SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION OF CEYLON



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SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION OF GENERAL APPLICATION

UNDER THE

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS OF CEYLON

1938

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SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION OF GENERAL APPLICATION

UNDER THE

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS OF CEYLON

IN FORCE ON

THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1938.

COMPILED BY

JAMES HOMER-VANNIASINKAM

ADVOCATE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CEYLON.

IN THREE VOLUMES:

VOL. II.

CONTAINING

The Subsidiary Legislation under CHAPTERS 118-162.

Published under the authority of the Government of Ceylon

Price per set Rs. 21/50 (superior rexine)
per volume Rs. 7/75 (do.)
per set Rs. 20 (rexine)
per volume Rs. 7 (do.)
per set Rs. 12 (unbound)
per volume Rs. 4 (do.)

To be purchased from the Government Record Office, Colombo, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, , Millbank, London, S.W. .

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER
AT THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT PRESS,
COLOMBO.
1938.

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PROCLAMATIONS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

A PROCLAMATION.

M. M. WEDDERBURN.

[8316/17-9-1937.]

KNOW Ye that by virtue of the powers vested in the Governor by section 2 of the Statistics Ordinance, We, the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon, do, by this Proclamation, apply the provisions of that Ordinance to the matters relating to the economic conditions of the Island in respect of the following :—

(1) agriculture (including animal husbandry) ;

(2) manufacture and sale of products ;

(3) stocks of products in possession and in course of transhipment ;

(4) trade ;

(5) labour ;

Y 3— —L.N. 69528 (10/37)

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(6) cost of living ;
(7) wages ;
(8) industry ;
(9) commerce.

By His Excellency's command,
E. R. SUDBURY,
Secretary to the Governor.

Colombo, September 16, 1937.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

A. CALDECOTT.

[8360/25-3-1938.] KNOW Ye that by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 of the Statistics Ordinance, I, Andrew Caldecott, Governor of Ceylon, do, by this Proclamation, apply the provisions of that Ordinance to the matters relating to the economic conditions of the Island in respect of factories.

By His Excellency's command,
E. R. SUDBURY,
Colombo, March 17, 1998. Secretary to the Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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CHAPTER 120.

BUSINESS NAMES.

THE BUSINESS NAMES ORDINANCE.

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Notification not reproduced.

SECTION 16.

No Notifications.

SECTION 17.

The Registration of Business Names Rules, 1918.

[6973/25-10-1918.]

1. *Preliminary.*—These rules may be cited as the Registration of Business Names Rules, 1918, and shall come into operation from and immediately after November 7, 1918.

2. *Register Offices.*—The office of the Registrar-General at Colombo shall be the register office for the Western Province and shall also be the principal register office.

3. The several offices of the Government Agents of the several Provinces of the Island (save and except the office of the Government Agent of the Western Province) shall be the respective register offices for the several Province, aforesaid.

4. *Registrars.*—The Registrar-General shall be the Registrar for the Western Province, and shall be designated the Registrar of Business Names for the Western Province. He shall also exercise supervision generally over the administration of the Ordinance throughout the Island.

5. The Government Agent of each of the Provinces (other than the Government Agent of the Western Province) shall be the Registrar of Business Names for his Province, and shall be designated accordingly.

6. The Assistant Registrar-General and the Office Assistants to each of the several Government Agents of the Provinces aforesaid shall be the Assistant Registrars for each of the Provinces of the Island respectively.

7. Whenever any act is by the Ordinance required to be done by the Registrar, such act shall be done by the Registrar or by an Assistant Registrar or by any Acting Assistant Registrar.

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[7288/13-10-1922.]

8. The statements of particulars and of changes under sections 4 and 7, respectively, of the Ordinance, together with duplicates of the corresponding certificates issued under section 12, shall be filed in volumes of convenient size, and shall constitute the Register for the purposes of the Ordinance.

9. *Fees.*—All fees payable under the provisions of the Ordinance and of rules or orders made thereunder shall be paid by means of stamps affixed to the appropriate documents. Such fees shall be credited to the general revenue of the Island.

10. The fees payable shall be the sums set out against each of the several documents in the Schedule A hereto, and the stamps representing such fees shall be affixed to such documents.

[8376/24-6-1937.]

11. *Forms.*—The forms to be used under the Ordinance shall be the forms marked R. B. N. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, with such variations as may be necessary in any special case. The forms shall be on paper not smaller than a half sheet of foolscap in size.

[7288/13-10-1922.]

12. Rescinded.

13. *Procedure under Section 15.*—Where a Registrar acting in pursuance of section 15 (1) of the Ordinance decides either to refuse to register any business name, or to remove any such name from the register, he shall send by registered post to the firm or person applying for registration, or, as the case may be, registered under such name, a writing giving notice of his decision, and stating the reasons in full for the decision, and that any person aggrieved by such decision may appeal to the Governor within twenty-one days of the date of the receipt of such notice following the procedure prescribed therefor.

14. Every petition to the Governor from any such decision shall be made in the form of a written petition to the Governor in the name of the appellant, and shall be signed by him or his authorised representative. Such petition, in duly numbered paragraphs—

(*a*) Shall give the relevant particulars as to the nature of the decision, the Registrar concerned, and the date of the receipt of the notification of the decision and the date of sending or delivering of the notice of appeal to the Registrar ;

(*b*) Shall contain a plain and concise statement of the grounds of appeal, and of the facts relied upon in support of the appeal.

All documents relied upon or referred to in the petition of appeal shall be annexed to the petition, as also a copy of the Registrar's notification of his decision.

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15. Every petition of appeal shall be sent or delivered by the appellant to the Clerk* to the Executive Council within twenty-one days of the receipt of the notification of the Registrar's decision.

16. The appellant shall within the said period of twenty-one days send or deliver to the Registrar with whose decision he is aggrieved a written notice of appeal, and also a copy of his petition of appeal, together with copies of all annexures thereto.

17. The notice of appeal so served on the Registrar, shall within fourteen days of its receipt, be forwarded by him with a full report thereon, to the Registrar of the Western Province, who shall transmit the same to the Governor.

18. On such appeal the Governor may require the appellant to furnish further material in support of his appeal, and may affirm or vary the decision of the Registrar, or make such other order as may be deemed just.

19. In the case of an appeal the Registrar shall carry out the orders of the Governor in respect of the appeal.

20. *Removal of Business Name.*—If within twenty-one days of the receipt of the notification of his decision no notice of appeal from such decision is received by the Registrar, he shall remove such business name from the register in accordance with his decision.

21. Non-compliance with the procedure prescribed in these rules for the presentment of an appeal may, in the discretion of the Governor involve a forfeiture of the right of appeal.

22. *Return of Certificate.*—When the business name of any firm or person is removed from the register, upon notice of such removal the certificate of registration issued under the provisions of section 12 of the Ordinance shall forthwith be returned to the Registrar by the person in possession of such certificate.

23. *Exhibition of Certified Copy of Certificate.*—After the business name shall have been removed from the register, it shall not be lawful for any person to exhibit a certified copy of the certificate of registration at any place whatsoever.

24. *Inspection of Statements registered.*—No inspection under the provisions of section 16 shall be allowed except with the permission of the Registrar end rsed upon a duly

* Secretary to the Governor ; *vide Gazette* No. 7,867 of July 6, 1931.

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stamped application made for such inspection, and no certificate of registration of any firm or person, or a copy of or extract from any registered statement certified by a Registrar or his Assistant, shall be furnished, except upon an application which shall bear stamps according to the fees prescribed in Schedule A.

15. *Extension of Time.*—The time prescibed in these rules for the doing of any act thereunder may be enlarged by the Governor upon such terms as he may direct, and such enlargement may be granted, notwithstanding the time for the doing of such act may have expired.

SCHEDULE A.

FEES PAYABLE UNDER THE ORDINANCE OR RULES MADE THEREUNDER.

	Rs.	c.
1. On a statement of particulars furnished under section 4 of the Ordinance (this fee covers the issue of one certificate of registration under section 12) ..	5	0
2. On any statement of particulars mentioned in the schedule to the Ordinance or such other particulars as the Governor by notification may require, when such particulars are not furnished with the statement of particulars required by section 4 of the Ordinance (this fees will cover the issue of one certificate of registration)	2	50
3. On a statement of change furnished under section 7 of the Ordinance (this fee covers the issue of one certificate of registration)	2	50
4. For inspecting the register—		
For each inspection not exceeding half an hour ..	0	50
And for each additional half of an hour or part of half of an hour	0	50
5. On the application of any person requiring under section 16 of the Ordinance a certificate of registration of any firm or persons	2	0
6. On the application of any person requiring under section 16 of the Ordinance a certified copy or extract from any registered statement, for each folio of 72 words of entry, copy, or extract ..	0	50
7. On every petition of appeal to the Governor from the decision of a Registrar	15	0

[7635/22-3-1928.]

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FORMS.

[8376/24-6-1938.]

Registration I 22
10/26

Rs. 5
Stamp
(Uncancelled)

The Business Names Ordinance.

Form R. B. N. 1.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION BY AN INDIVIDUAL.

(See Section 2 (*b*) and (*c*) and Section 4.)

No. of Certificate.

1.	The Business Name	
2.	The General Nature of the Business ..	
3.	The Principal Place of the Business ..	
4.	The Date of the Commencement of the Business, if the Business was commenced after November 7, 1918	
5.	Any other Business Name or Names under which the Business is carried on	
6.	The present Name (in full) of the Individual	
7.	Any former Name (in full) of the Individual	
8.	The Nationality of the Individual ..	
9.	The Nationality of Origin of the Individual, if not the same as the present Nationality	
	The usual Residence of the Individual ..	
10.	The other Business Occupation (if any) of the Individual	

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19——.

To the Registrar of Business Names for the †———— Province.

The above statement of particulars required for the purpose of registration is hereby furnished by me.

Signature : ————

* The nationality of all British subjects is " British ".

† Here insert name of Province.

‡ The Statement should be signed by the Individual in his own name, and not in the business name.

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Registration I 24
(T 2) 10/24

The Business Names Ordinance.

