re-export any article or articles temporarily imported by him ; and

" tourist " means a person who enters Ceylon and remains therein for a period of not less than 24 hours and not more than 6 months during any period of 12 months for any legitimate non-immigrant purpose, such as touring, recreation, sports, health, family reasons, study, religious pilgrimage or business.

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PART II

Passengers' Baggage (Incoming Residents)

3. Subject to the provisions of this Part, the baggage of a passenger who is an incoming resident shall be exempt from import duty.

4. The following articles shall, subject to the provisions of regulations 2 and 7, be deemed to fall within the category of bona fide baggage :—

(1) Uniform cases, trunks, suitcases, fitted dressing cases, if they form reasonable receptacles for any incoming resident's baggage.

(2) Bedding and travelling rugs (other than floor rugs or carpets).

(3) Two woollen blankets and one trouser press.

(4) One deck chair.

(5) One camp bed.

(6) One small folding table.

(7) A reasonable amount of provisions for immediate use on arrival.

(8) Articles of silver, plated ware, or glassware solely for personal use (e.g., a cigarette case, a lady's silver-backed mirror or a scent bottle, a glass or silver tooth brush case, a dressing case with fittings).

(9) One watch and one travelling clock or timepiece.

(10) One pair of binoculars or a telescope or any other similar article.

(11) Jewellery in personal use brought by an incoming resident in reasonable value or quantity according to the condition in life and rank of the incoming resident.

(12) One sewing machine, if brought as part of a lady incoming resident's baggage.

(13) One perambulator, one baby's cot and toys and toy carts, if these articles are brought as part of a child incoming resident's baggage.

(14) One portable musical instrument.

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(15) Twenty gramophone records if brought with a gramophone, or six records without a gramophone.

(16) One radio set (but not a radiogram) per family, provided it has been used for at least one year.

(17) One used still camera and one used cinema camera.

(18) Used instruments, apparatus and appliances for the professional use of the incoming resident.

(19) One photographic apparatus (other than a camera) with a reasonable quantity of films.

(20) One set table tennis.

(21) Two badminton rackets with two presses.

(22) Two tennis rackets with two presses.

(23) Two cricket bats with bags.

(24) Two hockey sticks.

(25) One set of golf clubs.

(26) Twenty polo sticks.

(27) Two fishing rods with tackle.

(28) Other sports goods up to rupees fifty in value.

(29) One used typewriter.

(30) One used bicycle.

(31) Two used saddles and two used bridles.

(32) One used adding or recording machine.

(33) Personal effects of a person who has died on the voyage to Ceylon or of a Ceylon resident who has died abroad.

5. The following articles, on which duty must be paid in all cases, shall not be deemed to fall within the category of bona fide baggage :—

(1) Arms and ammunition.

(2) Alcoholic liquor exceeding two quarts and perfumed spirits exceeding one pint.

(3) Cigars, cigarettes and beedies exceeding a total of 50, 100 and 100 in number respectively, whether in open or unopened boxes, snuff exceeding four ounces in weight, and other tobacco exceeding eight ounces in weight.

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(4) Pianos, pianolas, harmoniums, gramophones and phonographs and records therefor (except as laid down in items (14) and (15) of regulation 4), carriages, motor cars, motor cycles and side cars.

(5) Articles for household use, such as furniture, pictures, carpets, glassware, crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils, household linen, lamps, house furnishings, curios, foodstuffs, silver and plated ware except such articles (other than lamps, house furnishings, curios and carpets) as shall appear to be required for the personal use of the incoming resident whilst travelling or immediately upon arrival at his destination:

Provided, however, that the articles enumerated in column I hereunder, if imported for the household use of an incoming resident, shall, subject to the provisions of regulations 6 and 7, be passed free of duty up to the limits of value specified in the corresponding entries in column II hereunder.

I	II
	Rs. c.
Pictures	.. 100 0
Glassware and crockery ..	.. 400 0
Cutlery	.. 350 0
Silver and plated ware ..	.. 750 0
Household linen ..	.. 500 0
Cooking utensils ..	.. 150 0
Furniture	.. 500 0

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), the free allowances referred to in the preceding regulation—

(1) shall be granted to each adult incoming resident only once in respect of any one voyage undertaken within a period of two years, and

(2) shall be in addition to such goods as may be exempted under regulation 4.

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(2) Where members of the same family are travelling together, the aforesaid free allowances shall not be granted to more than two members unless each member of the family in excess of two claiming such free allowances proves to the satisfaction of the Collector that he is going to live in a separate establishment, in which case he shall make a separate declaration for the purpose.

7. The concession of exemption from duty allowed under these regulations in respect of certain goods in limited quantities or up to limited total values shall not be additional to any exemption which may be claimed by an incoming resident for any article as proof of its previous importation. (For example, if an incoming resident produces proof of previous importation of one cinema camera, the additional concession will cover only one used still camera ; if he produces proof of previous importation of two fishing rods, no further concession in respect of fishing rods will be made ; if he proves previous importation of silverware valued at (*a*) Rs. 400 (*b*) Rs. 600 (*c*) Rs. 1,200, his additional free allowance under these regulations in respect of any other silverware imported by him will be respectively (*a*) Rs. 350, (*b*) Rs. 150, (*c*) Nil).

8. An incoming resident shall, if he is required so to do by a customs officer, make a declaration before examination is made of his baggage.

9. If any incoming resident knowingly or wilfully makes a declaration which is false or inaccurate in any material particular, he shall not be entitled to claim any exemptions under these regulations.

10. Where the baggage of an incoming resident is on the ship's manifest, a document of title shall be produced before the appropriate customs officer, before delivery of his baggage can be made.

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PART III

Passengers' Baggage (Tourist)

11. Subject to the provisions of this Part, the baggage of a passenger who is a tourist shall be temporarily exempt from import duty if the Collector is satisfied—

(i) that the tourist will re-export the articles comprising his baggage (other than articles referred to in regulation 13) on his leaving the Island or within a period of six months from the date of his arrival in the Island, whichever is the earlier, and

(ii) that the tourist is not likely to abuse the concessions granted to him under these regulations.

12. Subject to the provisions of regulations 2 and 16, the personal effects of a tourist shall be deemed to include, among other articles, the following, if such articles can be considered as being in use :—

(1) Personal jewellery.

(2) One camera with twelve plates or five rolls of film.

(3) One miniature cinema camera with two reels of film.

(4) One pair of binoculars.

(5) One portable musical instrument.

(6) One portable gramophone with ten records.

(7) One portable sound recording apparatus.

(8) One portable wireless receiving set.

(9) One portable typewriter.

(10) One perambulator.

(11) One tent and other camping equipment.

(12) Sports equipment (one fishing outfit, one sporting firearm with fifty cartridges, one non-powered bicycle, one canoe or kayak not exceeding eighteen feet in length, one pair of skis, two tennis rackets, and other similar articles).

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13. The following articles imported by a tourist for his personal use may be passed free of duty if such articles are carried on the person of or in the hand luggage accompanying the tourist :—

(1) Two hundred cigarettes or fifty cigars or twelve ounces of tobacco, or an assortment of these products so long as their total weight does not exceed twelve ounces.

(2) One regular-size bottle of wine and one half-pint of spirits.

(3) Toilet water not exceeding half a pint and a small quantity of perfume.

14. A tourist may be allowed to import in transit without a temporary importation permit travel souvenirs not exceeding Rs. 250 in value, if such souvenirs are carried on the person of or in the luggage accompanying the tourist and if they are not intended for commercial use.

15. The Collector may, if he deems it necessary, call upon a tourist to obtain a temporary importation permit in respect of any article which, in the opinion of the Collector, is of high value.

16. Notwithstanding anything in the preceding provisions of these regulations, the Collector may in his discretion refuse to grant any exemption or concession under these regulations to a tourist if the Collector is satisfied—

(i) that the total quantity of any commodity imported by the tourist substantially exceeds the limit laid down in these regulations, or

(ii) that the tourist has visited Ceylon once or oftener during the period of thirty days immediately preceding his date of arrival, or

(iii) that the tourist is a person under seventeen years of age.

PART IV

Repeals

17. The regulations made under section 107 of the Customs Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 9,956 of March 11, 1949, are hereby rescinded. [10,945/29-6-1956.]

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SECTION 107

NOTIFICATION

[10,524/8-5-1953.] It is hereby notified under the provisions of section 107 (2) of the Customs Ordinance that—

(1) "baggage" means the bona fide wearing apparel and personal effects belonging to and in the personal use of a passenger or the members of his family departing from the Island with him and shall not include—

(*a*) any article the exportation of which from the Island is prohibited under the Customs Ordinance or any other written law ;

(*b*) any article, the exportation of which from the Island is restricted except under the authority of a licence, permit or other valid document unless accompanied by such document from the person who is authorized to issue such document ;

(2) every passenger leaving the Island shall produce his baggage for examination by an officer of customs at the place of examination of such baggage and open or close every package for examination if so required by such officer ;

(3) every passenger leaving the Island shall declare his baggage in the form set out in the Schedule below if so required by an officer of customs and also answer such questions as may be put to him by such officer in respect of his baggage and all other matters relating thereto ;

(4) no baggage shall be removed from the place of examination or placed on board any ship, or other means of conveyance for exportation unless such baggage has been examined by the proper officer of customs and passed by him for exportation ;

(5) no goods liable for duty on exportation shall be exported or attempted to be exported as passenger's baggage without payment of the duty payable thereon ;

(6) in every case where an officer of customs has reason to search a passenger, such passenger shall comply with the directions of the officer for the purposes of facilitating such search.

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SCHEDULE

Passenger's Baggage Declaration (Exports)

(This form should be filled in and handed to the Customs Officer on duty)

Ship/Aircraft ——— to ——— Date ———

I, ——— (name in full) of (Ceylon Address) ——— and proceeding to ——— hereby declare that my total baggage comprises ———(in words) packages, and that all articles contained in my baggage and upon my person, other than used personal effects of myself and my family travelling with me, and their quantity and value are correctly inserted in the statement below :—

2. It is my present intention $\frac{\text{to return}}{\text{not to return}}$ to Ceylon.*

———,
Passenger's Signature.

	Quantity	Value Rs. c.	Duty Rs. c.
1. Foodstuffs			
2. Textiles :—(*a*) Woollen, Silk or Art Silk (i) Material			
(ii) Garments			
(*b*) Cotton (i) Material			
(ii) Garments			
3. Soap			
4. Ceylon Produce : (*a*) Tea			
(*b*) Coconut products			
(*c*) Cocoa			
(*d*) Honey			
5. Liquor .. .. —			
6. Currency : (*a*) Ceylon			
(*b*) Indian			
(*c*) Pakistan			
(*d*) Sterling			
(*e*) Other forms of money			
7. Cheques, Traveller's Cheques, Drafts, Postal Orders, Money Orders, Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Securities including Shares, Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, Deposits, Receipts, Unittrusts, Assurance Policies, Debenture Stocks and Treasury Bills.			
8. Jewellery and precious stones			
9. Other articles including gold, silver and platinum			

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No. of packages passed	C. O.	Released		Detained		Duty			Received
		No.	T. W.	No.	C. O.	Rs.	c.	C. O.	T. S.

*An Exchange Control permit is required for the belongings of persons who do not intend to return to Ceylon.

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SECTION 111

PROCLAMATIONS

IN the Name of His Majesty GEORGE THE FIFTH, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency EDWARD BRUCE ALEXANDER, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Officer Administering the Government of the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

E. B. ALEXANDER.

[7494/30-10-1925.]

KNOW Ye that We, the Officer Administering the Government of the Island of Ceylon, in exercise of the power in Us vested by section 111 of the Customs Ordinance, do by this Our Proclamation appoint Dodanduwa, in the Southern Province, to be a port in this Colony from and after November 1, 1925, and declare the respective limits thereof to be those set out in the schedule hereto, and We do further appoint the place set out in the said schedule to be the legal quay within such limits for the lading and unlading of goods, and declare the bounds and extent of such quay to be as set out in the said schedule.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-five.

By His Excellency's command,
R. N. THAINE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GO SAVE THE KING

SCHEDULE

DODANDUWA

The limits are as follows :—

North and east : The seabeach between Waldutuduwa Point and Paratallegala rock.

South : A line drawn due west from Paratallegala rock on the beach to a distance of 2 geographical miles.

West : A line connecting Waldutuduwa Point with the western end of the southern boundary.

Legal Quay

The foreshore opposite the Customs buildings extending from the southern boundary wall to the mouth of the Ratgam-oya.

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Legal Ports and Quays in Ceylon

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION

GRAEME THOMSON

[7856/29-5-1931.]

KNOW Ye that We, the Governor by virtue of the power vested in Us by section 111 of the Customs Ordinance do by this Our Proclamation appoint the following places, namely, Colombo, Negombo, and Beruwala in the Western Province ; Galle and Hambantota in the Southern Province ; Batticaloa and Trincomalee in the Eastern Province ; Jaffna, Kankesanturai, Point Pedro, Kayts, Valvettiturai, Talaimannar, Mullattivu, and Mannar in the Northern Province ; and Kalpitiya in the North-Western Province, to be ports in this Island, and declare their respective limits to be those set out in the schedule hereto, and We do further appoint the places set out in the said schedule to be legal quays within such limits for the lading and unlading of goods, and declare the bounds and extent of such quays to be as set out in the said schedule for the said ports respectively of Colombo, Negombo, Beruwala, Galle, Hambantota, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Jaffna, Kankesanturai, Point Pedro, Kayts, Valvettiturai, Talaimannar, Mullaittivu, Mannar, and Kalpitiya.