Rs. 5 Stamp (Uncancelled)

Form R. B. N. 2.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION BY A FIRM.

(See Section 2 (*a*) and (*c*).)

No. of Certificate.

1. The Business Name ..		4. The Date of the commencement of the Business, if the Business was commenced after November 7, 1918	
2. The General Nature of the Business		5. Any other Business Name or Names under which the Business is carried on	
3. The Principal Place of Business			

6. The present Name, in full, of every Individual who is, and the corporate Name of every Corporation which is, a Partner in the Firm	7. Any former Name, in full, of every Individual Partner in the Firm	8. The Nationality* of every Individual Partner in the Firm	9. The Nationality of Origin (if other than the present Nationality) of every Individual Partner in the Firm	10. The usual Residence of every Individual who is, and the registered or principal office of every Corporation which is, a Partner in the Firm	11. The other Business Occupation (if any) of every Individual Partner in the Firm

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Business Names for the †———— Province.

The above statement of particulars required for the purpose of registration is hereby furnished by me/us.

Signatures : ————.‡

* The nationality of all British subjects is " British ".

† Here insert name of Province.

‡ The statement should be signed by all the partners in their individual names : otherwise, it may be signed by one of them who should furnish an affidavit [1] verifying the particulars.

§ If uncancelled stamps are sent by post it is very desirable that they should be sent under registered cover as in the event of any loss in the ordinary post, no claim for compensation is entertained by the Postmaster-General.

Re. 1 § Stamp (to be cancelled by the deponent)

[1] AFFIDAVIT.

I, ———— do swear (*or*) affirm that to the best of my belief all the particulars contained in the above statement are true.

Sworn (*or*) affirmed at ———— this ———— day of———— 19—.

Before me : Signature : ————.

————,
Justice of the Peace.

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Rs. 5 Stamp (Uncancelled)	*The Business Names Ordinance.*	Registration I 24 (T 2) 10/24
	Form R. B. N. 3.	No. of Certificate.

Application for registration by a Corporation having a place of business within the Island and carrying on business wholly or mainly as nominee or trustee of or for another person, or other persons, or another Corporation, or acting as agent for any non-British Firm for the general purposes of the business of such Firm in the Island. *———— hereby applies for registration under the provisions of the Business Names Ordinance, and for that purpose furnishes the following statement of particulars :—

1. The Business Name	
2. The General Nature of the Business ..	
3. The Principal Place of the Business ..	
4. The Date of the Commencement of the Business, if the Business was commenced after November 7, 1918	
5. The other Name or Names (if any) under which the Business is carried on	
6. The Corporate Name of the Corporation applying for Registration	
7. The registered or principal Office of the Corporation applying for Registration	
8. The Names of the Directors of the Corporation applying for Registration	
9. The Nationalities of the Directors of the Corporation applying for Registration	

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Business Names for the ‡ ———— Province.

The above statement of particulars required for the purpose of registration is hereby furnished by me.

Signature : ————.

(To be signed by a Director or Secretary.)

* Here insert name of Corporation.

† Here insert name of Province.

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10/24

The Business Names Ordinance.

No. of Certificate

Form R. B. N. 4.

(See Section 3.)

Additional particulars to be furnished where the Firm, Individual, or Corporation required to be registered carries on Business as Nominee or Trustee.

1 Present Christian Name and Surname, or, as the case may be, the Corporate Name of every Person or Corporation on whose behalf the Business is carried on	2 The former Name or the Corporate Name, as the case may be, of every Person or Corporation on whose behalf the Business is carried on	3 The Nationality, and if that Nationality is not the Nationality of Origin, the Nationality of Origin, of every Person on whose behalf the Business is carried on	4 Usual Residence of every Person on whose behalf the Business is carried on	5 If the Business is carried on under any Trust, and any of the Beneficiaries are a Class of Children or other Persons, a description of the Class	6 General Nature of the Business

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Business Names for the *———— Province.

The additional particulars required for the purpose of registration are hereby furnished by me/us.

Signature : ————.

* Here insert name of Province.

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10/24

The Business Names Ordinance.

Form R. B. N. 5.

(See Section 3.)

(Additional particulars to be furnished when the Firm, Individual, or Corporation required to be registered, carries on business as Agent for any non-British Firm for the general purposes of the business of such firm in the Island.)

The Business Name and Address of the Firm or Person as Agent for whom the Business is carried on	The General Nature of such Business	The Date of Commencement of the Agency
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Business Names for the * ———— Province.

The above additional particulars required for the purpose of registration are hereby furnished by me/us.

Signature : ————.

* Here insert name of Province.

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The Business Names Ordinance.

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(E 2) 8/35

Form R. B. N. 6.

(To be accompanied by the Certificate of Registration.)

Stamps of Rs. 2·50 (Uncancelled) §

Note.—This form should not be used when a business changes hands.

STATEMENT OF CHANGE UNDER SECTION 7.

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 7 of the Business Names Ordinance, the following statement of a change which was made or occurred in the particulars registered in the Office of the Registrar of Business Names for the*————Province under number ———— on the ————day of ————, 19--, in respect of†———— is made by us/me the undersigned.

1. Nature of Change . . . . *N.B.—If a new partner is admitted, his full name, residence, nationality, and occupation should be stated.*	
2. Date of Change	

Dated this ———— day of ————.

To the Registrar of Business Names for the * ———— Province.

Signature or Signatures : ————.‡

* Here insert name of Province.

† Here state the Business Name.

‡ The statement must in the case of an Individual be signed by him. In the case of a Firm it should be signed by all the partners in their individual names ; otherwise, it may be signed by one of them, who should furnish an affidavit [1] verifying the particulars.

§ If uncancelled stamps are sent by post it is very desirable that they should be sent under registered cover as in the event of any loss in the ordinary post, no claim for compensation is entertained by the Postmaster-General.

[1] AFFIDAVIT.

I, ———— do swear (*or*) affirm that to the best of my belief all the particulars contained in the above statement are true.

Sworn (*or*) affirmed at ———— this ———— day of ————.

Signature : ————.

Before me : ————.

Justice of the Peace : ————.

Re. 1 Stamp to be cancelled by the deponent

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The Business Names Ordinance.

Form R. B. N. 7.

No. of Certificate : ————.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

I hereby certify that the following statement made in pursuance of the Business Names Ordinance, was registered in the office of the Registrar of Business Names for the ———— Province, under number ———— on the ———— day of ————, 19—.

(*Here insert copy of statement as furnished.*)

————

Registrar of Business Names for the ———— Province.

Office of the Registrar of Business Names for the ———— Province.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

————

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8/28

The Business Names Ordinance.

(To be accompanied by the Certificate of Registration.)

Form R. B. N. 8.

NOTICE OF CESSATION OF BUSINESS.

(See Section 14.)

In pursuance of the provisions of section 14 of the Business Names Ordinance, notice is hereby given by the undersigned that *———— registered under the said Ordinance in the Office of the Registrar of Business Names for the †———— Province under number ———— and date the ———— day of ————, 19—, ceased to carry on business on the ———— day of ————, 19—.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

————,

Signature or Signatures.‡

To the Registrar of Business Names for the †———— Province.

* Here insert the business name.

† Here insert name of Province.

‡ This notice must in the case of a Firm be signed by the persons who were partners of the Firm at the time when it ceased to carry on business, or, in the case of an Individual, by the Individual, except in the case of the death of an Individual, when it must be signed by the personal representative of the deceased.

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CHAPTER 121.

TRADE MARKS.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE.

SECTION 57.

The Trade Marks Rules, 1926.

Preliminary.

[7559/10-12-1926.] Preliminary.

1. These rules may be cited as the Trade Marks Rules, 1926, and shall come into operation on January 1, 1927.

Interpretation.

Interpretation.

2. In the construction of these rules any words herein used the meaning of which is defined by the said Ordinance or the Interpretation Ordinance,* shall have the meanings thereby assigned to them respectively—

"Agent" means an agent duly authorised to the satisfaction of the Registrar.

"Office" means the Registrar-General's Office, Fort, Colombo.

"Gazette" means the *Ceylon Government Gazette*.

"Ordinance" means the Trade Marks Ordinance.

Fees.

Fees.

3. The fees to be paid in pursuance of the Ordinance shall be the fees specified in the first schedule to these rules, and shall be paid by means of uncancelled Ceylon stamps. Payments from abroad may, however, be made by draft or post office order. The Registrar shall in such case cause the remittance to be converted into stamps to be affixed to the application.

---

* *Note.*—The more material definitions of the Interpretation Ordinance are :—

"Oath" and "affidavit," in the case of persons for the time being allowed by law to affirm or declare instead of swearing, include affirmation and declaration, and "swear," in like case, includes affirm and declare.

"Person," unless the contrary intention appears, includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

"Month" means calendar month.

Words in the singular number include the plural, and *vice versâ*.

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Forms.

Forms.

4. The forms herein referred to are the forms contained in the second schedule to these rules, and such forms shall be used in all cases to which they are applicable, and shall be modified as directed by the Registrar to meet other cases.

Classification of Goods.

Classification of goods.

5. For the purposes of trade marks registration and of these rules goods are classified in the manner appearing in the third schedule hereto.

If any doubt arises as to what class any particular description of goods belongs to, the doubt shall be determined by the Registrar.

Documents.

Size, &c., of documents.

6. Subject to any other directions that may be given by the Registrar, all applications, notices, counter-statements, papers having representations affixed, or other documents required by the Ordinance or by these Rules to be left with or sent to the Registrar, shall be upon foolscap paper of a size of approximately 13 inches by 8 inches, and shall have on the left hand part thereof a margin of not less than one inch and a half.

Service of documents.

7. Any application, statement, notice, or other document authorised or required to be left, made, or given at the office or to or with the Registrar, or with or to any other person, may be sent through the post by a prepaid or official-paid letter; any document so sent shall be deemed to have been delivered at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service or sending, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter was properly addressed and put into the post. A letter addressed to a registered proprietor of a trade mark at his address as it appears on the register, or address for service or to any applicant for or person opposing the registration of a trade mark at the address appearing in the application or notice of opposition or given for service as hereinafter provided shall be deemed to be sufficiently addressed.