Proclamations dated October 4, 1878, November 25, 1879, June 15, 1892, November 27, 1909, September 3, 1910, July 16, 1917, February 19, 1920, February 2, 1923, October 3, 1926, February 6, 1928, October 9, 1929 and July 17, 1930, are hereby cancelled.

Colombo, May 25, 1931.

By His Excellency's command,

B. H. BOURDILLON,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING

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SCHEDULE

COLOMBO

LIMITS

The area included within the Municipal limits for the time being of the town of Colombo, together with the Oil Installation Depot at Kolonnawa, and the water area within the following limits :—

To the north a line drawn due west from a point on the beach 1 geographical mile north of Mutwal point to a distance of 3 geographical miles.

To the south a line drawn due west from a point on the beach 1 geographical mile south of the Flagstaff to a distance of 3 geographical miles.

To the west a line connecting the western ends of the above-named north and south limits.

To the east the shore contained between the north and south limits.

Legal Quays

All quays and jetties on the harbour forefront between the root of the South-west Breakwater on the west and the root of the North-east Breakwater on the north-east.

All quays of the Lake to Harbour Canal.

NEGOMBO

LIMITS

To the north a line drawn due west from a point on the beach 2 geographical miles north of the court-house to the distance of 3 geographical miles.

To the south a line drawn due west from a point on the beach 1 geographical mile south of Negombo point to a distance of 3 geographical miles.

To the west a line connecting the western ends of the north and south limits.

To the east the shore contained between the north and south limits.

Legal Quays

All quays and jetties and (*a*) the foreshore bounded by Customs road, Munnakkara island, and Kutiduwa.

(*b*) The foreshore of the preventive station, bounded by Kutiduwa, Esplanade road, and Public Works Department Office.

(*c*) The landing places at Grandpass, Tharakully, Pitipane, Kutiduwa, Munnakkara, Duwa, Grand street, and Sea street, under special sufferance granted by the Sub-Collector.

BERUWALA

LIMITS

To the north a line due west from Nautukanda on the beach at Maggona to a distance of 2 geographical miles.

To the south a line drawn from Karawalagala point to Crow island.

To the east a line connecting the coast line Karawalagala point with the Customs, and the Customs with Nautukanda along the beach.

To the west a line from Crow island to meet the northern boundary at its western end.

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Legal Quays

All quays and jetties and the parapet wall opposite the Customs warehouse extending 160 feet between the eastern and western boundary walls.

GALLE

LIMITS

The Municipal limits for the time being of the town of Galle and seawards the following limits :—

To the east a line drawn from Unawatuna point on the seashore to a distance of 3 geographical miles southwards.

To the west a line drawn from Gindura point to a distance of 3 geographical miles southwards.

To the south a line connecting the southern ends of the above-named eastern and western limits.

To the north the shore between the eastern and western limits.

Legal Quays

The foreshore from the Master Attendant's boatshed westwards along the road to a distance of 480 feet up to the Barrier Gate.

HAMBANTOTA

LIMITS

The Hambantota bay from Hambantota point on the west to Gurugodella point on the east, within a radius of 2 miles from the line of coast.

Legal Quays

The foreshore from the jetty eastward a distance of 450 feet.

BATTICALOA

LIMITS

To the north-west a line drawn north-east to a distance of 2½ nautical miles from a point on the seabeach 1½ nautical miles to the north-west of the flagstaff.

To the south-east a line drawn north-east to a distance of 2 nautical miles from a point on the seabeach 1½ nautical miles to the south-east of the flagstaff.

To the north-east a line connecting the eastern ends of the north-west and south-east limits.

To the south-west the seabeach contained between the north-west and south-east limits, and also the Batticaloa lake from its mouth to the south end of Puliyantivu.

Legal Quays

The Customs Jetty at Puliyantivu and the Customs Jetty at Batticaloa Bar.

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TRINCOMALEE

LIMITS

The Inner Harbour and Back Bay, Outer Bay, Tamblegam Lake, and China Bay and shall extend seawards to a line drawn from Foul Point to Elizabeth Point.

Legal Quays

Inner Harbour a distance of 488 feet on the east of the Customs Jetty and 1,100 feet on the west of it.

Back Bay a distance of 270 feet along the foreshore opposite to the Back Bay Customs extending from the petroleum store to the first lane on the north side of the Northern Warehouse.

China Bay a distance of 870 feet on the north of the Customs Jetty and 450 feet on the south of it.

The Wharves within the limits of the wall of the Royal Naval Yard.

The Wharves within the limits of the wall of the Royal Naval Armament Depot (also known as Puget's Wharf).

The pier and foreshore enclosed by the railings of the Naval Oil fuel installation at China Bay.

JAFFNA

LIMITS

To the north, a line drawn from the south-west point of Punkudutivu eastwards along the south coast of Punkudutivu to the south-east point of Punkudutivu 20 chains east of the trigonometrical station, thence eastwards to the southernmost point of Mandaitivu, thence north-eastwards and northwards along the east coast of Mandaitivu as far as a point due south of the south-west bastion of Jaffna Fort, thence due northwards excluding Chirutivu to a point on the coastline due south of the south-west bastion of Jaffna Fort, thence eastwards along the coastline to a point due north of the Kalmunai Point. [8309/13-8-1937.]

To the east a line drawn from the last mentioned point due southwards through Kalmunai Point to its point of intersection with a straight line drawn north-eastwards from the northernmost point of Kakerativu through the northernmost point of Palaitivu.

To the south a line drawn from the last mentioned point south-westwards through the northern-most point of Palaitivu to the northern-most point of Kakerativu, thence due westwards to its point of intersection with a straight line drawn due southwards from the south-west point of Punkudutivu.

To the west a line drawn from the last mentioned point due northwards to the south-west point of Punkudutivu.

Legal Quays

The quay shall extend for 1,413 feet from the 4th Cross street east of the Custom-house to the Customs watch-hut west of the Custom-house, viz. :—

On the east from the 3rd Cross street to the drain opposite the 4th Cross street and 125 feet south of the road, and on the west from the 3rd Cross street all that land south of the Beach road extending to the Customs watch-hut south of the Esplanade road, including the jetty and excluding all portions of the roads and the railway line.

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KANKESANTURAI

LIMITS

The limits shall extend from a point on the beach 1 mile east of the Custom-house to a point on the beach 2 miles west of it and seaward to 3 miles.

Legal Quays

The whole of the space within the old Fort walls, excluding the road past the Custom-house.

POINT PEDRO

LIMITS

The limits shall extend from Point Palmyra on the west to Mukenturai on the east and seaward to 3 miles.

Legal Quays

The whole of the beach extending from the ramp at the Custom-house, 643 feet west and 264 feet east.

KAYTS

LIMITS

To the west a line drawn from Urundaimunai in Velanai island to the west of Fort Hammanheil, and thence to the south-west point of Karaitivu.

To the east a line drawn north from Viraddemunai in Velana, island to Karaitivu.

Legal Quays

On the Velanai shore, from the minor road leading to the beach on the west to the lane on the east of the old burying ground and bazaar, in length 1,056 feet, excluding jetty and road.

On the Karaitivu shore, 368 feet on the east of the jetty and 260 feet on the west of it.

TALAIMANNAR

LIMITS

To the east a line drawn from a point on the seashore 2 miles east of the railway pier to a distance of 3 geographical miles northwards and 1 mile southwards.

To the west a line drawn from a point on the seashore 2 miles west of the railway pier to a distance of 3 geographical miles northwards and 1 mile southwards.

To the north a line connecting the northern ends of the above-named eastern and western limits.

To the south a line connecting the southern ends of the above-named eastern and western limits.

Legal Quays

The quays and jetties and seashore within the limits of the port.

MULLAITIVU

LIMITS

From Vettuvaykal-aar on the north to the fishing villages of Sidavatte on the south and seaward to 3 miles.

Legal Quays

The foreshore from the road at Kovil-Kudiyiruppu on the north to Periathampimadam on the south.

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MANNAR

LIMITS

From the western limit of Jawakadu to the northern limit of Vankalai and seaward between these points to 3 miles on the south side, and on the north side from San Pedro, in a line east by south to the main land and seaward of this line to 3 miles, and all the navigable channels and flats between these limits.

Legal Quays

The foreshore from the jetty to the causeway on the west and to Ponthaipiddy on the east.

KALPITIYA

LIMITS

All that area bounded as follows :— [10,394/16-5-1952.]

North by a line drawn from a point 200 yards north true (360°) from the centre of the northern wall of the customs-house building 90° eastwards to a point at the level of the high water spring tides on the shore of the mainland.

East by a line drawn from the last-mentioned point following the level of the high water spring tides along the shore of the mainland southwards to a point in line with a point 196 yards south of the centre of the north wall of the customs-house building and the 90° east of it.

South by a line drawn from the last-mentioned point 90° westwards to a point 196 yards south true 180° of the centre of the northern wall of the Customs-house building.

West by a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards to the starting point of the northern limit of the area.

Legal Quays

The foreshore extending 396 yards distance between the fish market on the north and the woodapple tree on the south.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION

A. CALDECOTT.

KNOW Ye that by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 111 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) I, Andrew Caldecott, Governor of Ceylon, do by this Proclamation— [9251/24-3-1944.]

(1) appoint Valvettiturai to be a port in this Island, and declare the limits set out in the Schedule hereto to be the limits of that port ;

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(2) appoint the place within that port described in the Schedule hereto to be a legal quay for the lading and unlading of goods, and declare the bounds and extent set out in that Schedule to be the bounds and extent of that quay ;

(3) revoke the Proclamation relating to the port of Valvettiturai published in Gazette No. 8,014 of October 20, 1933 ; and

(4) declare that this Proclamation shall take effect on the First day of April, 1944.

By His Excellency's command,

H. A. C. DOBBS,
Acting Secretary to the Governor.

Colombo, March 18, 1944.

GOD SAVE THE KING

SCHEDULE

LIMITS OF THE PORT OF VALVETTITURAI

On the East, a line drawn northwards half a mile to the sea from the eastern boundary of the resthouse or Chultry at Oorany Madoo.

On the West, a line drawn northwards half a mile to the sea from the western boundary of the American Mission premises at Oorikaddoo.

On the North, a straight line touching the northern ends of the eastern and western boundaries of the port.

On the South, the seashore lying between the eastern and western boundaries of the port.

Legal Quay

The area in front of the Government buildings at Valvettiturai Customs premises.

Bounds and extent of the Legal Quay

The whole of the area in front of the Government buildings at Valvettiturai Customs premises 460 feet in length, and bounded on the north by the seashore, on the east by a line drawn to the seashore from the eastern boundary of the lane on the east of the Government dispensary premises, on the south by the northern boundary of the Government dispensary premises and the Government buildings in the Customs premises, and on the west by a line drawn to the seashore from the western boundary of the road leading to the beach from the main road.

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SECTION 111 AND THE AIR NAVIGATION (CUSTOMS) REGULATIONS 1938

PROCLAMATIONS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION

HENRY MOORE.

KNOW Ye that by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 111 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) and by regulation 9 of the Air Navigation (Customs) Regulations, 1938, I, Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Governor of Ceylon, do by this Proclamation appoint the area described in the Schedule hereto to be a Customs Examination Station for the lading and unlading of goods within the Colombo Airport. [9354/12-1-1945.]

By His Excellency's command,

H. A. C. DOBBS,
Acting Secretary to the Governor.

Colombo, 9th January, 1945.

GOD SAVE THE KING

SCHEDULE

BOUNDS AND EXTENT OF CUSTOMS EXAMINATION STATION AT THE COLOMBO AIRPORT

The area enclosed within the following limits :—

(*a*) on the North : the northern edge of the tarmac apron in front of the administration building and thence an imaginary line running due west to its point of intersection with the western limit ;

(*b*) on the West : the western wall of Shell Co., godown and thence an imaginary line running due North to its point of intersection with the northern limit ;

(*c*) on the South : the southern wall of No. 1 hangar and thence the south-eastern wall of No. 2 hangar and an imaginary line to the south-eastern corner of the administration building ; and

(*d*) on the East : the eastern wall of the administration building and the eastern edge of the tarmac apron in front thereof.

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION

HENRY MOORE.

[9753/22-8-1947.]

KNOW Ye that by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 111 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), and by the Air Navigation (Customs) Regulations, 1938, I, Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Governor of Ceylon, do by this Proclamation—

(*a*) appoint the Negombo Airport, more fully described in the Schedule hereto, to be a Customs Aerodrome ; and

(*b*) declare the limits set out in that Schedule to be the limits of that Airport.

By His Excellency's command,

J. A. MULHALL,
Secretary to the Governor.

Colombo, 16th August, 1947.

GOD SAVE THE KING

SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION OF NEGOMBO AIRPORT

The area of land comprising lots A, B, C, D and E in Print No. C 279c/CA 924 containing in extent 2,379 acres 1 rood 27 perches, situated in Ewariwatta village in Dasiya pattuwa of Alutkuru korale north (A) in Colombo District, Western Province.

Limits of Negombo Airport

Northern Limits.—By a line drawn from a point on the eastern limit of the Negombo Urban Council area 109 links north of the south-eastern corner of Wewaagarewatta, assessment No. 98, claimed by K. Simeon Silva eastwards through Goluwapokuna estate claimed by Vernon Rajapaksa to a point on the southern boundary of the Negombo-Minuwangoda Public Works Department road 12 chains 39 links west of the centre of culvert No. 4/2, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards along the southern boundary of the said road till it meets the western boundary of the Base Line Road, thence by a line drawn southwards along the western boundary of the said road to a distance of 48 chains. thence by a line drawn eastwards crossing the said road at right angles and through Goluwapokuna estate claimed by Vernon Rajapaksa to a distance of 26 chains, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards through the said estate to the south-eastern corner of lot 1 (Public Works Department overseer's quarters in P. P. 17,734, thence by a line drawn northwards along the eastern boundary of the said lot 1 till it meets the southern boundary of the Negombo-Minuwangoda Public Works Department road, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards along the southern boundary of the said road until it meets the western boundary of the Koleatte oya at Bridge No. 5/3.

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Eastern Limits.—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards along the western boundary of the Koleatte Oya till it meets the western boundary of Andiawatta claimed by Albert Gunasekera, thence by a line drawn southwards along the western boundary of the said premises to the western boundary of the Ewariwatta-Andiambalama Village Committee road, thence by a line drawn southwards along the western boundary of the said road to the northern boundary of the Ewariwatta-Henatiyana District Road Committee road.

Southern Limits.—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the northern boundary of the Ewariwatta-Hinatiyana District Road Committee road till it meets the eastern boundary of the reservation for the masonry public well, thence by a line drawn northwards, westwards and southwards along the eastern, northern and western boundaries of the said reservation to the northern boundary of the said District Road Committee road, thence by a line drawn westwards along the northern boundary of the said road and crossing the Base Line Road to its western boundary, thence by a line drawn northwards along the western boundary of the said road to a distance of 315 links, thence by a line drawn Westwards through Kadirana estate claimed by Tudor Rajapaksa to a point on the eastern boundary of Dawatagahawatta claimed by Manimel Soysa 300 links north of the south-eastern corner of the said premises.

Western Limits.—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the eastern boundaries of Dawatagahawatta claimed by Manimel Soysa, Dawatagahakumburepillewa claimed by A. N. Salgadoe and another, Radawelaowita claimed by J. F. Siriwardana, Radawela claimed by J. F. Siriwardena, A. F. Salgadoe, Juan Mudalali, Simon Salgadoe, M. Don John, M. I. Gunaratna, N. Kumarasinghe and M. J. Gunaratna, Radawela-pillewa claimed by M. J. Gunaratna, Bulugahawatta claimed by E. A. Silva, M. Don Mary, E. Edmund Silva, N. M. S. Mendis, N. Martha Mendis, across the District Road Committe road and along the eastern boundaries of Bulugahawatta claimed by A. A. Salgadoe, A. M. Salgadoe, A. A. Maria Fernando, Godakumburedalupota claimed by S. C. Fernando, Bulugahawatta claimed by A. P. Salgade, Dawalagahawatte claimed by Mrs. Albert Fernando, Danttekumburewatta claimed by A. S. P. Fernando, Dangahawelawatta claimed by J. F. Siriwardana, Danattewala *alias* Dangahakumbura claimed by S. H. Fernando, Mrs. G. A. L. de Silva, M. D. James, M. D. W. Serasinghe and C. James Silva, Danagahawele-pillewa claimed by Mrs. G. A. L. de Silva, Dangahakumbura claimed by M. D. James and Halagahaotuwatta claimed by A. S. P. Fernando and others across the Railway line and along the eastern boundaries of Halagahaotuwatta claimed by A. S. P. Fernando, Delgahawela claimed by A. S. P. Fernando, S. C. Fernando, C. E. P. Seneviratna, M. D. George, S. Mary Fernando, S. J. Fernando, T. L. Suwaris, P. D. Gabriel, G. S. Fernando, S. Paulu Fernando, C. B. Silva, Mrs. G. A. L. de Silva, A. L, Salgadoe, M. Dona Mary, and A. D. Salgadoe, Bakeegahadalupota claimed by A. P. Salgadoe, M. Don Hendrick, and S. Charlis Fernando, Bakmeegahapillewa claimed by S. S. Fernando and E. Evelyn Philip, Kadurugahawatta claimed by E. Seneviratna, Dawatagahawatta claimed by Solomon Fernando and Richard Fernando, Bakmeegahapillewa claimed by M. C. Fernando, across the new Main road leading to the aerodrome and along the eastern boundary of Dawatagahawatta claimed by S. S. Rosa, across

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Diyahonda ela and along the eastern boundaries of Bakmeegahawatta claimed by G. A. Simon Silva, and M. A. Fernando, Kumbukgahawatta claimed by K. E. Fernando, S. A. Fernando, T. R. Suwaris, A. J. Salgadoe and G. Siman Silva to the eastern limit of the Negombo Urban Council area, thence by a line drawn northwards along the said limit to the starting point of the northern limit of the area.

ORDERS

[9909/1-10-1948.]

(1) The Kankesanturai Airport, more fully described in the Schedule hereto, is hereby appointed to be a customs aerodrome.

(2) The limits of the aforesaid aerodrome shall be as set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION OF KANKESANTURAI AIRPORT

All that area of land containing in extent 320 acres, situated at Palali in Valigamam North in the District of Jaffna of the Northern Province.

Limits of Kankesanturai Airport

Northern Limits.—By a line drawn from a point on the southern boundary of the D. R. C. road from Maviddapuram to Vasavilan at the north-eastern corner of lot 2 in R. S. P. 47A, eastwards along the southern boundary of the said D. R. C. road to the north-western corner of lot 8 in R. S. P. 47A, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot 8 to a distance of 1 chains, thence southwards in a straight line through lots 8, 6 and 278 in R. S. P. 47A, to the northern boundary of lot 282, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said lot 282 to the north-western corner of lot 284, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot 284 to a distance of 1¼ chains, thence south-eastwards in a straight line through the said lot 284 to the western boundary of lot 286 at the north-eastern corner of lot 285 in R. S. P. 47A, thence northwards along the western boundary of the said lot 286 to a distance of 1½ chains, thence south-eastwards in a straight line through lots 286, 266 and 267 to a point on the eastern boundary of lot 267, 3½ chains south of its north-eastern corner, thence northwards along the eastern boundaries of lot 267 and 273 to the south-western corner of lot 272 in R. S. P. 47A, thence eastwards, northwards and westwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of lot 272, southern, eastern and northern boundaries of lot 23, to the south-eastern corner of lot 22, thence northwards, eastwards and again northwards along the eastern boundary of lot 22 and southern and eastern boundaries of lot 26 in R. S. P. 47A to the southern boundary of the D. R. C. road from Maviddapuram to Vasavilan, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the said D. R. C. road to a point in line with the eastern boundary of lot G82 in R. S. P. 47, thence northwards across the said D. R. C. road and along the eastern boundaries of lots G82, and G71 to the south-western corner of lot G72, thence eastwards and northwards along the southern, eastern and northern boundaries of lot G72, eastern boundary of lot G51 and southern boundary of lot G47 in R. S. P. 47 to the western

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boundary of lot G78 (abandoned cart track), thence northwards along the western boundary of the said lot G78 (abandoned cart track) to a point in line with the southern boundary of lot F 18 in R. S. P. 47, thence eastwards across the said lot G78 (abandoned cart track) to the southern boundary of lot F18, thence eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of lot F18, southern and eastern boundaries of lot F17, southern and eastern boundaries of lot F8, eastern boundry of lot F3, southern boundary of lot F5 and the eastern boundary of lot F6 in R. S. P. 47 to the south-eastern corner of lot 108 in R. S. P. 47c, thence north-eastwards along the eastern boundary of lot 108 to the southern boundary of lot 107, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of lot 107 to its south-eastern corner, thence north-eastwards along the eastern boundaries of lots 107, 106, 103, 102 101 and 91 to the southern boundary of lot 90 in R. S. P. 47c, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of lot 90, to its south-eastern corner, thence north-eastwards along eastern boundaries of lots 90 and 65 in R. S. P. 47C. to the southern boundary of the path from the V. C. road to Palai, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the said path to a point in line with the northern boundary of lot A25 in R. S. P. 47, thence eastwards in a straight line across the said path to the north-western corner of lot A25, thence north-eastwards in a straight line through lot A23 to a distance of 5½ chains, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to a point on the eastern boundary of lot A23 one chain north of its south-estern corner, thence north-eastwards along the eastern boundary of the said lot A23 to a distance of one chain, thence south-eastwards in a straight line through lots A22 and A26 to a point on the western boundary of lots A27 3/4 chain south of the north-western corner.

Eastern Limits.—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards through lot A27 in R. S. P. 47 to its south-eastern corner, thence southwards along the western boundaries of lots A19 and A29 (path) to a point in line with the western boundary of lot A30, thence southwards across the said lot A29 (path) to the western boundary of lot A30, thence southwards and eastwards along the western and southern boundaries of lot A30 and the southern boundary of lot A16 (abandoned path) to the western boundary of lot A32 in R. S. P. 47, thence southwards along the western and southern boundaries of lot A32 to the northern boundary of lot A36, then southwards along the northern boundary of lot A36 to a distance of 4½ chains, thence southwards in a straight line to a point on the southern boundary of lot A36 two chains north of the north-western corner of lot B6 in R. S. P. 47, thence southwards along the southern boundary of lot A36 and the western boundaries of lots B6 and B5 to the northern boundary of lot B29 (cart track) in R. S. P. 47.

Southern Limits.—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point weswards along the northern boundaries of lots B29 and A42 (cart track) in R. S. P. 47 to a point in line with the western boundary of lot C8, thence southwards across the said lot A42 (cart track) to the north-western corner of lot C8, thence south-westwards and westwards along the western boundary of lot C8 and the northern boundaries of lots C6 and C4 to the north-western corner of lot C4, thence southwards along the western boundary of the said lot C4 to its south-western corner, thence southwards across lot C9 (V. C. road) to the western boundary of lot C25 in R. S. P. 47, thence southwards along the western boundaries of lots C25 and C43 to the northern boundary of lot C28, thence westwards, southwards and eastwards along the northern, western and

[8D——RR 19479 (12/66)

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southern boundaries of lot C28 to the western boundary of lot C43, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot C43 to its southern boundary, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of lot C43 to the north-western corner of lot C44 in R. S. P. 47, thence southwards along the western boundary of the said lot C44 to the northern boundary of lot 1 in P. P. A1525, thence westwards and southwards along the northern and western boundaries of lot 1 and the western boundary of lot 2 in P. P. A1525 to the northern boundary of lot C41 in R. S. P. 47, thence westwards and northwards along the northern boundary of lot C41 and eastern boundaries of lot C40 and C39 to the north-eastern corner of the said lot C39 in R. S. P. 47, thence westwards along the northern and western boundaries of lot C39 to the eastern boundary of lot C35, thence north-westwards in a straight line through lot C35 to the northern boundary of lot C37 in R. S. P. 47, thence north-westwards along the northern and western boundaries of lot C37 and the northern boundaries of lot D28 and D27 to the western boundary of lot D27, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot D27 to the northern boundary of lot D29 (path), thence westwards along the northern boundary of lot D29 (path) to a point in line with the western boundary of lot D31, thence south-westwards across the said lot D29 (path) to the western boundary of lot D31, thence south-westwards and north-westwards along the western boundary of lot D31 and the northern boundaries of lots D32 and F62 to a point on the northern boundary of lot F62 two chains west from its north-eastern corner, thence southwards in a straight line through lots F62, F63 and D34 to a point 1½ chains north of the north-eastern corner of lot D35 in R. S. P. 47, thence south-westwards in a straight line through lots D34, D35 and F73, to a point on the southern boundary of lot F73, 2½ chains west of its south-eastern corner, thence southwards along the western boundary of lo F79 in R. S. P. 47 to the northern boundary of the D. R. C. road from Maviddapuram to Vasavilan, thence westwards along the northern boundary of the said D. R. C. road to a point in line with the western boundary of lot 41 in R. S. P. 47A, thence southwards across the said D. R. C. road and along the western boundaries of lots 41, 40, 176 and 175 to the north-eastern corner of lot 178 in R. S. P. 47A, thence westwards along the northern boundaries of lots 178 and 186 to the north-western corner of the said lot 186, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot 186 to a distance of 3 chains thence south-westwards in a straight line through lots 187, 188 and 189 to a point on the western boundary of lot 189 two and a half chains north of its south-western corner, thence southwards along the western boundary of lot 189 and westwards and southwards along the northern and western boundaries of lot 201 to the northern boundary of lot 202 in R.S.P. 47A, thence westwards and southwards along the northern and western boundaries of lot 202 and the western boundary of lot 203 to the northern boundary of the P.W.D. road from Tellipallai to Achchuveli, thence westwards along the northern boundary of the said road to the south-eastern corner of lot 248 in R.S.P. 47A.

Western Limits.—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards in a straight line through lots 248, 243, 252, 242 and 263 in R.S.P. 47A to a point on the eastern boundary of lot 264 two chains north of its south-eastern corner, thence northwards along the eastern and northern boundaries of lot 264 and eastern boundary of lot 267 to a distance of one chain, thence north-westwards in a straight line through lots 267 266, 285 and 284 in R.S.P. 47A to a point on the western boundary of lot 284 one chain north of the north-western corner of lot 283, thence southwards along the

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western boundary of lot 284 to the north-western corner of lot 283, thence north-westwards along the northern boundary of Kadduruwala claimed by Sinnachchipillai, wife of Ponnambalam, to its north-western corner, thence northwards in a straight line through lots 281, 280 and 279 in R.S.P. 47A to a point on the northern boundary of lot 279 one and a half chains west of its north-eastern corner, thence north-westwards along the northern boundary of the said lot 279 to the eastern boundary of the P.W.D. road from Kadduwan, Kankesanturai, Point Pedro main road, thence north-eastwards along the eastern boundary of the said P.W.D. road to the south-western corner of lot 3 in R.S.P. 47A, thence eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of lot 3 and the eastern boundary of lot 2 in R.S.P. 47A to the starting point of the northern limit of the area.