Address.

8. (1) Where any person is by the Ordinance or these rules bound to furnish the Registrar with an address, the address given shall in all cases be as full as possible, for the purpose of enabling any person easily to find the place of business of the person whose address is given.

(2) The Registrar may require the address to include the name of the street and the number in the street or name of premises, if any.

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Address for service.

9. (1) Every applicant for the registration of any trade mark, and every opponent to such registration, and every agent, who does not reside or carry on business in Ceylon, shall, if so required, give an address for service in the Island, and such address may be treated as the actual address of such applicant, opponent, or agent for all purposes connected with such application for registration or the opposition thereto.

(2) The Registrar may require the proprietor of a registered trade mark who does not reside or carry on business within Ceylon to give an address for service within the Island, and such address may be treated as the actual address of the proprietor for all purposes connected with such trade mark.

Agents.

Agency.

10. (1) An application for registration and an opposition to registration and all other communications between an applicant, an opponent, and the Registrar, and between the proprietor of a registered trade mark and the Registrar, or any other person, may be made by or through an agent.

(2) Any such applicant, opponent, or proprietor may appoint an agent to represent h m in the matter of the trade mark by signing and sending to the Registrar an authority in writing to that effect in the form TM No. 1, or in such other form as the Registrar may deem sufficient. In case any proprietor of a registered trade mark shall appoint such an agent, service upon such agent of any document relating to such trade mark shall be deemed to be service upon the person so appointing him, and all communications directed to be made to such person in respect of such trade mark may be addressed to such agent.

Registrable Trade Marks.

Registrable trade marks.

11. The Registrar may refuse to accept any application for the registration of a mark upon which any of the following appear :—

(*a*) The words "Patent," "Patented," or "By Royal Letters Patent," "Registered," "Registered Design," "Copyright," "Entered at Stationers' Hall," "To counterfeit this is a forgery," or words to like effect.

(*b*) Representations of Their Majesties or of any member of the Royal Family.

Royal Arms, &c.

12. Representations of the Royal or Imperial Arms or Arms of the Ceylon Government, or crests, armorial bearings, insignia, or devices so nearly resembling them as to lead to mistake, or of British Royal or Imperial crowns, or of the Royal, Imperial, or National flags, or the word Royal or Imperial or any other words, letters, or devices calculated to

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lead persons to think that the applicant has Royal patronage or authorisation, may not appear on trade marks the registration of which is applied for. Provided always that nothing contained in this rule shall preclude the Registrar from allowing the registration as an "old mark," that is, as a mark which was used by the applicant or his predecessors in business before March 25, 1889, of any mark which was capable of being so registered before the Ordinance came into operation.

Arms of city, &c.

13. Where a representation of the armorial bearings, insignia, decorations, or flags of any state, city, borough, town, place, society, body corporate, or institution appears on a mark, the applicant shall, if so required, furnish the Registrar with a consent from such official as the Registrar may consider entitled to give consent to the use of such emblems.

Representations of living persons or persons recently dead.

14. Where the names or representations of living persons appear on a trade mark, the Registrar shall, if he so require, be furnished with consents from such persons before proceeding to register the mark, and in the case of persons recently dead the Registrar may call for consents from their legal representatives.

Name or description of goods.

15. (1) Where the name or a description of any goods appears on a trade mark, the Registrar may refuse to register such mark in respect of any goods other than the goods so named or described.

(2) Where the name or description of any goods appears on a trade mark, which name or description in use varies, the Registrar may permit the registration of the mark with the name or description upon it for goods other than those named or described, the applicant stating in his application that the name or description varies.

Application for Registration.

Form of application.

16. An application for the registration of a trade mark must be made upon the appropriate form as in the second schedule to these rules, and must be signed by the applicant or his agent.

Application by firm.

17. (1) If application for registration of a trade mark be made by a firm or partnership it may be signed in the name or for and on behalf of the firm or 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.

Application by body corporate.

(2) If the application be made by a body corporate it may be signed by a Director or by the Secretary or other principal officer of such body corporate.

Address of application.

18. The application shall be addressed and sent to the Registrar at the office.

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Acknowledgment of application.

19. On or after receipt of the application the Registrar shall furnish the applicant with an acknowledgment thereof.

Application for old mark.

20. Where application is made to register a trade mark which was used by the applicant or his predecessors in business before March 25, 1889, the application shall contain a statement of the time during which and by whom it has been used in respect of the goods mentioned in the application. The Registrar may require an affidavit verifying such user with exhibits showing the mark as used.

Contents of form of application.

21. (1) Every application for registration of a trade mark shall contain a representation of the mark affixed to it in the square which the application form contains for that purpose.

(2) Where the representation exceeds such square in size the representation shall be mounted upon linen, tracing cloth, or other material that the Registrar may consider suitable. Part of the mounting shall be affixed in the space aforesaid and the rest may be folded over.

Additional representations.

22. There shall be sent with every application for registration of a trade mark four additional representations of such mark on the form TM No. 4, exactly corresponding to that affixed to the application form and noted with all such particulars as may from time to time be required by the Registrar. Such particulars shall, if required, be signed by the applicant or his agent.

Representations to be durable.

23. All representations of marks must be of a durable nature, but the applicant may in case of need supply in place or representations on the form TM No. 4 half sheets of strong foolscap of the size aforesaid with the representations affixed thereon and noted as aforesaid.

Separate applications.

24. Applications for the registration of the same mark in different classes shall be treated as separate and distinct applications, and in all cases where a trade mark is registered under the same official number for goods in more than one class, the registration shall henceforth for the purpose of fees and otherwise be deemed to have been made on separate and distinct applications in respect of the goods included in each class.

Representations to be satisfactory.

25. The Registrar, if dissatisfied with any representation of a mark, may at any time require another representation satisfactory to him to be substituted before proceeding with the application.

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Specimens of trade marks in exceptional cases.

26. (1) Where a drawing or other representation or specimen cannot be given in manner aforesaid, a specimen or copy of the trade mark may be sent either of full size or on a reduced scale, and in such form as the Registrar may think most convenient.

(2) The Registrar may also, in exceptional cases, deposit in the office a specimen or copy of any trade mark which cannot conveniently be shown by a representation, and may refer thereto in the register in such manner as he may think fit.

Series of trade marks.

27. When application is made for the registration of a series of trade marks under section 24 of the Ordinance, a representation of each trade mark of the series shall be affixed as aforesaid to the application form and to each of the accompanying forms TM No. 4.

Transliteration and translation.

28. (1) When a trade mark contains a word or words in other than Roman characters, there shall be indorsed on the application form, and on each of the accompanying forms TM No. 4, a sufficient transliteration and translation to the satisfaction of the Registrar of each of such words, and every such indorsement shall be signed by the applicant or his agent.

(2) Where a trade mark contains a word or words in a language other than English, the Registrar may ask for an exact translation thereof, and if he so requires such translation shall be indorsed and signed as aforesaid.

Procedure on Receipt of Application.

Search.

29. Upon receipt of an application for registration the Registrar shall, or may, if he deem it necessary, in the case of an application under section 65 of the Ordinance, cause a search to be made amongst the registered marks and pending applications for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are on record any marks for the same goods or description of goods identical with the mark applied for or so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive.

Acceptance.

30. After such search (if any), if on consideration of the application and of any evidence which the applicant may or may be required to furnish the Registrar thinks there is no objection to the mark being registered, he may accept it absolutely, or subject to such conditions, amendments, modifications, or limitations as he may think right to impose, which he shall communicate to the applicant in writing.

Objections.

31. After such search (if any), if on consideration of the application and of any evidence which the applicant may or may be required to furnish any objections appear, a statement of those objections shall be sent to the applicant in writing, and unless within one month the applicant applies for a hearing he shall be deemed to have withdrawn his application.

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Hearings.

32. If the Registrar accepts an application subject to any conditions, amendments, modifications, or limitations, and the applicant objects to such conditions, amendments, modifications, or limitations, he shall within one month from the date of the communication notifying such acceptance apply for a hearing, and if he does not do so he shall be deemed to have withdrawn his application. If the applicant does not object to such conditions, amendments, modifications, or limitations, he shall forthwith notify the Registrar in writing.

Decision of Registrar.

33. (1) The decision of the Registrar at such hearing as aforesaid shall be communicated to the applicant in writing, and if he objects to such decision, he may within one month apply upon form TM No. 5, requiring the Registrar to state in writing the grounds of his decision and the materials used by him in arriving at the same.

(2) Upon receipt of such request the Registrar shall send to the applicant such statement as aforesaid in writing, and the date when such statement is sent shall be deemed to be the date of the Registrar's decision for the purpose of appeal.

Disclaimers.

34. The Registrar may call on an applicant to insert in his application such disclaimer as the Registrar may think fit, in order that the public generally may understand what the applicant's rights, if his mark is registered, will be.

Application under section 65 of the Ordinance.

35. An application under the provisions of section 65 of the Ordinance shall be made on form TM No. 3, with an affidavit as required, but the Registrar may require such further evidence as to user or otherwise as he may think necessary.

Special Trade Marks under Section 58.

Application under section 58 of the Ordinance.

36. Where an association or person desires to register a mark under section 58 of the Ordinance, application shall be made to the Registrar in writing upon form TM No. 6.

Hearing.

37. Upon receipt of such application the Registrar may call for such evidence, if any, as he thinks fit and shall, if necessary, hear the applicants, and shall make an order determining whether and subject to what conditions, amendments, modifications, or limitations, if any, the application may be permitted to proceed.

Advertisement, &c.

38. If such application is permitted to proceed the mark shall be advertised and the application shall be treated in all respects as if it were an ordinary application, and it shall be open to opposition in the same way, and all such proceedings shall be had therein as if it were an application under section 10 of the Ordinance.

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Advertisment of Application.

Advertisement of application.

39. (1) Every application either before or after acceptance as provided by section 11 of the Ordinance shall be advertised by the Registrar once in the *Gazette* and in one of the English newspapers published in Colombo in such manner as he may direct.