The places described in column I of the Schedule hereto are hereby appointed to be customs examination stations for the purpose of lading and unlading goods within the customs aerodromes specified in the corresponding entries in column II of that Schedule. [10,283/17-8-1951.]

SCHEDULE

I	II
1. The area bounded as follows :—	
On the North : By a line drawn from a point on the north-eastern corner of the right wing of the Control Tower, north-eastwards to the south-western corner of the Administrative Building, thence along the said building in the same direction and passing through the building to its eastern end, thence a line drawn north-eastwards to a distance of 320.8 feet from the said end of the Administrative Building On the East : By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the edge of the concrete parking apron to a distance of 587 feet On the South : By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards through the concrete parking apron to a distance of 958.2 feet On the West : By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards to the starting point of the northern limit.	Negombo Airport
2. The area bounded as follows :—	
On the North : From a point on the northern boundary of the taxi track opposite the end of the approach road, in a south-westerly direction along the northern boundary of the taxi track and crossing the approach track from the runway, for a distance of 240 yards On the West : From the last-mentioned point in a southerly direction crossing the taxi track at right angles till it meets the land-marked boundary of the Shell Service Station and then in a southerly direction till it meets the metal road lying immediately to the south of the Control Tower On the South : From the last-mentioned point in a north-easterly direction along the northern boundary of the abovementioned metal road for a distance of 375 yards On the East : From the last-mentioned point in a northerly direction 11 yards away and parallel to the eastern wall of the Control Tower till it meets the starting point of the northern boundary	Kankesanturai Airport

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SECTION 121

No Orders.

SECTION 140

Note.—The matron employed at the Fort Police Station has been authorized to search females under the provisions of section 136 of the Ordinance, *Vide* notice published in Gazette No. 6,999 of March 7, 1919.

SECTION 143

Notices not reproduced.

SCHEDULE A

REGULATIONS UNDER SCHEDULE A TO THE ORDINANCE

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE EXEMPTION FROM DUTY OF ARTICLES OF FOREIGN PRODUCTION THAT ARE REIMPORTED

[8751/6-6-1941.]

1. Every article of foreign production in respect of which import duty has previously been paid shall be admitted free of duty upon reimportation if—

(*a*) the article is identified to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs;

(*b*) proof of the previous payment of duty is furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs;

(*c*) no drawback was paid on the export of the article;

(*d*) there has been no change of ownership between the time of exportation and subsequent reimportation;

(*e*) the article is—

(i) the private property of any person or body of persons, or

(ii) merchandise for sale sent out of the Island "on approval";

(*f*) the article is reimported within two years from the date of exportation as shown by the records of the customs office, unless such period is specially extended by the Collector of Customs; and

(*g*) the article is reimported unchanged in form and condition except to the extent of such reasonable repair as does not involve the substitution or addition of any appreciable quantity of new material or in any way affect the identity of the article or the possibility of identifying it.

2. The regulations made under Schedule A to the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), and published in Gazette No. 7,483 of September 4, 1925, and No. 8,008 of September 29, 1933, are hereby revoked.

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SCHEDULE B

NOTIFICATIONS

[10,113/23-6-1950.]

It is hereby notified under the provisions of Schedule B to the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), as amended by the resolution passed by the House of Representatives at its public session on December 7, 1948, and notified in Gazette Extraordinary No. 9,933 of December 31, 1948, that the importation of beedies and beedy tobacco is permitted—

(a) under the authority of a licence issued by the Principal Collector of Customs through the ports of Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, Kayts, Talaimannar and Trincomalee only ; and

(b) subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule hereto.

The provisions of this notification shall take effect sixty days from the date of its publication in the Gazette.

SCHEDULE

1. Every application for a licence to import beedies or beedy tobacco shall set out—

(a) the brand, weight and the number of packages and packets in such packages of beedies or the weight and the number of packages of beedy tobacco, in the possession of the applicant on the date of the application ;

(b) the brand, weight and the number of packages and packets in such packages of beedies or the weight and the number of packages of beedy tobacco, to be imported ;

(c) the name and address of the supplier of beedies or beedy tobacco ;

(d) the manner in which the beedies or beedy tobacco are to be imported, that is to say, whether by sea, air or land ;

(e) the port of shipment ; and

(f) the port through which the beedies or beedy tobacco are to be imported.

2. No licence shall be transferable.

3. No licensee shall import—

(a) beedies or beedy tobacco except in the manner and through the port specified in the licence ; and

(b) beedies except in packages containing packets of not less than 480 and not more than 1,500 beedies.

4. The licensee shall produce the licence for inspection whenever requested to do so by a customs officer.

5. The licensee shall surrender the licence to the Collector of the port specified in the licence as soon as—

(a) the full quantity specified in the licence has been imported and cleared ; or

(b) the period of validity of the licence expires.

6. The Principal Collector may, in his discretion, cancel at any time a licence granted for the importation of beedies or beedy tobacco.

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7. Every package containing beedy tobacco or packets of beedies shall bear—

(*a*) the initials or name of the licensee ;

(*b*) the name of the port of shipment ; and

(*c*) the date on which the beedies or beedy tobacco were packed for export.

8. The licensee shall immediately on the importation of a consignment of beedies or beedy tobacco store such consignment in the customs warehouse in such manner as he may be directed by the Collector. He shall also provide all facilities at his expense for the examination and the affixing of a banderole or label to each packet in a package of beedies by a customs officer, before the beedies are removed from such warehouse.

9. No licensee shall remove from the customs warehouse any package of beedies unless each packet in such package has been affixed with a banderole or label to the satisfaction of the Collector.

10. The licensee shall, at the time of clearance of the consignment of beedies or beedy tobacco, deliver to the Collector the supplier's invoice and the shipping documents relating to such consignment.

11. The licensee shall, after clearing the beedies or beedy tobacco from the customs warehouse, store such beedies or beedy tobacco in a store approved by the Collector.

12. The licensee shall allow any customs officer not below the rank of a sub-collector or an assistant preventive officer to inspect his store and he shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary for purposes of the inspection. He shall also, if requested by such officer, produce all documents and registers relating to goods kept therein.

13. (1) The licensee shall keep in his store two separate stock registers if he is a dealer in beedies and beedy tobacco or one stock register if he is a dealer only in beedies or beedy tobacco.

(2) The licenseee shall enter or cause to be entered in the reegister or registers referred to in paragraph (1)—

(*a*) on receipt of any beedies or beedy tobacco into the store, the following particulars :—

(i) the date on which the beedies or beedy tobacco were received into the store ;

(ii) the number of packages and packets in the packages of beedies, or the number of packages of beedy tobacco, so received ;

(iii) the brand (in the case of beedies) ;

(iv) the number and date of the liceence on the authority of which the beedies or beedy tobacco were imported ;

(v) the number and date of the bill of entry or where the beedies or beedy tobacco were imported by rail, the number and date of the railway receipt ;

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(b) on sale or disposal of the goods or portion of the goods, the following particulars :—

(i) the date of the sale or disposal ;

(ii) the quantity sold or disposed of ;

(iii) the name and address of the purchaser or receiver ; and

(iv) the quantity (if any) left in the store.

14. The licensee shall furnish a statement regarding the importation and disposal of beedies or beedy tobacco whenever requested to do so by any customs officer not below the rank of a sub-collector or assistant preventive officer and shall, if so required by such officer, produce the stock register or any other document relating to beedies or beedy tobacco.

15. For the purposes of this Schedule—

"licensee" means the holder of a licence granted by the Principal Collector of Customs for the importation of beedies or beedy tobacco ;

"package" includes every means by which beedy tobacco or packets of beedies may be cased, covered, enclosed, contained or packed ; and

"packet" means a packet containing not less than 480 and not more than 1,500 beedies.

[10,240/27-4-1951.]

It is hereby notified under the provisions of Schedule B to the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), as amended by the resolution passed by the House of Representatives at its public session on December 7, 1948, and notified in Gazette Extraordinary No. 9,933 of December 31, 1948, that with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette the importation of beedies and beedy tobacco is permitted—

(a) under the authority of a licence issued by the Principal Collector of Customs through the Port of Batticaloa, in addition to the ports specified in Customs Notification No. 50/1 published in Gazette No. 10,113 of June 23, 1950, and

(b) subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule to the aforesaid Notification.

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CHAPTER 236

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (CONTROL)

THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (CONTROL) ACT

SECTION 2

No Regulations.

CHAPTER 237

EXPORT DUTIES (CONTINUATION OF INCREASED RATES)

THE EXPORT DUTIES (CONTINUATION OF INCREASED RATES) ORDINANCE

(No Subsidiary Legislation.)

CHAPTER 238

PORT OF COLOMBO (ADMINISTRATION)

THE PORT OF COLOMBO (ADMINISTRATION) ACT

Subsidiary Legislation not reproduced.

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CHAPTER 239

FOREIGN-GOING AIRCRAFT (EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTY)

THE FOREIGN-GOING AIRCRAFT (EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTY) ORDINANCE

SECTION 2

NOTIFICATION

[8371/3-6-1938.]

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 of the Foreign-going Aircraft (Exemption from Customs Duty) Ordinance, I, Andrew Caldecott, Governor of Ceylon, do by this Notification appoint the Charges Officer and the Assistant Charges Officers of Her Majesty's Customs to be "Certifying Officers" for the purposes of that Ordinance.

A. CALDECOTT,
Governor.

Colombo, May 28, 1938.

SECTION 9

No Resolutions.

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CHAPTER 240

THE IMPERIAL LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE GOODS

THE IMPERIAL LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE GOODS (REBATE OF CUSTOMS DUTY) ORDINANCE

SECTION 2

NOTIFICATION

[8436/3-3-1939.] By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 of the Imperial Lighthouse Service Goods (Rebate of Customs Duty) Ordinance, I, Andrew Caldecott, Governor of Ceylon, do by this Notification authorize the Superintendent, Imperial Lighthouse Service, to issue the certificates required for the purposes of that section.

A. CALDECOTT,
Governor.

Colombo, February 27, 1939.

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CHAPTER 241

ESTATE DUTY

THE ESTATE DUTY ORDINANCE

SECTION 78

No Notifications.

SECTION 79

THE ESTATE DUTY (PAYMENT BY SURRENDER OF GOVERNMENT STOCK) REGULATIONS, 1944

1. These regulations may be cited as the Estate Duty (Payment by Surrender of Government Stock) Regulations, 1944. [9284/19-6-1944.]

2. Ceylon Government stock which may, under section 48 of the Estate Duty Ordinance, be surrendered to the Minister of Finance in lieu of the payment in cash of the whole or any part of any estate duty shall be the stock issued in respect of any of the Ceylon Government loans specified in column I of the Schedule hereto, and in the case of each of those stocks which has been issued below par or is redeemable at an amount above or below par, the prescribed proportion of the face value thereof for the purposes of subsection (4) of that section shall be the percentage specified in the corresponding item in column II of that Schedule. [9773/24-9-1947.]

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SCHEDULE

	I Name of loan and price at which it was issued	II Prescribed proportion, if any, for purposes of section 48 (4) percentage
1.	Ceylon Government 3½ per cent. Loan, 1957–62, issued below par	100
* 2.		
3.	Ceylon Government 3½ per cent. Loan, 1959–64 issued below par	100
* 4.		
5.	Ceylon Government 3 per cent. War Loan, 1956–60, " A " and " B " Series issued at par	—
* 6.		
* 7.		
* 8.		
9.	Ceylon Government 3½ per cent. Home Defence Loan, 1962–67, issued at par	—
*10.		
*11.		
†12.		
13.	Ceylon Government 3½ per cent. Home Defence Loan, 1963–68, issued at par	—
†14.		
15.	Ceylon Government 3¼ per cent. National Loan, 1956, issued at par ..	—
16.	Ceylon Government 3½ per cent. National Loan, 1964–69, issued at par ..	—
‡17.		
18.	Ceylon Government 3 per cent. War Loan, 1959–69, issued at par	—
‡19.		
[9314/29-9-1944.] 20.	Ceylon Government 3¼ per cent. National Loan, 1957, issued at par ..	—
[9450/17-8-1945.] 21.	Ceylon Government 2½ per cent. Victory Loan, 1955-60, issued at par ..	—
22.	Ceylon Government 3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1965-70, issued at par ..	—
[9492/7-12-1945.] 23.	Ceylon Government 2½ per cent. National Development Loan, 1955-60, issued at par ..	—

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I	II	
Name of loan and price at which it was issued	Prescribed Proportion, if any, for purposes of section 48 (4) Percentage	
24. Ceylon Government 3 per cent. National Development Loan, 1965/70, issued at par ..	—	
25. Ceylon Government 2¼ per cent. National Development Loan, 1962–67, issued at par..	—	[9881/25-6-1948.]
26. Ceylon Government 2½ per cent. National Development Loan, 1967–72, issued at par	—	
27. Ceylon Government 2½ per cent. Sri Lanka Loan, 1959–64, issued at par ..	—	[10,082/10-3-1950.] [10,089/31-3-1950.]
28. Ceylon Government 3 per cent. Sri Lanka Loan, 1969–74, issued at par ..	—	
*29.		
30. Ceylon Government 3 per cent. Loan, 1966–71, issued at par	—	[10,356/15-2-1952.]
31. Ceylon Government 3 per cent. Loan, 1972–77, issued at par	—	
32. Ceylon Government 2¼ per cent. Loan, 1956–58, issued at par	—	[10,490/23-1-1953.]
33. Ceylon Government 3 per cent. Loan, 1973–78, issued at par	—	
34. Ceylon Government 1¾ per cent. Loan, 1955, issued at par	—	[10,526/15-5-1953.]
35. Ceylon Government 3 per cent. Loan, 1956, issued at par	—	[10,634/29-1-1954.]
36. Ceylon Government 3½ per cent. Loan, 1959–61, issued below par	100	
37. Ceylon Government 3¼ per cent. Loan, 1964, issued at par	—	[10,778/25-3-1955.]
38. Ceylon Government 2½ per cent. Loan, 1960–62, issued at par	—	[10,834/2-9-1955.]

* Omitted by regulation published in Gazette No. 10,588 of September 11, 1953.

† Omitted by regulation published in Gazette No. 10,634 of January 29, 1954

‡ Omitted by regulation published in Gazette No. 10,778 of March 25, 1955.

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CHAPTER 242

INCOME TAX

THE INCOME TAX ORDINANCE

SECTION 7 (1) (l) (ii)

No Notifications.

SECTION 8 (1)

No Notices.

SECTION 22 (19)

NOTIFICATION

[10,149/8-9-1950.] It is hereby notified that the following resolution under section 22 (19) of the Income Tax Ordinance has been passed by the House of Representatives on August 30, 1950.

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO

This House resolves under section 22 (19) of the Income Tax Ordinance that, for the year of assessment commencing on the first day of April, 1950, the unit rate of tax shall be amended, by the alteration of that rate from eight and a half *per centum* to nine *per centum*.

SECTION 23

RESOLUTIONS

[10,609/6-11-1953.] It is hereby notified that the following resolution under section 23 of the Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 242), giving effect to the new rates of income tax announced in the Honourable Minister of Finance's Budget Speech 1953/54 was passed in the House of Representatives on August 27, 1953.

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RESOLUTION REFERRED TO

This House resolves, under Section 23 of the Income Tax Ordinance, that for the year of assessment commencing on April 1, 1953, the tax charged on income described in each of the items in column I hereunder shall be at the rate or rates specified in the corresponding entry in column II hereunder.

I	II
Description of Income	Rate or Rates of Tax
Resident Individuals	
(A) Taxable income of individuals resident in Ceylon —	
upon the first 6,000 rupees	10 *per centum*
upon the next 6,000 rupees	20 *per centum*
upon the next 6,000 rupees	25 *per centum*
upon the next 6,000 rupees	30 *per centum*
upon the next 6,000 rupees	35 *per centum*
upon the next 10,000 rupees	40 *per centum*
upon the next 10,000 rupees	50 *per centum*
upon the next 20,000 rupees	60 *per centum*
upon the next 20,000 rupees	70 *per centum*
upon the next 30,000 rupees	80 *per centum*
upon the remainder	85 *per centum*
Non-resident Individuals	
(B) Taxable income of individuals not resident in Ceylon—	
upon the first 24,000 rupees	20 *per centum*
upon the next 6,000 rupees	25 *per centum*
upon the next 6,000 rupees	30 *per centum*
upon the next 6,000 rupees	35 *per centum*
upon the next 10,000 rupees	40 *per centum*
upon the next 10,000 rupees	50 *per centum*
upon the next 20,000 rupees	60 *per centum*
upon the next 20,000 rupees	70 *per centum*
upon the next 30,000 rupees	80 *per centum*
upon the remainder	85 *per centum*
Executors	
(C) Taxable income of executors	25 *per centum*
Receivers and Trustees	
(D) Income on which a receiver or a trustee is chargeable with tax by virtue of section 26 of the Income Tax Ordinance ..	25 *per centum*

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Partnerships

(E) Estimated amount of profits and income of a partnership chargeable with tax by virtue of subsection (8) of section 30 of the Income Tax Ordinance .. .. 25 *per centum*

Hindu Undivided Families

(F) Taxable income of Hindu Undivided Families—

upon the first 25,000 rupees	..	26 *per centum*
upon the next 25,000 rupees	..	31 *per centum*
upon the next 25,000 rupees	..	46 *per centum*
upon the next 25,000 rupees	..	56 *per centum*
upon the next 50,000 rupees	..	66 *per centum*
upon the next 50,000 rupees	..	76 *per centum*
upon the remainder	..	86 *per centum*

Companies whose Shares are not Movable Property situate in Ceylon for the purposes of the Estate Duty Ordinance

(G) Taxable income of companies whose shares are not movable property situate in Ceylon for the purposes of the Estate Duty Ordinance .. 40 *per centum*

Mutual Life Insurance Companies

(H) Taxable income of mutual life insurance companies, whether resident or non-resident .. .. 17 *per centum*

Companies other than those referred to in the preceding items (G) and (H)

(I) Taxable income of companies other than those referred to in the preceding items (G) and (H) .. 34 *per centum*

Governments other than the Government of Ceylon and the Government of the United Kingdom

(J) Taxable income of Governments other than the Government of Ceylon and the Government of the United Kingdom .. .. 40 *per centum*

Persons other than those referred to in the Preceding Items

(K) Taxable income of persons other than those referred to in the preceding items .. .. 25 *per centum*

It is hereby declared that, for the purposes of sections 48 and 49 of the Income Tax Ordinance, " Ceylon tax " shall not include such part of the tax charged as would not have been chargeable if each rate mentioned in each of the preceding items (F), (G) and (J) had been reduced by 6 *per centum*.

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[10,838/12-9-1955.]

It is hereby notified that the following resolution under section 23 of the Income Tax Ordinance (Chapter 242) giving effect to the new rates of income tax announced in the Honourable Minister of Finance's budget speech 1955–56 was passed in the House of Representatives on August 18, 1955.

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO

This House resolves, under section 23 of the Income Tax Ordinance, that for the year of assessment commencing on April 1, 1955, the tax charged on income described in each of the items on column I hereunder shall be at the rate specified in the corresponding entry in column II hereunder :—

I	II
Description of Income	Rate of Tax
Resident Individuals	
(A) Taxable income of individuals resident in Ceylon—	
Upon the first 6,000 rupees	10 *per centum*
Upon the next 6,000 rupees	20 *per centum*
Upon the next 6,000 rupees	25 *per centum*
Upon the next 6,000 rupees	30 *per centum*
Upon the next 6,000 rupees	35 *per centum*
Upon the next 10,000 rupees	40 *per centum*
Upon the next 10,000 rupees	50 *per centum*
Upon the next 20,000 rupees	60 *per centum*
Upon the next 20,000 rupees	70 *per centum*
Upon the next 30,000 rupees	80 *per centum*
Upon the remainder	85 *per centum*
Non-resident Individuals	
(B) Taxable income of individuals not resident in Ceylon :—	
Upon the first 24,000 rupees	20 *per centum*
Upon the next 6,000 rupees	25 *per centum*
Upon the next 6,000 rupees	30 *per centum*
Upon the next 6,000 rupees	35 *per centum*
Upon the next 10,000 rupees	40 *per centum*
Upon the next 10,000 rupees	50 *per centum*
Upon the next 20,000 rupees	60 *per centum*
Upon the next 20,000 rupees	70 *per centum*
Upon the next 30,000 rupees	80 *per centum*
Upon the remainder	85 *per centum*
Executors And Receivers Other than Liquidators of Companies	
(C) Taxable income of executors and receivers other than liquidators of companies	25 *per centum*

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I	II
Description of Income	Rate of Tax
Trustees	
(D) (i) Taxable income on which trustees, other than trustees referred to in the immediately succeeding paragraph (ii) are chargeable with tax by virtue of section 26 of the Income Tax Ordinance	50 *per centum*
(ii) Taxable income on which trustees of religious bodies or institutions, or trustees of institutions or trusts of a public character established solely for charitable purposees, are chargeable with tax ..	34 *per centum*
Partnerships	
(E) Estimated amount of profits and income of a partnership chargeable with tax by virtue of subsection (8) of section 30 of the Income Tax Ordinance ..	25 *per centum*
Hindu Undivided Families	
(F) Taxable income of Hindu undivided families—	
upon the first 25,000 rupees ..	26 *per centum*
upon the next 25,000 rupees ..	31 *per centum*
upon the next 25,000 rupees ..	46 *per centum*
upon the next 25,000 rupees ..	56 *per centum*
upon the next 50,000 rupees ..	66 *per centum*
upon the next 50,000 rupees ..	76 *per centum*
upon the remainder ..	86 *per centum*
Religious Bodies or Institutions and Charitable Institutions or Trusts	
(G) Taxable income of religious bodies or institution or of institutions or trusts of a public character established solely for charitable purposes	34 *per centum*
Co-operative Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance	
(H) Taxable income of co-operative societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance and carrying on the business of a printer, publisher, transporter or distiller	34 *per centum*

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I Description of Income	II Rate of Tax
Companies whose Shares are not Movable Property situate in Ceylon for the purposes of the Estate Duty Ordinance	
(I) Taxable income of companies whose shares are not movable property situate in Ceylon for the purpose of the Estate Duty Ordinance ..	40 *per centum*
Mutual Life Insurance Companies	
(J) Taxable income of mutual life insurance companies, whether resident or non-resident ..	17 *per centum*
Companies other than those referred to in the preceding items (I) and (J)	
(K) Taxable income of companies other than those referred to in the preceding items (I) and (J) ..	34 *per centum*
Liquidators of Companies	
(L) Taxable income of the liquidators of companies referred to in the preceding item (I), (J) or (K) ..	Corresponding rate specified in the preceding item (I), (J) or (K)
Governments other than the Government of Ceylon and the Government of the United Kingdom	
(M) Taxable income of Governments other than the Government of Ceylon and the Government of the United Kingdom ..	40 *per centum*
Persons other than those referred to in the preceding items	
(N) Taxable income of persons other than those referred to in the preceding items	25 *per centum*

It is hereby declared that for the purposes of sections 48 and 49 of the Income Tax Ordinance, " Ceylon Tax " shall not include such a part of the tax charged as would not have been chargeable if each rate mentioned in each of the preceding items (F), (I) and (M) had been reduced by 6 per *per centum*.

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SECTION 46 (1)

NOTICES

Note.—The public charitable trusts or institutions specified hereunder have been declared to be approved charities for the purpose of section 46 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance (Chapter 242).

Ceylon Boys' Scouts Association ;

[10,332/21-12-1951.] Colombo Friend-in-need Society ;

The Ceylon Red Cross Society ;

The King George the Fifth Silver Jubilee Home for the Destitute and Aged Society ;

Lionel Wendt Memorial Fund ;

The University of Ceylon ;

Ceylon Society of Arts ;

The Ramakrishna Mission (Ceylon Branch) ;

[10,358/22-2-1952.] The Salvation Army ;

Hindu Educational Society, Ltd. ;

The General Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church in Ceylon (inclusive of the Local Consistories of Wolvendaal, Regent Street-Maligakanda, Bambalapitiya, Wellawatte-Dehiwela-Nugegoda, Galle-Matara) ;

The Colombo City Mission (Methodist Church) ;

Ceylon Muslim Scholarship Fund ;

The Ceylon University Sangharama and Vihara Trust Fund ;

Young Men's Buddhist Association, Colombo ;

Ceylon Social Service League, Colombo ;

Young Men's Christian Association of Ceylon ;

Young Women's Christian Association of Ceylon ;

Sir Frank Gunasekera Trust ;

[10,379/4-4-1952.] The Corporations of the Roman Catholic Archbishop & Bishops of Ceylon ;

[10,411/6-6-1952.] The Ceylon National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis ;

The Victoria Home for Incurables ;

The All-Ceylon Buddhist Women's Association ;

Ceylon School for the Deaf and the Blind ;

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Ceylon Central Council for Social Service ;

The Ceylon Cancer Society ;

The Child Protection Society of Ceylon Incorporated ;

The Mahabodhi Society of Ceylon ;

The Ceylon Discharged Prisoners Aid Association ;

Walana (Negombo) Lakshmi Nivasa Buddhist Society Ltd. ; [10,468/7-11-1952.]

St. Margaret's Home, Polwatte ;

The Colombo Buddhist Theosophical Society Ltd. ;

The Burgher Education Fund ;

The Girl Guides' Association of Ceylon ;

St. John's Home, Moratuwa ; [10,490/23-1-1953.]

The Moratuwa Social Service Society ;

Moors' Islamic Cultural Home ;

The Moratuwa Friend-in-Need Society, Ltd. ;

Sri Lanka Bauddha Samithiya, Ltd.;

Training School After-Care Association ;

Friend-in-Need Society, Kandy ;

Jayasekera Home for Women & Children ;

Crippled Children's Aid Association of Ceylon ;

Denepitiya Medical Mission ;

Talawa Medical Mission ;

Panadura Child Welfare & Social Services League ;

The University Church Fund of the National Christian Council of Ceylon ; [10,524/8-5-1953.]

The St. John Ambulance Association—Ceylon Centre ;

Arts Council of Ceylon ;

Zahira College, Colombo ;

The Ruwanweli Maha Dagoba Restoration Society ; [10,560/7-8-1953.]