(2) If no representation of the trade mark be inserted in connection with the advertisement of an application, the Registrar shall refer in such advertisement to the place or places where a specimen or representation of the trade mark is deposited for exhibition.

Wood block or electrotype.

40. For the purposes of such advertisement the applicant may be required to furnish a wood block or electrotype (or more than one, if necessary) of the trade mark, of such dimensions as may from time to time be directed by the Registrar, or such other information or means of advertising the trade mark as may be required by the Registrar ; and the Registrar, if dissatisfied with the block or electrotype furnished by the applicant or his agent, may require a fresh block or electrotype before proceeding with the advertisement.

Advertisement of series.

41. When an application relates to a series of trade marks differing from one another in respect of the particulars mentioned in section 24 of the Ordinance, the applicant may be required to furnish a wood block or electrotype (or more than one, if necessary) of any or of each of the trade marks constituting the series ; or the Registrar may, if he thinks fit, insert with the advertisement of the application a statement of the manner in respect of which the several trade marks differ from one another.

Advertisement under section 12 (9).

42. Advertisement under section 12 (9) of the Ordinance shall *mutatis mutandis* be made in the same manner as advertisements relating to an application for registration.

Costs of advertisement.

43. Before advertising the application the applicant may be required to pay the costs of the advertisement.

Opposition to Registration.

Opposition.

44. Any person may within two months from the date of any advertisement in the *Gazette* of an application for registration of a trade mark give notice in writing at the office of opposition to registration.

Notice of opposition.

45. Such notice shall be in form TM No. 7, and shall contain a statement of the grounds upon which the opponent objects to the registration. If registration is opposed on the ground that the mark resembles marks already on the register, the numbers of such marks and the numbers and dates of the *Gazettes* in which they have been advertised shall be

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set out. Such notice shall be accompanied by a duplicate which the Registrar will forthwith send to the applicant.

Counter-statement.

46. Within one month from the receipt of such duplicate the applicant shall send to the Registrar a counter-statement (form TM No. 8) in writing setting out the grounds on which he relies as supporting his application. The applicant shall also set out what facts, if any, alleged in the notice of opposition he admits. Such counter-statement shall be accompanied by a duplicate in writing.

Evidence in support of opposition.

47. Upon receipt of such counter-statement and duplicate the Registrar will forthwith send the duplicate to the opponent, and within one month from the receipt of the duplicate the opponent shall leave at the office such evidence by way of affidavit as he may desire to adduce in support of his opposition and shall deliver to the applicant copies thereof.

Evidence in support of application.

48. If an opponent leaves no evidence, he shall, unless the Registrar otherwise directs, be deemed to have abandoned his opposition, but if he does, then within one month from the receipt of the copies of affidavits the applicant shall leave at the office such evidence by way of affidavit as he desires to adduce in support of his application and shall deliver to the opponent copies thereof.

Evidence in reply by opponent.

49. Within fourteen days from the receipt by the opponent of the copies of the applicant's affidavits the opponent may leave at the office evidence by affidavit in reply, and shall deliver to the applicant copies thereof. Such evidence shall be confined to matters strictly in reply.

Further evidence.

50. No further evidence shall be left on either side, but in any proceedings before the Registrar, he may at any time, if he thinks fit, give leave to either the applicant or to the opponent to file any evidence upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as he may think fit.

Exhibits.

51. Where there are exhibits to affidavits filed in an opposition, copies or impressions of such exhibits shall be sent to the other party on his request, or, if such copies or impressions cannot conveniently be furnished, the originals shall be sent to the office, so that they may be open to inspection. The original exhibits shall be produced at the hearing unless the Registrar otherwise directs.

Hearing.

52. Upon completion of the evidence the Registrar shall give notice to the parties of a date when he will hear the arguments in the case. Such appointment shall be for a date at least fourteen days after the date of the notice. unless the parties consent to a shorter notice. Within seven days from the receipt of such notice both parties shall

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file form TM No. 9. A party who receives such notice and who does not, within seven days from the receipt thereof, give notice on form TM No. 9, that he intends to appear, may be treated as not desiring to be heard and the Registrar may act accordingly.

Extension of time.

53. Where in opposition proceedings any extension of time is granted to any party, the Registrar may thereafter, if he thinks fit, without giving the said party a hearing, grant any reasonable extension of time to the other party in which to take any subsequent step.

Security for costs.

54. Where a party giving notice of opposition neither resides nor carries on business in the Island, the Registrar may call upon him to give security, in such form as the Registrar may deem sufficient, for the costs of the proceedings before the Registrar, for such amount as to the Registrar may seem fit, and at any stage in such opposition may require further security to be given at any time before giving his decision in the case.

Costs in uncontested cases.

55. In the event of an opposition being uncontested by the applicant, the Registrar in deciding whether costs should be awarded to the opponent shall consider whether proceedings might have been avoided if reasonable notice had been given by the opponent to the applicant before the opposition was filed.

Non-completion.

Non-completion within twelve months.

56. Where registration of a trade mark is not completed within twelve months from the date of receipt of the application by reason of default on the part of the applicant, the Registrar shall give notice to the applicant or his agent in writing in form O No. 1 of such non-completion. If after one month from the date when such notice was sent, or such further time as the Registrar may allow, the registration is not completed, the application shall be deemed to be abandoned.

Entry on the Register.

Entry on register.

57. As soon as may be after the expiration of two months from the date of the advertisement in the *Gazette* of any application, the Registrar shall, subject to any opposition and the determination thereof, and subject to the provisions of section 14 of the Ordinance, and upon payment of the prescribed fee, on form TM No. 10, enter the trade mark on the register. The entry of a trade mark on the register shall give the date of the registration, the goods in respect of which it is registered, and all particulars named in section 2 of the Ordinance, together with particulars of the trade, business, profession, or occupation, if any, of the proprietor and such other particulars as the Registrar may deem necessary.

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Associated marks.

58. Where any mark is registered as associated with any other mark or marks, the Registrar shall note upon the register in connection with such mark the numbers of the marks with which it is associated, and shall also note upon the register in connection with each of the associated marks the number of the newly registered mark as being an associated mark with each of them.

Death of applicant before registration.

59. In case of the death of any applicant for a trade mark after the date of his application, and before the trade mark applied for has been entered on the register, the Registrar, after the expiration of the prescribed period of advertisement, may, on being satisfied of the applicant's death, enter on the register, in place of the name of such deceased applicant, the name, address, and description of the person owning the goodwill of the business, on such ownership being proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar.

Certificate of registration.

60. Upon the registration of a trade mark the Registrar shall issue to the applicant a certificate in the form O No. 2.

Renewal.

Renewal of registration.

61. At any time not less than three months and not more than four months before the expiration of the last registration of a trade mark any person may pay at the office a fee for the renewal of the registration of the mark upon form TM No. 11. Such person shall indorse upon such form his name and address, and before taking any further step the Registrar may require such person to furnish within five days an authority to pay such fee signed by the registered proprietor, and if such person does not furnish such authority may return such fee and treat it as not received.

Notification of receipt of renewal fee.

62. When he does not require such authority, the Registrar shall upon receipt of such fee communicate with the registered proprietor at his registered address, stating that the fee has been received and that the registration will in due course be renewed.

Notice before removal of trade mark from register.

63. At a date not less than two months and not more than three months before the expiration of the last registration of a mark, if no fee upon the form TM No. 11 has been received, the Registrar shall send to the registered proprietor at his registered address a notice in the form O No. 3.

Second notice before removal of trade mark from register.

64. At a time not less than one month and not more than two months before the expiration of the last registration of a mark, the Registrar shall, if no renewal fee has been received, send a second notice to the registered proprietor at his registered address in the form O No. 4.

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Advertisement of non-payment.

65. If at the date of the expiration of the last registration of a trade mark the renewal fee has not been paid, the Registrar shall advertise the fact forthwith in the Gazette, and if within two months of such advertisement the renewal fee upon form TM No. 12, together with the prescribed additional fee, is received he may renew the registration without removing the mark from the register.

Removal of trade mark from register.

66. Where after two months from such advertisement such fees have not been paid, the Registrar may remove the mark from the register as of the date of the expiration of the last registration, but may upon payment of the renewal fee upon form TM No. 12, together with the prescribed additional fee restore the mark to the register if satisfied that it is just so to do, and upon such conditions as he may think fit to impose.

Record of removal of mark from register.

67. Where a trade mark has been removed from the register the Registrar shall cause to be entered in the register a record of such removal and of the cause thereof.

Notice and advertisement of renewal.

68. Upon the renewal of a registration the Registrar shall cause to be entered in the register a record of the renewal, and a notice of the renewal shall be sent to the registered proprietor at his registered address, and the renewal shall be advertised in the Gazette.

Assignment.

Joint application for entry of assignment.

69. Where a person becomes entitled by assignment, transmission, or other operation of law to a registered trade mark he may, conjointly with the registered proprietor, make application to the Registrar on form TM No. 13 to register his title.

Application for entry of assignment by subsequent proprietor.

70. Where a person becomes entitled to a registered trade mark in the manner referred to in rule 69, and no conjoint application as therein mentioned is made, he shall make application to the Registrar on form TM No. 14 to register his title. Such application shall in the case of an individual be signed by the applicant, and in the case of a firm or partnership by one or more members of such firm or partnership, and in the case of a body corporate shall be signed by a director or by the secretary or other principal officer of such body corporate.

Particulars to be stated in application.

71. An application under rule 69 or rule 70 shall contain the name, address, description, and nationality of the person claiming to be entitled, together with full particulars of the instrument, if any, under which he claims, and such instrument shall be produced for inspection by the Registrar. The full names of all the partners in a firm or partnership shall be given in the body of the application.

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Copies of documents.

72. The Registrar may in any case require a certified copy of any instrument produced for inspection in proof of title.

Case accompanying application.

73. Where in the case of an application on form TM No. 13 or form TM No. 14 the applicant does not claim to be entitled under any document or instrument which is capable in itself of furnishing proof of his title, he shall, unless the Registrar otherwise directs, either upon or with the application, state a case setting forth the full particulars of the facts upon which his claim to be proprietor of the trade mark is based, and showing that the trade mark has been transmitted or assigned in connection with the goodwill of the business concerned. Such case shall be verified by an affidavit if so required by the Registrar on form TM No. 15.

Proof of title.

74. In any case the Registrar may call on any person who desires to be registered as proprietor of a trade mark for such proof or additional proof of title and of the existence and ownership of such goodwill as aforesaid as the Registrar may require for his satisfaction.

Entry in register.

75. When the Registrar is satisfied as to the applicant's title, he shall cause the applicant to be registered as proprietor of the trade mark and shall record in the register such particulars as he may consider necessary of the instrument, if any, under which the title was acquired.

Alteration of Address.

Alteration of address in register.

76. Every registered proprietor of a trade mark who alters his address shall forthwith apply to the Registrar on form TM No. 16 to insert the new address on the register, and the Registrar shall alter the register accordingly.

Discretionary Power.

Hearing.

77. Before exercising any discretionary power given to the Registrar by the Ordinance, or these rules, adversely to any person, the Registrar shall, if so required, hear the person who will be affected by the exercise of such power.

Application for hearing.

78. An application for a hearing shall be made within one month from the date when the matter on which the Registrar is called on to exercise discretionary power has arisen.

Notice of hearing.

79. (1) Upon receiving such application the Registrar shall give the person applying ten days' notice of a time when he may be heard by himself or his agent.

(2) Within five days from the date when such notice would be delivered in the ordinary course of post the person applying

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shall notify the Registrar whether or not he intends to be heard on the matter.

80. The decision of the Registrar in the exercise of any such discretionary power as aforesaid shall be notified to the person affected. Notification of decision.

Applications under Section 21 of the Ordinance.

81. All applications to the Registrar under section 21 of the Ordinance shall be upon the form TM No. 17, such application shall be accompanied by a case setting out fully the facts relating to the marks which the Registrar is requested to permit an apportionment of. Applications under section 21 of the Ordinance.

82. Upon receipt of such request and of such case the Registrar shall inquire into the facts and call for such evidence as he may deem necessary upon the subject of such application. Before giving his decision the Registrar shall, if necessary, give the parties an opportunity of attending before him at a hearing either by themselves or by their agents. The decision of the Registrar shall be in writing. Registrar to inquire and decide.

83. Upon any apportionment of marks under section 21 the Registrar shall insert in the register a note in connection with each of the registered trade marks of the fact of such apportionment, and shall in such note refer to the date of the decision under which such apportionment has taken place. Note in register

Applications under Section 30 of the Ordinance.

84. Applications under section 30 of the Ordinance to the Registrar may be made by the registered properietor, or by the trustee in bankruptcy of the registered proprietor, or where the registered proprietor is a company in liquidation by the liquidator, and in other cases by such person as the Registrar may decide to be entitled to act in the name of the registered proprietor. Applications under section 30 of the Ordinance.

85. Where such application is made the Registrar may require such evidence by affidavit or otherwise as he may think fit as to the circumstances in which the application is made. Evidence.

86. Where application is made on form TM No. 22 to enter a disclaimer or memorandum relating to a trade mark, the Registrar, before deciding upon such application, shall advertise the application in the Gazette and in one of the English newspapers published in Colombo in order to enable any person desiring so to do to state any reasons in writing against the applicant being allowed to make such disclaimer or enter such memorandum. Advertisement of application.

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Applications under Section 32 of the Ordinance.

Alteration of trade mark.

87. Where a person desires to apply under section 32 of the Ordinance to alter a trade mark he shall make his application in writing on form TM No. 23 and shall furnish the Registrar with four copies of the mark as it will appear when altered.

Advertisement of alteration.

88. (1) Before proceeding with such application the Registrar may call on the applicant to furnish a block suitable to advertise in the Gazette the fact that such application has been made, or, if he think fit, the Registrar without calling for a block may insert an advertisement describing the alteration proposed in words so that it can be understood by persons interested in the matter.

(2) When leave is granted the Registrar may, if he is not already in possession of a block showing the trade mark as altered, cause the applicant to furnish a block showing the trade mark as altered for advertisement in the Gazette, and upon receipt of such block shall forthwith advertise the mark as altered in the Gazette

Search.

Searches.

89. The Registrar, if requested so to do in writing upon a form TM No. 24, may cause a search to be made in any class to ascertain whether any marks are on record at the date of such search which may resemble any mark sent in duplicate to him by the person requesting such search, and may cause that person to be informed of the result of such search.

Hours of Inspection.

Hours of inspection.

90. The office shall be open to the public every week day, except Saturday, between the hours of ten and four, and on Saturday between the hours of ten and one, except on public holidays and days which may from time to time be notified by a placard posted in a conspicuous place at the office.

Power to Dispense with Evidence.

Dispensing with evidence.

91. Where under these rules any person is required to do any act or thing, or to sign any document, or to make any affidavit on behalf of himself or of any body corporate, or any document or evidence is required to be produced to or left with the Registrar, or at the office, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the Registrar that from any reasonable cause such person is unable to do such act or thing, or to sign such document, or make such affidavit, or that such document or evidence cannot be produced or left as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Registrar, and upon the production of such other evidence, and subject to such terms as he may think fit, to dispense with any such act or thing, document, affidavit, or evidence.

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Amendments.

Amendment of documents.

92. Any document or drawing or other representation of a trade mark may be amended, and any irregularity in procedure which in the opinion of the Registrar may be obviated without detriment to the interests of any person may be corrected, if the Registrar think fit, and on such terms as he may direct.

Enlargement of Time.

Enlargement of time.

93. The time prescribed by these rules for doing any act or taking any proceeding thereunder may be enlarged by the Registrar, if he think fit, and upon such notice to other parties, and proceedings thereon, and upon such terms as he may direct, and such enlargement may be granted though the time has expired for doing such act or taking such proceeding.

Excluded days.

94. Whenever the last day fixed by the Ordinance or by these rules, for leaving any document or paying any fee at the office shall fall on a Saturday or Sunday or any public holiday, herein referred to as excluded days, it shall be lawful to leave such document or to pay such fee on the day next following such excluded day, or days if two or more of them occur consecutively.

Certificates.

Certificates by Registrar.

95. The Registrar, when required otherwise than under section 15 of the Ordinance to give a certificate as to any entry, matter, or thing which he is authorised by the Ordinance or any of these rules to make or do, may, on receipt of a request in writing, and on payment of the prescribed fee, give such certificate, but every certificate of registration so given shall have specified on the face thereof whether the same is to be used in legal proceedings, or for the purpose of obtaining registration abroad, or for purposes other than use in legal proceedings or obtaining registration abroad.

Affidavits.

Manner in which, and person before whom affidavit is to be made.

96. The affidavits required by the Ordinance and these rules, or used in any proceedings thereunder, shall be made and subscribed as follows :—

(*a*) In Ceylon, before any Justice of the Peace or any officer authorised by law to administer an oath or affirmation for the purpose of any legal proceeding ;

(*b*) In the United Kingdom, before any Justice of the Peace or any Commissioner or other officer authorised by law in any part of the United Kingdom to administer an oath for the purpose of any legal proceeding ;

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(c) In any other part of His Majesty's Dominions, before any Court, Judge, Justice of the Peace, or any officer authori ed by law to administer an oath there for the purpose of a legal proceeding ; and

(d) If made out of His Majesty's Dominions, before a British Minister, or person exercising the functions of a British Minister, or a Consul, Vice-Consul, or other person exercising the functions of a British Consul, or a Notary Public, or before a Judge or a Magistrate.

Seal of officer to prove itself.

97. Any document purporting to have affixed, impressed, or subscribed thereto or thereon the seal or signature of any person before whom such affidavit is hereby authorised to be taken in testimony of such affidavit having been made and submitted before him, may be admitted by the Registrar without proof of the genuineness of any such seal or signature or of the official character of such person or his authority to act in the matter.

Appeals to the Court.

Appeal to court.

98. When any person intends to appeal to the court against any decision of the Registrar in any case in which an appeal is given by the Ordinance, he shall, within one month from the date of the decision appealed against or within such further time as the Registrar may allow, leave at the office a notice of such his intention on form TM No. 25.

Grounds of appeal to be stated.

99. Such notice shall also be accompanied by a statement in writing of the grounds of appeal and of the appellant's case in support thereof.

No appeal unless notice duly given.

100. The appeal shall be by motion in the usual way, but no appeal shall be entertained of which notice has not been given in the manner hereinabove mentioned.

Withdrawal of Appeals.

Withdrawal of appeal.

101. Where under section 10 (5) or section 12 (8) of the Ordinance an appellant is entitled to withdraw his appeal, such withdrawal shall be effected by notice given to the Registrar and to the other parties, if any, to such appeal within seven days after the leave referred to in such sections has been obtained.

Applications to and Orders of the Court.

Application to court.

102. A copy of every application to the court under the Ordinance shall be served on the Registrar.

Order of court.

103. Where an order has been made by the court in any case under the Ordinance, the person in whose favour such order has been made, or such one of them, if more than one, as the Registrar may direct, shall forthwith leave at the office

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a certified copy of such order, together with form TM No. 26 if required. The register may, if necessary, thereupon be rectified or altered by the Registrar.

Publication of order of court.

104. Whenever an order is made by the court under the Ordinance the Registrar may, if he thinks that such order should be made public, publish it in the Gazette.

Repeal.

Repeal.

105. All general rules relative to trade marks heretofore made by the Governor in Executive Council under section 40 (1) of the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1888, and in force before January 1, 1927, shall be, and they are, hereby repealed as from that date without prejudice nevertheless to anything done under such rules or to any application or other matter then pending.

SCHEDULES.

First Schedule.

FEES.