Moolai Co-operative Hospital Society, Ltd.;

Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Moratuwa ;

The London Buddhist Vihare Trust ; [10,596/9-10-1953]

The Vivekananda Society, Colombo ;

The Colombo Ladies League ;

The Galle District Council for Social Services ;

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Church Missionary Society (educational activities only) ;

Sri Lankadhara Society Limited ;

[10,626/31-12-1953.] Mahiyangana Siddastana Waradana Samitiya ;

[10,649/5-3-1954.] The Ceylon Estates' Workers Education Trust ;

Jaffna Central Library Trust Fund ;

The Methodist Trust Association of Ceylon (educational activities only) ;

The Vidyalankara Sabha (educational activities only) ;

The Kotahena Buddhist Education Trust (educational activities only) ;

St. Thomas' College Board of Governors ;

The Sri Palee Trust ;

[10,669/7-5-1954.] The Tharuna Abhivurdhi Sadhaka Society Ltd ;

The Children's Home, Nuwara Eliya ;

Gamini Matha Upasika Samithiya Home for the Aged ;

Koralawella Waag Wardhana Samithiya ;

[10,693/16-7-1954.] Aluth Kuru Korale North B. Division Home for the Aged Association ;

The Board of Trustees of the Visakha Vidyalaya ;

The Raigam Korale Social Services Society Limited ;

The Hindu Women's Society Ltd., Colombo ;

Manipay Hindu College ;

St. Andrew's Scots Kirk, Colombo ;

[10,736/19-11-1954.] The Balapitiya Judicial District Home for the Aged Society ;

Muslim Ladies' College, Bambalapitiya ;

Uva Young Men's Buddhist Association ;

[10,752/6-1-1955.] Lanka Dhammaduta Society ;

The Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College ;

[10,782/1-4-1955.] Anula Vidyalaya Board of Governors ;

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The Trustees of the United Nations Appeal for Children Committee of Ceylon ;

The Cultural Fund of the Co-operative Authors' Society ;

The Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science ;

The Board of Governors of Rahula College, Matara ;

Tiruketheeswaram Temple Restoration Society ;

The Kataragama Pilgrims Thondar Society (educational activities only), Colombo ; [10,812/1-7-1955.]

The Royal College Union Trust ;

Sri Sumangala Schools Board of Management ;

National Council for Child and Youth Welfare (Ceylon) ;

Lanka Bauddha Mandalaya Fund ;

All Ceylon Buddhist Congress ;

The Buddhist Academy of Ceylon ;

Benevolent Fund of the Ceylon Ex-Servicemen's Association ;

Badulla Saiva Paripalana Sangam (educational activities only) ;

The Galle Buddhist Educational Society, Ltd.; [10,857/4-11-1955.]

The Sasanadhara Kantha Samitiya ;

Toc H Boys' Clubs ;

The Presbyterian Church (Scots Kirk), Kandy ;

The Hindu Board of Education ;

Kurunegala Young Men's Buddhist Association, Ltd.;

Institute of Social Work ; [10,889/3-2-1956.]

Young Men's Buddhist Association, Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia ;

Mallika Anatha Nivasa Samithiya Society, Ltd.;

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SECTION 95

RULES MADE BY THE BOARD OF INCOME TAX IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 95 OF THE INCOME TAX ORDINANCE

RULE I.—METHOD OF ASCERTAINMENT AND DETERMINATION OF THE PROFITS OF CEYLON BRANCHES OF NON-RESIDENT BANKERS

[7990/30-6-1933.]

(1) In this rule unless the context otherwise requires :—

"bank" means any non-resident banker within the meaning of these expressions as defined in section 2 of the Income Tax Ordinance.

"Ceylon branch" means the business carried on in Ceylon by any such bank.

"other branch" means the business carried on by a bank in any country outside Ceylon, including that carried on at its principal place of business.

(2) Where any accounts prepared by a bank for its own purposes disclose, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the true profits of the Ceylon branch, the profits of the Ceylon branch shall for the purposes of assessment be computed on the basis of such accounts.

(3) Where no accounts are prepared which in the opinion of the Commissioner disclose the true profits of the Ceylon branch, the following provisions shall apply to the determination of the said profits :—

(*a*) Where any security or investment of the Ceylon branch is realized, the difference between the sum realized and the original cost of such security or investment shall be treated as a profit or loss of the period in which the realization takes place.

(*b*) All interest and dividends arising on loans and investments of the Ceylon branch, other than interest or dividends arising on money owing by the other branches, shall be deemed to be profits of the Ceylon branch.

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(c) In place of the interest credited or debited in the books of the Ceylon branch in respect of money which that branch owed to or was owed by other branches, there shall be taken into account interest arrived at in accordance with the following provisions :—

(i) There shall be calculated in respect of each accounting period as nearly as may be the average of the daily balances which the Ceylon branch owed to or was owed by other branches.

(ii) There shall be ascertained as nearly as may be the average rate of interest which was or would have been allowed by the Ceylon branch during the accounting period on deposits for terms of not less than one year.

(iii) Where the calculation under paragraph (i) shows that the Ceylon branch was owed an average amount by other branches, there shall be credited interest on the said amount at the rate arrived at under paragraph (ii).

(iv) Where the calculation under paragraph (i) shows that the Ceylon branch owed an average amount to other branches, the said amount shall be deemed to consist of—

(*a*) capital of the bank, and

(*b*) money lent to the bank,

in the proportion which, at the commencement of the accounting period in question, the paid-up capital of the bank bore to the total sum lent to or deposited with the bank, excluding from such sum the amounts lent to or deposited with the Ceylon branch. No deduction shall be allowed for interest on the said amount, in so far as it is deemed to consist of capital of the bank ; but there shall be allowed in respect of the said amount, in so far as it is deemed to

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consist of money lent to the bank, interest at the rate arrived at under paragraph (ii).

[8,872/27-2-1942.] (4) In determining the profits of any period which is taken into account for the purpose of computing the statutory income of a bank for the year of assessment commencing on the first day of April, 1942, or for any subsequent year of assessment, the preceding provisions of this rule shall have effect as though there were substituted, for paragraph (3), the following paragraph :

" (3) Where the accounts prepared by a bank for its own purposes do not, in the opinion of the Commissioner, disclose the true profits of the Ceylon branch from business carried on in Ceylon, such profits shall be determined as follows :—

(*a*) The Commissioner shall determine the amount which bears to the profits of the entire business of the bank the same proportion as the sum of the assets and liabilities of the business of the Ceylon branch bears to the sum of the assets and liabilities of the entire business of the bank.

(*b*) In determining the profits of the entire business of the bank, no deduction shall be made for bad or doubtful debts.

(*c*) In determining the assets and liabilities of the entire business of the bank, transactions between branches shall be excluded.

(*d*) From the amount determined in accordance with the preceding provisions of this paragraph, there shall be deducted such sums as the Commissioner may, in his discretion, allow as a deduction for bad or doubtful debts under section 11 (1) (*f*) of the Income Tax Ordinance and such amount, less such deduction, shall be deemed to be the profits of the Ceylon branch of the bank from business carried on in Ceylon."*

* Rule II has been rescinded. *Vide* Gazette No. 8,872 of February 27, 1942.

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CHAPTER 243

PROFITS TAX

THE PROFITS TAX ACT

(*No Subsidiary Legislation.*)

CHAPTER 244

DOUBLE TAXATION (RELIEF)

THE DOUBLE TAXATION (RELIEF) ACT

SECTION 2 (2)

No Agreements.

SECTION 2 (3)

No Orders.

SECTION 2 (5)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

[Treaty Series No. 9 (1950).]

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Ceylon,

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Desiring to conclude an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, have agreed as follows :

ARTICLE I

(1) The taxes which are the subject of the present Agreement are :

(*a*) In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :

The income tax (including surtax) and the profits tax (hereinafter referred to as " United Kingdom tax ").

(*b*) In Ceylon :

The income tax and the profits tax (hereinafter referred to as " Ceylon tax ").

(2) The present Agreement shall also apply to any other taxes of a substantially similar character imposed in the United Kingdom or Ceylon subsequently to the date of signature of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE II

(1) In the present Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires :

(*a*) The term " United Kingdom " means Great Britain and Northern Ireland excluding the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man :

(*b*) The terms " one of the territories " and " the other territory " means the United Kingdom or Ceylon, as the context requires ;

(*c*) The term " tax " means United Kingdom tax or Ceylon tax, as the context requires ;

(*d*) The term " person " includes any body of persons, corporate or not corporate ;

(*e*) The term " company " means any body corporate wherever constituted ;

(*f*) The terms " resident of the United Kingdom " and " resident of Ceylon " mean respectively any person who is resident in the United Kingdom for the purposes of United Kingdom

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tax and not resident in Ceylon for the purposes of Ceylon tax, and any person who is resident in Ceylon for the purposes of Ceylon tax and not resident in the United Kingdom for the purposes of United Kingdom tax; a company shall be regarded as resident in the United Kingdom if its business is managed and controlled in the United Kingdom and as resident in Ceylon if its business is managed and controlled in Ceylon;

(*g*) The terms "resident of one of the territories" and "resident of the other territory" mean a person who is a resident of the United Kingdom or a person who is a resident of Ceylon, as the context requires;

(*h*) The terms "United Kingdom enterprise" and "Ceylon enterprise" mean respectively an industrial or commercial enterprise or undertaking carried on by a resident of the United Kingdom and an industrial or commercial enterprise or undertaking carried on by a resident of Ceylon, and the terms "enterprise of one of the territories" and "enterprise of the other territory" mean a United Kingdom enterprise or a Ceylon enterprise, as the context requires;

(*i*) The term "industrial or commercial profits" includes, in particular, profits from the business of agriculture, mining, banking, insurance, life insurance or dealing in investments, and profits from rents or royalties in respect of cinematograph films, but does not include income in the form of dividends, interests, rents, royalties (other than rents or royalties in respect of cinematograph films), management charges, or remuneration for personal services;

(*j*) The term "permanent establishment" when used with respect to an enterprise in one of the territories, means a branch, management, factory, agricultural or farming estate, mine, or fixed place of business, and includes an agent through whom an enterprise habitually

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enters into business transactions in that other territory. In this connection—

(i) An enterprise of one of the territories shall not be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the other territory merely because it carries on business dealings in that other territory through a bona fide broker acting in the ordinary course of his business as such ;

(ii) The fact that an enterprise of one of the territories maintains in the other territory a fixed place of business exclusively for the purchase of goods or merchandise shall not of itself constitute that fixed place of business a permanent establishment of the enterprise ;

(iii) The fact that a company which is a resident of one of the territories as a subsidiary company which is a resident of the other territory or which carries on a trade or business in that other territory (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise) shall not of itself constitute that subsidiary company a permanent establishment of its parent company.

(2) Where under this Agreement any income is exempt from tax in one of the territories (with or without other conditions) it is subject to tax in the other territory, and that income is subject to tax in that other territory by reference to the amount thereof which is remitted to or received in that other territory, the exemption to be allowed under this Agreement in the first-mentioned territory shall apply only to the amount so remitted or received.

(3) In the application of the provisions of the present Agreement by one of the Contracting Governments any term not otherwise defined shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning which it has under the laws in force in the territory of that Contracting Government relating to the taxes which are the subject of the present Agreement.

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ARTICLE III

(1) The industrial or commercial profits of a United Kingdom enterprise shall not be subject to Ceylon tax unless the enterprise carries on a trade or business in Ceylon through a permanent establishment situated therein. If it carries on a trade or business as aforesaid, tax may be imposed on those profits by Ceylon but only on so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall affect the taxation of income from the business of insurance under the provisions of the law of Ceylon at the date of signature of this Agreement.

(2) The industrial or commercial profits of a Ceylon enterprise shall not be subject to United Kingdom tax unless the enterprise carries on a trade or business in the United Kingdom through a permanent establishment situated therein. If it carries on a trade or business as aforesaid, tax may be imposed on those profits by the United Kingdom, but only on so much of them as is attributable to that permanent establishment.

(3) Where an enterprise of one of the territories carries on a trade or business in the other territory through a permanent establishment situated therein, there shall be attributed to that permanent establishment the industrial or commercial profits which it might be expected to derive in that other territory if it were an independent enterprise engaged in the same or similar activities under the same or similar conditions and dealing at arm's length with the enterprise of which it is a permanent establishment:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall affect the computation of the profits derived by a United Kingdom enterprise from the production of tea in Ceylon in accordance with the provisions of the law of Ceylon at the date of signature of this Agreement.

(4) No portion of any profits arising to an enterprise of one of the territories shall be attributed to a permanent establishment situated in the other territory by reason of the mere purchase of goods or merchandise within that other territory by the enterprise.

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ARTICLE IV

Where

(*a*) an enterprise of one of the territories participates directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of the other territory, or

(*b*) the same persons participate directly or indirectly in the management, control or capital of an enterprise of one of the territories and an enterprise of the other territory,

and in either case, conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises, in their commercial or financial relations, which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would but for those conditions have accrued to one of the enterprises but by reason of those conditions have not so accrued may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly.

ARTICLE V

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles III and IV, profits which a resident of one of the territories derives from operating ships or aircraft shall be exempt from tax in the other territory.

ARTICLE VI

Where a company which is a resident of one of the territories derives profits or income from sources within the other territory, there shall not be imposed in that other territory any form of taxation on dividends paid by the company to persons not resident in that other territory, or any form of taxation chargeable in connection with or in lieu of the taxation of dividends, or any tax in the nature of an undistributed profits tax on undistributed profits of the company, whether or not those dividends or undistributed profits represent, in whole or in part, profits or income so derived.

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ARTICLE VII

Any royalty or other amount which is payable as consideration for the use of, or for the privilege of using any copyright and which is derived from sources within one of the territories by a resident of the other territory who is subject to tax in that other territory in respect thereof and does not carry on a trade or business in the first mentioned territory through a permanent establishment situated therein, shall be exempt from tax in that first mentioned territory.

ARTICLE VIII

A resident of one of the territories who does not carry on a trade or business in the other territory through a permanent establishment situated therein shall be exempt from tax in that other territory on gains from the sale, transfer or exchange of capital assets.

ARTICLE IX

The additional rate of tax chargeable under Section 22 (9) of the Ceylon Income Tax Ordinance on companies whose shares are not movable property situate in Ceylon for the purposes of the law relating to estate duty shall not, in the case of companies which are residents of the United Kingdom, exceed 6 per cent.