The following fees shall be paid in connection with applications, registrations, and other matters under the Trade Marks Ordinance. Such fees must in all cases be paid before or at the time of the doing of the matter in respect of which they are to be paid :—

Item.	Description.	Fee. Rs.	c.	Corresponding Form.
1	On application not otherwise charged to register a trade mark for one or more articles included in one class	10	0	TM No. 2 or 3
2	On application not otherwise charged to register a series of trade marks for one or more articles included in one class	10	0	TM No. 2 or 3
3	On application under section 58 to register a mark for goods in one class	10	0	TM No. 6
4	On application under section 58 to register a mark for goods in more than one class—			
	In respect of every class .. Total fee in no case to exceed Rs. 200 for any number of classes.	10	0	TM No. 6
5	On an application to Registrar to state grounds of decision and materials used	10	0	TM No. 5
6	On notice of opposition for each application opposed, by opponent	20	0	TM No. 7
7	On filling a counter-statement in answer to a notice of opposition, by the applicant for each application opposed	10	0	TM No. 8

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Item.	Description.	Fee. Rs.	c.	Corresponding Form.
8	..On the hearing of each opposition, by applicant and by opponent respectively	20	0	..TM No. 9
9	..For registration of a trade mark for one or more articles included in one class	20	0	..TM No. 10
10	..For registration of a series of trade marks for one or more articles included in one class—			
	For the first mark ..	20	0	..TM No. 10
	And for every other mark of the series	2	50	.. —
11	..For registration under section 58 of a mark for goods in more than one class—			
	In respect of every class ..	20	0	..TM No. 10
	Total fee in no case to exceed Rs. 400 for any number of classes.			
12	..Upon each entry in the register, of a note that a mark is associated with a newly registered mark	1	0	.. —
13	..On application to register a subsequent proprietor in cases of assignment or transmission of a single mark—			
	(i) If made within one year from the date of acquisition of proprietorship or the coming into force of this schedule	20	0	..TM No. 13 or 14
	(ii) If made after the expiration of one year from date of acquisition of proprietorship and the coming into force of this schedule	50	0	..TM No. 13 or 14
14	..On application to register a subsequent proprietor of more than one mark standing in the same name the devolution of title being identical in each case—			
	(i) If made within one year from the date of acquisition of proprietorship or the coming into force of this schedule—			
	For the first mark ..	20	0	..TM No. 13 or 14
	And for every other mark	2	0	.. —
	(ii) If made after expiration of one year from date of acquisition of proprietorship and the coming into force of this schedule—			
	For the first mark ..	50	0	..TM No. 13 or 14
	And for every other mark	2	0	.. —

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Item.	Description.	Fee. Rs.	c.	Corresponding Form.
15	..On application to change the name of a proprietor of a single mark where there has been no alteration in the proprietorship	5	0	..TM No. 19
16	..On application to change the name of a proprietor of more than one mark standing in the same name, the change being the same in each case—			
	For the first mark ..	5	0	..TM No. 19
	And for every other mark ..	1	0	.. —
17	..For renewal of registration of a mark at expiration of last registration (for each class)	20	0	..TM No. 11 or 12
18	..For renewal of registration of a series of marks at the expiration of last registration (for each class)—			
	For the first mark of the series ..	20	0	..TM No. 11 or 12
	And for every other mark of the series	2	0	.. —
19	..For renewal of a mark registered under section 58 for goods in more than one class—			
	In respect of every class ..	20	0	..TM No. 11 or 12
	Total fee in no case to exceed Rs. 400.			
20	..Additional fee under rule 65 ..	10	0	.. —
21	..Additional fee under rule 66 ..	20	0	.. —
22	..For altering a single entry of the address of a registered proprietor	2	50	..TM No. 6
23	..For altering more than one entry of the address of a registered proprietor where the address in each case is the same and is altered in the same way—			
	For the first entry ..	2	50	..TM No. 16
	And for every other entry ..	1	0	.. —
24	..For every entry in the register of a rectification thereof or an alteration therein not otherwise charged	10	0	..TM No. 26
25	..For cancelling the entry or part of the entry of a trade mark upon the register on the application of the owner of such trade mark	5	0	..TM No. 20 or 21
26	..On request, not otherwise charged, for correction of clerical error, or for amendment of application, or for entry of disclaimer	5	0	..TM No. 18 or 22
27	..For a search under rule 89 ..	10	0	..TM No. 24

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Item.	Description.	Fee. Rs.	c.	Corresponding Form.
28	For certificate of Registrar of registration to be used in legal proceedings	10	0	TM No. 30
29	For certificate of Registrar of the registration of a trade mark to be used for the purpose of obtaining registration abroad	5	0	TM No. 29
30	For certificate of Registrar of the registration of a series of marks for the purpose of obtaining registration abroad	10	0	TM No. 29
31	For certificate of Registrar other than certificate under section 15 or certificate of registration to be used in legal proceedings, or for the purpose of obtaining registration abroad	5	0	TM No. 27 or 28
32	On notice of appeal from the Registrar to the court in respect of each decision appealed against, by appellant	20	0	TM No. 25
33	On an application to the Registrar under section 21	50	0	TM No. 17
34	On an application to the Registrar for leave to add to or alter a single mark	20	0	TM No. 23
35	On an application to the Registrar for leave to add to or alter more than one mark of the same proprietor, the addition or alteration to be made, in each case being the same—			
	For the first mark ..	20	0	TM No. 23
	Add for every other mark ..	10	0	—
36	For inspecting register, notice of opposition, counter-statement, or decision, or any other document, for every quarter of an hour	0	50	—
37	For making a search amongst the classified representations of trade marks for every quarter of an hour	0	50	—
38	For copies of documents for every 120 words or part thereof	0	50	—
39	For certifying office copies, Ms., or printed matter	1	0	—
40	In cases where the advertisement relating to a trade mark requires a greater space than 2 inches of a column in the *Gazette*, for every inch or part of an inch over 2 inches	4	0	—

For the purpose of these fees (except as specially provided above) every mark of a series under section 24 of the Ordinance shall be deemed to be a mark separately registered.

[8050/18-5-1934.]

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Second Schedule.

FORMS.

No. of Form.	Title of Form.	No. of Corresponding Item in Fees Schedule.
TM No. 1 ..	Authorisation	—
TM No. 2 ..	Application for registration of trade mark in Part A of the register ..	1, 2
TM No. 3 ..	Application for registration of trade mark in Part B of the register ..	1, 2
TM No. 4 ..	Additional representation of trade mark	—
TM No. 5 ..	Request for statement of grounds of decision	5
TM No. 6 ..	Application for registration of trade mark under section 58 ..	3, 4
TM No. 7 ..	Opposition to application for registration	6
TM No. 8 ..	Counter-statement to opposition to application for registration ..	7
TM No. 9 ..	Application for hearing by the Registrar	8
O No. 1 ..	Notice of non-completion of registration	—
TM No. 10 ..	Fee for registration of a trade mark .	9, 10, 11
O No. 2 ..	Certificate of registration under section 15	—
TM No. 11 ..	Renewal of registration ..	17, 18, 19
O No. 3 ..	First notice before removal of mark from register, under section 28 ..	—
O No. 4 ..	Second notice before removal of mark from register, under section 28 ..	—
TM No. 12 ..	Renewal of registration after notice has been given by Registrar ..	17, 18, 19
TM No. 13 ..	Request by registered proprietor and assignee to register assignee as subsequent proprietor ..	13, 14
TM No. 14 ..	Request to enter name of subsequent proprietor	13, 14
TM No. 15 ..	Affidavit in support of request to enter name of subsequent proprietor ..	—
TM No. 16 ..	Application for alteration of address on register	22, 23
TM No. 17 ..	Application for apportionment of trade marks	33
TM No. 18 ..	Correction of clerical error or amendment of application ..	26
TM No. 19 ..	Request to enter change of name of registered proprietor ..	15, 16

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No. of Form.	Title of Form.	No. of Corresponding Item in Fees Schedule.
TM No. 20 ..	Application by proprietor to cancel entry on register ..	25
TM No. 21 ..	Request to strike out goods from those for which a mark is registered	25
TM No. 22 ..	Request to enter disclaimer, &c. ..	26
TM No. 23 ..	Application to add to or alter a trade mark	34, 35
TM No. 24 ..	Request for search under rule 89 ..	27
TM No. 25 ..	Notice to the Registrar of appeal to the court	32
TM No. 26 ..	Notice of order of court for alteration of register	24
TM No. 27 ..	Request for general certificate ..	31
TM No. 28 ..	Request for certificate of refusal to register	31
TM No. 29 ..	Request for certificate of registration for use in obtaining registration abroad	29, 30
TM No. 30 ..	Request for certificate of registration for use in legal proceedings ..	28

Form TM No. 1.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

AUTHORISATION OF AGENT.

(Rule 10.)

I (or we)* ———— have appointed (*a*) ———— of ———— to act as my (or our) agent for (*b*) ————, and request that all notices, requisitions, and communications relating thereto may be sent to such agent at the above address. I revoke all previous authorisations, if any.

I (or we) hereby declare that I am (or we are) a (*c*) ————.

(*d*) ————.

Address : ————.

Dated the ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

* If a firm, the full names of all the partners must be inserted.

(*a*) Here insert name and address of agent.

(*b*) Here state the particular purpose for which the agent is appointed.

(*c*) Here state nationality.

(*d*) To be signed by the person appointing the agent.

Note.—If executed in Ceylon this document is liable to a stamp duty of Rs. 5. If executed outside Ceylon it should, within three months after it has been first received in the Island, be forwarded to the Commissioner of Stamps to be stamped under section 42 of the Stamp Ordinance.

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Form TM No. 2.

Stamp of Rs. 10.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK IN PART A OF THE REGISTER.

One representation to be fixed within this square, and four others to be sent on separate forms TM No. 4.

Representations of a larger size may be folded, but must then be mounted upon linen and affixed hereto.

Application is hereby made for registration in Part A of the register of the accompanying trade mark in class ————, in respect of (*a*) ———— in the name of (*b*) ———— of (*address, business, and nationality*) ———— trading as ———— who claims to be the proprietor thereof (*c*).

(Signed) ————.

Dated the ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

(*a*) Only goods contained in one and the same class should be set out here. A separate application is required for each separate class.

(*b*) Here insert legibly the full name, address, business, and nationality of the individual, firm, or company. Add trading style (if any). If a firm, the names of all partners must be given. In the case of a corporation, particulars of incorporation must be given in lieu of nationality.

(*c*) Alter to "claim to be the proprietors thereof" in the case of a firm or company.

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Form TM No. 3.

Stamp of Rs. 10.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK IN PART B OF THE REGISTER.

(Rule 35.)

One representation to be fixed within this square, and four others to be sent on separate forms TM No. 4.

Representations of a larger size may be folded, but must then be mounted upon linen and affixed hereto.

Application is hereby made for registration in Part B of the register of the accompanying trade mark in class ————, in respect of (*a*) ———— in the name of (*b*) ———— of (*address, business, and nationality*) ———— trading as———— who claims to be the proprietor thereof (*c*), having used it in respect of the said goods for not less than two years prior to the date of this application, the date of its first user being ————.

(Signed) ————.

Dated the ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

(*a*) Only goods contained in one and the same class should be set out here. A separate application is required for each separate class.

(*b*) Here insert legibly the full name, address, business, and nationality of the individual, firm, or company. Add trading style (if any). If a firm, the names of all partners must be given in full. In the case of a corporation, particulars of incorporation must be given in lieu of nationality.

(*c*) Alter to "claim to be the proprietors thereof" in the case of a firm or company.

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AFFIDAVIT AS TO USER.

(To be indorsed on the reverse of form TM No. 3.)

I ———— of ———— do hereby make oath and say (or solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare) that ———— have *bona fide* used the mark shown on the other side hereof as a trade mark in respect of the goods mentioned, within the (*a*) ———— since the (*b*) ————.

(*a*) Here insert place of user.

(*b*) Here insert date of first user.

And I make this oath (or solemn declaration) conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signature) ————.

Sworn or affirmed at ————.

This ———— day of ————, 19—.

Before me ————.

(Signature of authority before whom the affidavit is made.)

Stamp of Re. 1.

To be cancelled by deponent.

Form TM No. 4.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATION OF TRADE MARK, TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

(Rule 22.)

One representation of the trade mark to be affixed within this square. It must correspond *exactly* in all respects with the representation affixed to the application form.

Any representation of a larger size than foolscap may be folded, but must then be mounted upon linen and affixed hereto.

Four of these additional representations of the trade mark must accompany *each* form of application.

Form TM No. 5.

Stamp of Rs. 10.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

REQUEST FOR STATEMENT OF GROUNDS OF DECISION.

(Rule 33.)

I/We request you to state in writing the grounds of your decision, dated the ———— day of ————, 19—, in the matter of the trade mark No. ————, after the hearing on the ———— day of ————, 19—, and the materials used by you in arriving at such decision.

(Signed) ————.

Dated the ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

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Form TM No. 6.

Fee prescribed by Item 3 or 4.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

SPECIAL APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK UNDER SECTION 58.

(Rule 36.)

One representation to be fixed within this square, and four others to be sent on separate half sheets of foolscap.

Representations of a larger size may be folded, but must then be mounted upon linen and affixed hereto.

Application is hereby made for registration of the accompanying trade mark in class ———, in respect of (*a*) ——— in the name of ——— of (*address, business, and nationality*) ———.

(Signed) ———.

Dated the ——— day of ———, 19—.

(*a*) Only goods contained in one and the same class should be set out here. A separate application is required for each separate class.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

Form TM No. 7.

Stamp of Rs. 20.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

(Rule 45.)

(To be accompanied by an unstamped duplicate.)

In the matter of an application No. ——— by ——— of ———.

I* ——— hereby give notice of my opposition to the registration of the trade mark advertised under the above number for class ——— in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. —— of the ——— day of ———, 19—, Part I., page ———.

The grounds of opposition are as follows :—

(Signed) ———.

Dated the ——— day of ———, 19—.

Address for service :—

* Here state full name and address.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

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Form TM No. 8.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

COUNTER-STATEMENT.

(Rule 46.)

Stamp of Rs. 10.

(To be accompanied by an unstamped duplicate.)

In the matter of an opposition to application No. ————.

I (or we) ————, the applicant/applicants for the above trade mark, hereby give notice that the following are the grounds on which I (or we) rely as supporting my/our application :—

I/We admit the following allegations in the notice of opposition :—

(Signed) ————.

Dated the ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

Form TM No. 9. CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

APPLICATION FOR HEARING BY THE REGISTRAR.

(Rule 52.)

Stamp of Rs. 20.

SIR,

IN reply to your notice dated ————, 19 —, giving (*a*) ———— of (*b*) ———— a date on which you will hear the arguments in the case of the opposition to application No. ————.

(*a*) Here insert name.

(*b*) Here insert address.

I beg to inform you that I intend to appear before you on the date that you have fixed, namely, the ———— day of ————. 19—.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
————.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

Form O No. 1. CEYLON.

NOTICE OF NON-COMPLETION OF REGISTRATION.

(Rule 56.)

No. ———— /TM

To ————.

The Registrar has to call your attention to section 16 of the Trade Marks Ordinance, and to rule 56 of the Trade Marks Rules made thereunder. The section and the rule are printed on the back hereof.

Your application No. ———— was made on the ———— day of ————, 19—. Registration has not been completed by reason of your default. Unless you take such action as may be necessary to proceed with the application within one month from this date the application will be treated as abandoned.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

————,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, Ceylon.

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Form TM No. 10.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Fee prescribed by Item 9, 10, or 11.

FEE FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

(Rule 57.)

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. ———— dated the ———— day of ————, 19—, I hereby transmit the prescribed fee of Rs. ———— for the registration of the trade mark No. ———— in class ————.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

* Signature. ————*

Dated the ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

Form O No. 2.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION UNDER SECTION 15 (NOT FOR USE IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, NOR FOR OBTAINING REGISTRATION ABROAD).

To ————.

I hereby certify, pursuant to rule 60 of the Trade Marks Rules, 19—, that the trade mark in your application No. ————, was duly advertised in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. ———— of ———— and in the ———— of ———— and has been registered in your name in class ————, in respect of the goods specified by you, viz. :—

Registration will continue in force for fourteen years from the date of the application, viz., ————, and may be renewed at the expiration of each period of fourteen years.

Witness my hand this ———— day of ————, 19—.

————,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, Ceylon.

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Form TM No. 11.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Fee prescribed by Item 17, 18, or 19.

RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION BEFORE NOTICE GIVEN.

(Rule 61.)

I/We (*a*) ———— of ———— hereby pay the prescribed fee of ———— rupees for the renewal of the registration of the trade mark No. ———— in class ———— in the name of (*b*) ————.

————,
(Signature.)

Dated the ———— day of ————, 19—.

(*a*) Here insert the name and address of the person paying the fee.

(*b*) Here insert the name and address of the registered proprietor.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

Form O No. 3.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

FIRST NOTICE BEFORE REMOVAL OF TRADE MARK FROM THE REGISTER, UNDER SECTION 28.

(Rule 63.)

To ————. No. ————/TM

In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the Trade Marks Ordinance (printed at back hereof), notice is hereby given that your trade mark No. ————, registered in class ————, will be removed from the Trade Marks Register, unless the prescribed fee of Rs. ———— be received at this office *before* the ———— day of ————, 19—, on which date the existing registration will expire.

The fee (which should, if possible, be paid by means of uncancelled Ceylon stamps) must be sent with a covering letter in form TM No. 12.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

————,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, Ceylon.

Cash cannot be accepted in payment of fees, and local remittances made by means other than stamps will be returned.

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Form O No. 4.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

SECOND NOTICE BEFORE REMOVAL OF TRADE MARK FROM THE REGISTER, UNDER SECTION 28.

(Rule 64.)

To ————. No. ————/TM

In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the Trade Marks Ordinance (printed at back hereof), notice is hereby given that your trade mark No. ————, registered in class ———— will be removed from the Trade Marks Register, unless the prescribed fee of Rs. ———— be received at this office *before* the ———— day of ————, 19—, on which date the existing registration will expire.

The fee (which should, if possible, be paid by means of uncancelled Ceylon stamps) must be sent with a covering letter in orm TM No. 12.

If the above fee be not paid *before* the date above named, the trade mark will, after the end of two months from the date on which the omission to pay the fee has been advertised in the *Ceylon Government Gazette*, be removed from the Trade Marks Register, unless an *additional* fee of Rs. 10 be received.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

————,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, Ceylon.

Cash cannot be accepted in payment of fees, and local remittances made by means other than stamps will be returned.

Form TM No. 12.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION OF MARK AFTER NOTICE.

Fee prescribed by Item 17, 18, or 19

(Rule 65.)

SIR,

IN pursuance of your notice No. ————/TM ———— dated the ———— day of ————, 19—, I/we (*a*) ———— of ———— hereby pay the prescribed fee of Rs. ———— for renewal of registration of the trade mark No. ———— in class ———— in the name of (*b*) ————.

(Signature) ————.

Dated the ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

(*a*) Here insert the name and address of the person paying the fee.

(*b*) Here insert the name and address of the registered proprietor.

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Form TM No. 13.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Fee prescribed by Item 13 or 14.

JOINT REQUEST BY REGISTERED PROPRIETOR AND ASSIGNEE TO REGISTER THE ASSIGNEE AS SUBSEQUENT PROPRIETOR OF A TRADE MARK.

(Rule 69.)

We (*a*) ———— and (*b*) ———— hereby request, under rule 69, that the name of (*c*) ———— carrying on business as (*d*) ———— at (*e*) ———— may be entered in the Register of Trade Marks as proprietor of the trade mark No. ————in class ———— as from the (*f*) ———— by virtue of (*g*) ————.

(Signatures) ————.

————.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

N.B.—The instrument under which the assignee claims should accompany this form.

(*a*) Name and address of registered proprietor.

(*b*) Full name and address and nationality of assignee.

(*c*) Name of assignee.

(*d*) Trade or business of assignee.

(*e*) Address of assignee.

(*f*) Actual date on which the business was taken over.

(*g*) Full particulars of the instrument, if any, or statement of case.

Form TM No. 14.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Fee prescribed by Item 13 or 14.

REQUEST TO ENTER NAME OF SUBSEQUENT PROPRIETOR OF THE TRADE MARK UPON THE REGISTER.