ARTICLE X

(1) Remuneration, including pensions, paid by one of the Contracting Governments to any individual for services rendered to that Contracting Government in the discharge of governmental functions shall be exempt from tax in the territory of the other Contracting Government, if the individual is not ordinarily resident in that territory or (where the remuneration is not a pension) is ordinarily resident in that territory solely for the purposes of rendering those services.

(2) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to payments in respect of services rendered in connection with any trade or business carried on by either of the Contracting Governments for purpose of profit.

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ARTICLE XI

(1) An individual who is a resident of the United Kingdom shall be exempt from Ceylon tax on profits or remuneration in respect of personal (including professional) services performed within Ceylon in any year of assessment, if

(*a*) he is present within Ceylon for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days during that year, and

(*b*) the services are performed for or on behalf of a resident of the United Kingdom, and

(*c*) the profits or remuneration are subject to United Kingdom tax.

(2) An individual who is a resident of Ceylon shall be exempt from United Kingdom tax on profits or remuneration in respect of personal (including professional) services performed within the United Kingdom in any year of assessment, if

(*a*) he is present within the United Kingdom for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 183 days during that year, and

(*b*) the services are performed for or on behalf of a resident of Ceylon, and

(*c*) the profits or remuneration are subject to Ceylon tax.

(3) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the profits or remuneration of public entertainers such as theatre, motion picture or radio artists, musicians and athletes.

ARTICLE XII

(1) Any pension (other than a pension to which Article X applies) or annuity derived from sources within one of the territories by an individual who is a resident of the other territory and subject to tax in that other territory in respect thereof shall be exempt from tax in the first-mentioned territory.

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(2) The term "annuity" means a stated sum payable periodically at stated times during life or during a specified or ascertainable period of time, under an obligation to make the payments in return for adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth.

ARTICLE XIII

A professor or teacher from one of the territories, who receives remuneration for teaching, during a period of temporary residence not exceeding two years, at a university, college, school or other educational institution in the other territory, shall be exempt from tax in that other territory in respect of that remuneration.

ARTICLE XIV

A student or business apprentice from one of the territories who is receiving full-time education or training in the other territory shall be exempt from tax in that other territory on payments made to him by persons in the first-mentioned territory for the purposes of his maintenance, education or training.

ARTICLE XV

(1) Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as affecting relief from United Kingdom income tax under the provisions of Section 24 of the United Kingdom Finance Act, 1920.

(2) Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as affecting relief from Ceylon income tax under the provisions of Section 48 (2) of the Ceylon Income Tax Ordinance.

ARTICLE XVI

(1) Subject to the provisions of the law of the United Kingdom regarding the allowance as a credit against United Kingdom tax of tax payable in a territory outside the United Kingdom, Ceylon tax payable, whether directly or by deduction, in respect of income from sources within Ceylon shall be allowed as a credit against any United Kingdom tax payable in respect of that income.

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Where such income is an ordinary dividend paid by a company which is a resident of Ceylon, the credit shall take into account (in addition to any Ceylon tax appropriate to the dividend) the Ceylon tax payable in respect of its profits by the company paying the dividend, and where it is a dividend paid on participating preference shares and representing both a dividend at the fixed rate to which the shares are entitled and an additional participation in profits, the Ceylon tax so payable by the company shall likewise be taken into account in so far as the dividend exceeds that fixed rate.

(2) Subject to such provisions (which shall not affect the general principle hereof) as may be enacted in Ceylon United Kingdom tax payable, whether directly or by deduction, in respect of income from sources within the United Kingdom shall be allowed as a credit against any Ceylon tax payable in respect of that income.

Where such income is an ordinary dividend, paid by a company which is a resident of the United Kingdom, the credit shall take into account (in addition to any United Kingdom income tax appropriate to the dividend) the United Kingdom profits tax payable in respect of its profits by the company paying the dividend, and where it is a dividend paid on participating preference shares and representing both a dividend at the fixed rate to which the shares are entitled and an additional participation in profits, the United Kingdom profits tax so payable by the company shall likewise be taken into account in so far as the dividend exceeds that fixed rate.

(3) Where tax is imposed by both Contracting Governments on income derived from sources outside both Ceylon and the United Kingdom by a person who is resident in Ceylon for the purposes of Ceylon tax and is also resident in the United Kingdom for the purposes of United Kingdom tax, there shall be allowed against the tax imposed by each Contracting Government a credit which bears the same proportion to the amount of that tax (as reduced by any credit allowed

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in respect of tax payable in the territory from which the income is derived) or to the amount of tax imposed by the other Contracting Government (reduced as aforesaid), whichever is the less, as the former amount (before any such reduction) bears to the sum of both amounts (before any such reduction).

(4) For the purposes of this Article, profits or remuneration for personal (including professional) services performed in one or the territories shall be deemed to be income from sources within that territory, and the services of an individual whose services are wholly or mainly performed in ships or aircraft operated by a resident of one of the territories shall be deemed to be performed in that territory.

(5) Where Ceylon income tax is payable for a year for which this Agreement has effect in respect of any income in respect of which United Kingdom income tax is payable for a year prior to the year beginning on the 6th April, 1950, then—

(*a*) in the case of a person resident in Ceylon, the Ceylon income tax shall, for the purposes of paragraph (2) of this Article, be deemed to be reduced by the amount of any relief allowable in respect thereof under the provisions of Section 27 of the United Kingdom Finance Act, 1920; and

(*b*) in the case of a person resident in the United Kingdom, the provisions of Section 48 (1) of the Ceylon Income Tax Ordinance shall apply for the purposes of the allowance of relief from Ceylon income tax.

ARTICLE XVII

(1) The taxation authorities of the Contracting Governments shall exchange such information (being information which is at their disposal under their respective taxation laws in the normal course of administration) as is necessary for carrying out the provisions of the present Agreement or for the prevention of fraud or for the administration of statutory provisions against legal avoidance in relation to the taxes which are the subject of the present agreement. Any information so exchanged shall be treated as secret and shall not be disclosed to any persons other

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than those concerned with the assessment and collection of the taxes which are the subject of the present Agreement. No information as aforesaid shall be exchanged which would disclose any trade, business, industrial or professional secret or trade process.

(2) As used in this Article, the term "taxation authorities" means, in the case of the United Kingdom, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or their authorized representative; in the case of Ceylon, the Commissioner of Income Tax or his authorized representative; and, in the case of any territory to which the present Agreement is extended under Article XIX, the competent authority for the administration in such territory of the taxes to which the present Agreement applies.

ARTICLE XVIII

(1) The residents of one of the territories shall not be subjected in the other territory to any taxation or any requirement connected therewith which is other, higher or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which the residents of the latter territory are or may be subjected.

(2) The enterprises of one of the territories shall not be subjected in the other territory, in respect of profits attributable to their permanent establishments in that other territory, to any taxation which is other, higher or more burdensome than the taxation to which the enterprises of that other territory, and, in the case of companies, to which enterprises of that other territory incorporated in that other territory, are or may be subjected in respect of the like profits.

(3) In this Article the term "taxation" means taxes of every kind and description levied on behalf of any authority whatsoever.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as—

(*a*) obliging either of the Contracting Governments to grant to persons not resident in its territory, those personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes which are, by law, available only to persons who are so resident.

(*b*) affecting the additional rate of tax with which Article IX is concerned.

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ARTICLE XIX

(1) The present Agreement may be extended, either in its entirety or with modifications, to any territory to which this Article applies and which imposes taxes substantially similar in character to those which are the subject of the present Agreement and any such extension shall take effect from such date and subject to such modifications and conditions (including conditions as to termination) as may be specified and agreed between the Contracting Governments in notes to be exchanged for this purpose.

(2) The termination in respect of Ceylon or the United Kingdom of the present Agreement under Article XXI shall, unless otherwise expressly agreed by both Contracting Governments, terminate the application of the present Agreement to any territory to which the Agreement has been extended under this Article.

(3) The territories to which this Article applies are—

(*a*) in relation to the Unitel Kingdom :

Any territory other than the United Kingdom for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible ;

(*b*) in relation to Ceylon :

Any territory other than Ceylon for whose international relations Ceylon is responsible.

ARTICLE XX

The present Agreement shall come into force on the date on which the last of all such things shall have been done in the United Kingdom and Ceylon as are necessary to give the Agreement the force of law in the United Kingdom and Ceylon respectively, and shall thereupon have effect—

(*a*) In the United Kingdom :

as respects income tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after the 6th April, 1950 ;

as respects surtax for any year of assessment beginning on or after the 6th April, 1949 ; and

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as respects profits tax in respect of the following profits—

(i) profits arising in any chargeable accounting period beginning on or after the 1st April, 1950 ;

(ii) profits attributable to so much of any chargeable accounting period falling partly before and partly after that date as falls after that date ;

(iii) profits not so arising or attributable by reference to which income, tax is, or but for the present Agreement would be, chargeable for any year of assessment beginning on or after 6th April, 1950 ;

(*b*) In Ceylon :

as respects income tax, for any year of assessment beginning on or after the 1st April, 1950 ;

as respects profits tax, in respect of the following profits—

(i) profits arising in any accounting period beginning on or after the 1st April, 1950 ;

(ii) profits attributable to so much of any accounting period falling partly before and partly after that date as falls after that date ;

(iii) profits not so arising or attributable by reference to which income tax is, or but for the present Agreement would be, chargeable for any year of assessment beginning on or after the 1st April, 1950.

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ARTICLE XXI

The present Agreement shall continue in effect indefinitely but either of the Contracting Governments may, on or before the 30th June in any calendar year not earlier than the year 1954, give to the other Contracting Government written notice of termination and, in such event, the present Agreement shall cease to be effective—

(*a*) In the United Kingdom :

as respects income tax for any year of assessment beginning on or after the 6th April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given ;

as respects surtax for any year of assessment beginning on or after the 6th April in the calendar year in which the notice is given ; and

as respects profits tax in respect of the following profits—

(i) profits arising in any chargeable accounting period beginning on or after the 1st April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given ;

(ii) profits attributable to so much of any chargeable accounting period falling partly before and partly after that date as falls after that date ;

(iii) profits not so arising or attributable by reference to which income tax is chargeable for any year of assessment beginning on or after the 6th April in that next following calendar year ;

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(b) In Ceylon :

as respects income tax for any year of assessment beginning on or after the 1st April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given ;

as respects profits tax, in respect of the following profits—

(i) profits arising in any accounting period beginning on or after the 1st April in the calendar year next following that in which the notice is given ;

(ii) profits attributable to so much of any accounting period falling partly before and partly after that date as falls after that date ;

(iii) profits not so arising or attributable by reference to which income tax is chargeable for any year of assessment beginning on or after the 1st April in that next following calendar year.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized thereto have signed the present Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London in duplicate, on the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifty.

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :

(Sgd.) STAFFORD CRIPPS

For the Government of Ceylon :

(Sgd.) O. E. GOONETILLEKE

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CHAPTER 245

TOBACCO TAX

THE TOBACCO TAX ACT

SECTION 10

REGULATIONS

1. (1) Every application for registration as a manufacturer of cigarettes or pipe tobacco for the purposes of the Act shall be in the form A specified in the Schedule hereto, and shall be signed by the applicant. [10,669/7-5-1954.]

(2) In the case of an application by a partnership, such application may be signed for and on behalf of the partnership by any one or more members thereof, but the full names of all the partners shall be given in the body of the application.

(3) In the case of an application by a company, such application may be signed by a director or by the secretary or other principal officer of such company.

(4) Where an application is made by any individual, partnership or company registered under the Business Names Ordinance (Chapter 149) such application shall be accompanied by the certificate of registration of such individual, partnership or company.

(5) Every application shall be accompanied by a plan of the factory to be used for the manufacture of cigarettes or pipe tobacco from Ceylon tobacco leaf and such plan shall contain a full description of the rooms set apart therein for the various processes of such manufacture. If the applicant intends to maintain a bonded warehouse at such factory he shall forward a ground plan of such warehouse.

2. (1) Every registered manufacturer may, if he so desires, maintain a bonded warehouse at the factory at which he carries on business.

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(2) No registered manufacturer shall use any building as a bonded warehouse unless such building conforms to the following requirements :—

(*a*) the building must be constructed with brick or stone ;

(*b*) the roof must be tiled or covered with galvanized iron ;

(*c*) the windows must be fitted with iron bars which shall not be more than four inches apart from each other and must be covered with galvanized wire netting of a square mesh not exceeding one fourth of an inch firmly secured to the framework and must be provided with inside wooden shutters which can be secured with an inside bar ; the skylights must be barred and netted in the same manner as the windows ;

(*d*) the doors must be so fitted that the hinges cannot be tampered with from outside, and must be provided with fastenings which can be secured by locks of the Excise Department.

3. No registered manufacturer shall make any alteration or addition to a building used as a factory or a bonded warehouse without the written approval of the Excise Commissioner.

4. It shall be the duty of every registered manufacturer to cause a sign board with the name of the factory legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil to be affixed at the entrance to the factory at which he carries on business.

5. (1) No person shall open any bonded warehouse or receive into or take out of such warehouse any tobacco leaf except in the presence of an officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

(2) No person shall remove any tobacco leaf from a bonded warehouse except on the authority of a pass issued by the excise officer in charge of such warehouse. Every such pass shall be in the form B specified in the Schedule hereto.

(3) Every registered manufacturer shall cause all invoices, receipts and advices relating to any Ceylon tobacco leaf received into or issued out of a bonded warehouse at his factory to be filed in such warehouse.

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6. Every registered manufacturer shall cause to be maintained in a bonded warehouse the following books :—

(*a*) a log book in the form C set out in the Schedule hereto ; and

(*b*) a stock book in the form D set out in the Schedule hereto.

7. (1) Every registered manufacturer shall keep and maintain at the factory and at the bonded warehouse, if any, such books of account as he may be required to maintain by the Excise Commissioner by notice given in writing.

(2) Every registered manufacturer shall maintain an account of the daily transactions relating to the manufacture—

(*a*) of cigarettes in the form E set out in the Schedule hereto, and

(*b*) of pipe tobacco in the form F set out in the Schedule hereto.

8. Every registered manufacturer shall furnish to the Superintendent of Excise of the area in which the factory is situated a statement of the tobacco tax paid each month in the form G specified in the Schedule hereto.

9. Every registered manufacturer shall preserve at the factory such inspection note books as may be issued by the Superintendent of Excise of the area in which the factory is situated for the use of the officers of the Excise Department, and shall, on a receipt being given therefor, deliver such note books to the Superintendent of Excise of the area in which the factory is situated or to any officer of the Excise Department duly authorized by him to receive such note books.

10. Every notice required to be served under any regulation on any registered manufacturer shall be deemed to have been duly served if delivered at his factory or affixed at the entrance of such factory.

11. In these regulations—

"Act" means the Tobacco Tax Act ;

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"bonded warehouse" means a building set apart at any factory for the storage of Ceylon tobacco leaf prior to the payment of the tax payable thereon; and

"registered manufacturer" means a manufacturer of cigarettes or pipe tobacco registered under the Act.

SCHEDULE

FORM A

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A MANUFACTURER OF CIGARETTES AND/OR PIPE TOBACCO FROM CEYLON TOBACCO LEAF UNDER THE TOBACCO TAX ACT

1. Name and address of applicant* :————.
2. Name of factory :————.
3. Situation of the factory :————.
4. Situation of the proposed bonded warehouse, if any, where Ceylon tobacco leaf is to be stored under bond :————.
5. (*a*) Names of the brands of cigarettes to be manufactured wholly from Ceylon tobacco leaf: ————.
   (*b*) Names of the brands of cigarettes to be manufactured partly from Ceylon tobacco leaf: ————.
6. (*a*) Names of the brands of pipe tobacco to be manufactured wholly from Ceylon tobacco leaf :————.
   (*b*) Names of the brands of pipe tobacco to be manufactured partly from Ceylon tobacco leaf :————.
7. Have the above brands of cigarettes and pipe tobacco been registered under the Trade Marks Ordinance ? : ————.
8. Has a permit or licence been obtained to run the factory from the local authority ? :————.
   (Such permits or licences must be enclosed for reference and return.)

* If a partnership, the full names of all the partners must be inserted.

I enclose herein a cheque/money order for Rs. 50 being the application fee.

————,
Signature of Applicant.

FORM B

PASS FOR THE REMOVAL OF TOBACCO LEAF FROM BONDED WAREHOUSE TO FACTORY

..... of ..... is hereby permitted to remove (in words) ..... pounds (in figures) ..... lb. of Ceylon tobacco leaf from the bonded warehouse situated at ..... for delivery at the factory situated at .....

————,
Excise Officer.

This form shall be completed in duplicate. The original shall be filed in the factory, and the duplicate shall be retained at the bonded warehouse.

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Form C

Log Book

Date	Name of Officer	Time of opening or closing	Lock ticket number	Reasons for opening or closing

Form D

Stock Book

Date	Stock in hand lb.	Received lb.	Issued lb.	Balance lb.	Remarks

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Form E

Cigarettes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balance stock of Ceylon tobacco leaf in process in hand at beginning of the day	Amount of tax paid on Ceylon tobacco leaf brought into the factory	Amount of duty paid on imported tobacco brought into the factory	Totals of columns (2) and (3)	No. of cigarettes manufactured wholly from Ceylon tobacco leaf	No. of cigarettes manufactured partly from Ceylon tobacco leaf	Estimated quantity of Ceylon tobacco leaf in process at end of day

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Form F

Pipe Tobacco

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balance stock of Ceylon tobacco leaf in hand at beginning of the day	Amount of tax paid on Ceylon tobacco leaf brought into the factory	Amount of duty paid on imported tobacco brought into the factory	Totals of columns (2) and (3)	Quantity of pipe toabcco manufactured wholly from Ceylon tobacco leaf	Quantity of pipe tobacco manufactured partly from Ceylon tobacco leaf	Estimated quantity of Ceylon tobacco leaf in process at end of day

Form G

Statement of Tobacco Tax paid for the month of .....19.....

Date of payment	Quantity of Ceylon tobacco leaf for which tax has been paid	Amount paid	No. and date of Receipt	Remarks

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CHAPTER 246

COMPULSORY FOOD PRODUCTION (TAX RELIEF)

THE COMPULSORY FOOD PRODUCTION (TAX RELIEF) ORDINANCE

(No Subsidiary Legislation.)

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CHAPTER 247

STAMPS

THE STAMP ORDINANCE

SECTION 2 (2)

ORDERS

[9,950/25-2-1949.]

Know ye that by virtue of the powers vested in me by subsection (2) of section 2 of the Stamp Ordinance, I, being satisfied that no stamp duty is chargeable in the United States of America in the case of any instrument executed by or on behalf of or in favour of the Government of Ceylon, hereby make order that the exemption granted by paragraph (ii) of the proviso to subsection (1) of the aforesaid section shall apply to the United States of America.

J. R. JAYEWARDENE,
Minister of Finance.

Colombo, February 10, 1949.

[9,958/18-3-1949.]

Know ye that by virtue of the powers vested in me by subsection (2) of section 2 of the Stamp Ordinance, I, being satisfied that no stamp duty is chargeable in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland in the case of any instrument executed by or on behalf of or in favour of the Government of Ceylon, hereby make order that the exemption granted by paragraph (ii) of the proviso to subsection (1) of the aforesaid section shall apply to the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.

J. R. JAYEWARDENE,
Minister of Finance.

Colombo, March 15, 1949.

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[10,094/12-4-1950.]

Know ye that by virtue of the powers vested in me by subsection (2) of section 2 of the Stamp Ordinance, I, being satisfied that no stamp duty is chargeable in Australia in the case of any instrument executed by or on behalf of or in favour of the Government of Ceylon, hereby make order that the exemption granted by paragraph (ii) of the proviso to subsection (1) of the aforesaid section shall apply to Australia with effect from April 3, 1950.

J. R. JAYEWARDENE,
Minister of Finance.

Colombo, April 3, 1950.

[10,173/10-11-1950.]

Know ye that by virtue of the powers vested in me by subsection (2) of section 2 of the Stamp Ordinance, I being satisfied that no stamp duty is chargeable in the Union of Burma in the case of any instrument executed by or on behalf of or in favour of the Government of Ceylon, hereby make order that the exemption granted by paragraph (ii) of the proviso to subsection (1) of the aforesaid section shall apply to the Union of Burma with effect from February 10, 1950.

The Order dated September 2, 1950, made under the Stamp Ordinance and published in Gazette No. 10,149 of September 8, 1950, is hereby cancelled.

J. R. JAYEWARDENE,
Minister of Finance.

Ministry of Finance,
Colombo, November 6, 1950.

[10,478/12-12-1952.]

By virtue of the powers vested in me by subsection (2) of section 2 of the Stamp Ordinance (Chapter 247), I, Edward Alexander Nugawela, Acting Minister of Finance, being satisfied that no stamp duty is chargeable in Japan in the case of any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of, the Government of Ceylon, do hereby declare that the exemption granted by paragraph (ii) of the proviso to subsection (1) of the aforesaid section shall apply to Japan with effect from December 12, 1952.

E. A. NUGAWELA,
Acting Minister of Finance.

Colombo, December 9, 1952.

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[10,614/19-11-1953.]

By virtue of the powers vested in me by subsection (2) of section 2 of the Stamp Ordinance (Chapter 247), I, Mahabalage Don Henry Jayawardane, Acting Minister of Finance, being satisfied that no stamp duty is chargeable in the Netherlands in the case of any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of, the Government of Ceylon, do hereby declare that the exemption granted by paragraph (ii) of the proviso to subsection (1) of the aforesaid section shall apply to the Netherlands with effect from the date on which this Order is published in the Gazette.

M. D. H. JAYAWARDANE,
Acting Minister of Finance.

Colombo, 11th November, 1953.

[10,769/25-2-1955.]

By virtue of the powers vested in me by subsection (2) of section 2 of the Stamp Ordinance (Chapter 247), I, Mahabalage Don Henry Jayawardane, Minister of Finance, being satisfied that no stamp duty is chargeable in India in the case of any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of, the Government of Ceylon, do hereby declare that the exemption granted by paragraph (ii) of the proviso to subsection (1) of the aforesaid section shall apply to India with effect from the date on which this Order is published in the Gazette.

M. D. H. JAYAWARDANE,
Minister of Finance.

Colombo, February 14, 1955.

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SECTION 3 (1) (*a*)

No Notifications.

SECTION 6

RULE

[8,334/3-12-1927.] The stamp used for any instrument chargeable with stamp duty under the Stamp Ordinance, or any other written law in Ceylon—

(*a*) in any case where the instrument is a transfer of any share in an incorporated company or other body corporate, shall be an impressed stamp ; and

(*b*) in any other case, may be either an impressed stamp or an adhesive stamp issued by the Government of Ceylon, other than an adhesive stamp issued for the purposes of the Savings Certificates Ordinance. [10,040/4-11-1949.]

SECTIONS 6, 38, 59 AND 65

RULES *

[6,404/30-9-1910.]

UNDER SECTION 6

[7,827/5-2-1931.] Rules 1, 2 and 3—Rescinded

UNDER SECTION 38

4. When an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount, but of improper description, the Commissioner of Stamps, may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, certify by endorsement on the instrument that it is duly stamped :

Provided that if application be made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Commissioner of Stamps is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty and inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in such rule.

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* These rules published in Gazette No. 6,404 of September 30, 1910, are reproduced in the order and arrangement in which they appear in that Gazette.

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UNDER SECTION 59

5. The Commissioner of Stamps may require any person claiming a refund or renew under section 59 of the Ordinance or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit as aforesaid.

UNDER SECTION 65

6. Where the Commissioner of Stamps makes a refund, under section 65 of the Ordinance, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

SECTION 8 (3)

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified for general information that by virtue of the powers in him vested by section 8 (3) of the Stamp Ordinance, the Governor has directed that any person, required by that section to mark any adhesive stamp coming before him for the first time in the ordinary course of business, may do so by marking it with a metal hand stamp and special obliterating ink procurable from the Colonial Storekeeper. [8,283/16-4-1937.]

SECTION 81

No Rules.

SECTION 86 (1)

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified that the Governor in Executive Council, in exercise of the power in him vested by section 86 (1) of the Stamp Ordinance, having been pleased to order that the issue of licences to sell stamps be discontinued, the issue of such licences will be discontinued after the thirty-first day of December, 1911. [6,433/31-3-1911.]

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SECTION 86 (2)

RULES REGULATING THE SALE OF STAMPS BY PUBLIC OFFICERS

[6,457/18-8-1911.]

1. Such officers of Government as the Government may appoint shall be *exofficio* vendors, who shall sell stamps as they may be directed. The Shroff of each local Treasury and every Postmaster shall be an *ex officio* vendor of stamps.

2. Every *ex officio* vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government in a local Treasury.

3. No vendor shall sell any stamp except upon immediate payment for the same.

4. No vendor shall demand or accept for any stamp more than the actual value denoted thereon.

5. If the amount of duty to be denoted is such that it can be denoted by a single stamp, and such stamp is available, it shall be supplied.

6. Should no stamp of the value required be in stock, the vendor shall supply the applicant with the smallest number of stamps which he can furnish so as to make up the required value.

7. No vendor shall sell any stamps the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

8. Every vendor shall keep and render such accounts as from time to time may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Stamps, and shall allow the Commissioner of Stamps, the Government Agent of the Province or his Office Assistant, the Assistant Government Agent of the District or his Office Assistant, the Auditor-General and his Deputies, or any officer duly authorized by the Commissioner of Stamps, or by the Government, at any time to inspect such accounts and to examine the stock of stamps in his possession.

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9. Every vendor shall at any time, on the demand of the Commissioner of Stamps, the Government Agent of the Province, the Assistant Government Agent of the District, or other officer duly authorized by the Commissioner of Stamps or by the Government, deliver up all stamps or any class of stamps remaining in his possession.

10. No vendor shall obtain (by purchase, exchange, or otherwise) any stamps from any person other than the Commissioner of Stamps, the Government Agent of the Province, or the Assistant Government Agent of the District.

11. Every vendor shall pay into the local Treasury to credit of Government cash in hand on account of stamps sold before fresh issues are made to him.

12. *No exofficio* vendor shall as such be entitled to any discount or commission on the value of any stamps supplied to him for custody and sale upon the sale thereof.

CHAPTER 248

SPECIAL STAMPS

THE SPECIAL STAMPS ACT

SECTION 3

No Rules.

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CHAPTER 249

HEAVY OIL MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION

THE HEAVY OIL MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ORDINANCE

(*No Subsidiary Legislation.*)

CHAPTER 250

REVENUE PROTECTION

THE REVENUE PROTECTION ORDINANCE

SECTION 2

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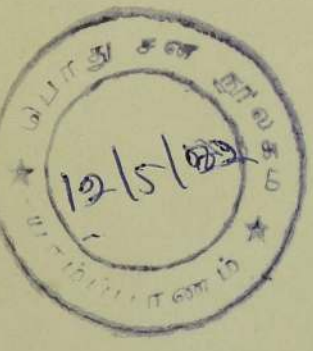

CHAPTER 251

REVENUE COLLECTION

THE REVENUE COLLECTION ORDINANCE

SECTION 3

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