(Rule 70.)

I (or we) (*a*) ———— hereby request that you will enter my (or our) name in the Register of Trade Marks as proprietor (or proprietors) of trade mark No. ———— in class ———— as from the (*b*) ————.

I am (or we are) entitled to the said trade mark and to the goodwill of the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the said trade mark is registered, by virtue of (*c*) ————.

My (or our) address for service is ————.

(*d*) ————.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

N.B.—The instrument under which the applicant claims should accompany this form.

(*a*) Here insert full name, address, nationality, and description.

(*b*) Actual date on which the business was taken over.

(*c*) Here insert full particulars of the instrument, if any, or statement of case.

(*d*) Signature.

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Form TM No. 15.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

AFFIDAVIT (ONLY TO BE FURNISHED WHEN REQUESTED BY REGISTRAR) IN SUPPORT OF STATEMENT OF CASE ACCOMPANYING FORM TM NO. 13 OR 14.

(Rule 73.)

I ———— of ———— hereby *make oath and say (or *solemnly, sincerly, and truly declare and affirm) that the particulars set out in the statement of case, exhibit marked ———— and furnished by me in connection with my request to be registered as subsequent proprietor of the trade mark No. ————, in class ————, are true, and comprise every material fact and document affecting the proprietorship of the said trade mark as above claimed.

* Strike out the words which do not apply.

(*a*) To be signed hereby the person making the affidavit.

(*b*) Signature and title of the authority before whom the affidavit is made.

(*a*) ————.

Stamp of Re. 1.

To be cancelled by the deponent.

*Sworn or *affirmed at ————, this ———— day of ———— 19—.

Before me

(*b*) ————.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

Form TM No. 16.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Fee prescribed by item 22 or 23.

APPLICATION FOR ALTERATION OF ADDRESS ON REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS.

(Rule 76.)

In the matter of the trade Mark No. ————.
registered in class ————.

I (or we) ———— of ———— the registered proprietor of the trade mark numbered as above desire that my (or our) address on the Register of Trade Marks be altered to ————.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

* Signature.

*————.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

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Form TM No. 17.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Stamp of Rs. 50.

APPLICATION TO PERMIT AN APPORTIONMENT OF TRADE MARKS.

(Rule 81.)

In the matter of the registered trade marks Nos. ————.

We, being the parties interested within the meaning of section 21 of the Trade Marks Ordinance, in certain marks of ———— who has ceased to carry on business, request you to permit an apportionment of those marks amongst the persons in fact continuing the business. With this application we send a case in pursuance of rule 81.

(Signed) ————.
(Signed) ————.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

Form TM No. 18.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Stamp of Rs. 5.

REQUEST FOR CORRECTION OF CLERICAL ERROR OR FOR AMENDMENT OF APPLICATION.

(Rule 84.)

SIR,

I hereby request ————.

*————. * Signature.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

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Form TM No. 19.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Fee prescribed by Item 15 or 16.

REQUEST TO ENTER CHANGE OF NAME OF REGISTERED PROPRIETOR OF TRADE MARK UPON THE REGISTER.

(Rule 84.)

(*a*) Or we. Here insert name, address, and description.

(*b*) My or our.

(*c*) Or names.

(*d*) I am or we are.

(*e*) Here state circumstances under which the change of name took place.

* Signature.

I (*a*) ———— hereby request that you will enter (*b*) ———— name (*c*) in the Register of Trade Marks as proprietor of the trade mark No. ———— in class ————.

(*d*) ———— entitled to the said trade mark and to the goodwill of the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the said trade mark is registered.

There has been no change in the actual proprietorship of the said trade mark, but (*e*) ————.

*————.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

Form TM No. 20.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Stamp of Rs. 5.

APPLICATION BY PROPRIETOR OF REGISTERED TRADE MARK TO CANCEL ENTRY ON REGISTER.

(Rule 84.)

Trade mark, No. ————, class ————, advertised in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. ————, Part ————, page ————.

Name of registered proprietor : ————.

Place of business : ————.

Description : ————.

I, the undersigned, ———— of ———— (or I, the undersigned, ———— a member of the firm of ———— of ———— on behalf of my said firm) ———— apply that the entry upon the Register of Trade Marks of the trade mark No. ———— in class ———— may be cancelled.

*Signature.

*————.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

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Form TM No. 21.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Stamp of Rs. 5.

REQUEST TO STRIKE OUT GOODS FROM THOSE FOR WHICH A TRADE MARK IS REGISTERED.

(Rule 84.)

I ——— of ——— hereby request that you will strike out ——— from the goods for which the trade mark No. ——— is registered in class ———.

*———. * Signature.

Dated this ——— day of ———, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

Form TM No. 22.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Stamp of Rs. 5.

REQUEST TO ENTER DISCLAIMER OR MEMORANDUM RELATING TO A TRADE MARK.

(Rule 84.)

I ——— of ——— hereby request that you will enter in the register in connection with trade mark No. ——— in class ——— the following ——— namely ———.

*———. * Signature.

Dated this ——— day of ———, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

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Form TM No. 23.

Fee prescribed by Item 34 or 35.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 32 OF THE ORDINANCE TO ADD TO OR ALTER A TRADE MARK.

(Rule 87.)

In the matter of the trade mark No. ———— in class ————.

Application is hereby made on behalf of the registered proprietor of the trade mark numbered as above to alter it in the following particulars, that is to say :—

(Here fill in particulars.)

Four copies of the mark as it will appear when so altered are filed herewith.

(Signed) ————.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

Form TM No. 24.

Stamp of Rs. 10.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

REQUEST FOR SEARCH UNDER RULE 89.

You are hereby requested to search under rule 89 in class ———— to ascertain whether any trade marks are on record which resemble the trade mark sent herewith in duplicate each mounted on a half sheet of foolscap.

* Signature.

* ————.

† Address.

† ————.

————.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

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Form TM No. 25.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Stamp of Rs. 20.

NOTICE TO THE REGISTRAR OF APPEAL TO THE COURT.

(Rule 98.)

I (*a*) ———— of (*a*) ———— hereby give notice of my intention to appeal to the District Court of Colombo from (*b*) ———— of the Registrar dated the ———— day of ————, 19—, whereby he (*c*) ————.

Accompanying this notice is a statement of my case for the decision of the court.

(Signed) ————.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

(*a*) Here insert full name and address of appellant.

(*b*) Here insert "the decision" or "that part of the decision" as the case may be.

(*c*) Here insert the decision complained of.

Form TM No. 26.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Stamp of Rs. 10.

NOTICE OF ORDER OF COURT FOR ALTERATION OR RECTIFICATION OF REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS.

(Rule 103.)

In the matter of the trade mark No. ———— registered in class ———— in the name of ————.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the court made on the ———— day of ————, 19—, it was directed that ————

A certified copy of the order of the court is enclosed herewith.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

*————

* To be signed by the person interested or his agent.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

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Form TM No. 27.

Stamp of Rs. 5.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

REQUEST FOR GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRAR (OTHER THAN CERTIFICATE FOR USE IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS OR FOR USE IN OBTAINING REGISTRATION ABROAD.)

(Rule 95.)

In the matter of the trade mark No. ———— in class ————.

SIR,

I, ————, of ————, hereby request you to furnish me with your certificate that (*a*) ————.

(*b*) ————.

(*a*) Here set out the particulars which the Registrar is requested to certify.

(*b*) Signature.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

Form TM No. 28.

Stamp of Rs. 5.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER A TRADE MARK.

(Rule 95.)

In the matter of an application for registration of a trade mark No. ———— in class ————.

SIR,

I, ————, of ————, the applicant in the above matter, hereby request you to furnish me with your certificate of refusal to register the said trade mark.

* Signature of applicant.

*————.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

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Form TM No. 29.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Fee prescribed by Item 29 or 30.

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK FOR USE IN OBTAINING REGISTRATION ABROAD.

(Rule 95.)

In the matter of the trade mark No. ———— registered in class ———— in the name of ————.

SIR,

I, ————, of ————, the registered proprietor of the above trade mark, hereby request you to furnish me with your certificate of registration for use in obtaining registration of the same in (*a*) ————.

(*b*) ————.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

(*a*) Here state name of country in which registration is to be sought.

(*b*) Signature of applicant.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

Form TM No. 30.

CEYLON.

The Trade Marks Ordinance.

Stamp of Rs. 10.

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK TO BE USED IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

(Rule 95.)

In the matter of the trade mark No. ———— registered in class ———— in the name of ————.

SIR,

I, ————, of ————, the registered proprietor of the above trade mark, hereby request you to furnish me with your certificate of registration to be used in legal proceedings.

*————.

* Signature.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar of Trade Marks,
Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo.

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Third Schedule.

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

Classification of Goods.	*Illustrations.**
Class 1. Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives.	Such as—Acids (including vegetable acids), alkalies, artists' colours, pigments, mineral dyes.
Class 2. Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes.	Such as—Artificial manure, cattle medicines, deodorisers, vermin destroyers.
Class 3. Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.	Such as—Cod liver oil, medicated articles, patent medicines, plasters, rhubarb.
Class 4. Raw or partly prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures, not included in other classes.	Such as—Resins, oils used in manufactures and not included in other classes, dyes other than mineral, tanning substances, fibrous substances (*e.g.*, cotton, hemp, flax, jute), wool, silk, bristles, hair, feathers, cork, seeds, coal, coke, bone, sponge.
Class 5. Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufactures.	Such as—Iron and steel (pig or cast), rough iron, iron bar and rail (including rails) for railways, iron bolt and rod, sheet iron and boiler and armour plates, hoop iron, pig lead, rolled lead, sheet lead, wire, copper, zinc, gold in ingots.
Class 6. Machinery of all kinds and parts of machinery, except agricultural and horticultural machines included in class 7.	Such as—Steam engines, boilers, pneumatic machines, hydraulic machines, locomotives, sewing machines, weighing machines, machine tools, mining machinery, fire engines.
Class 7. Agricultural and horticultural machinery and parts of such machinery.	Such as—Ploughs, drilling machines, reaping machines, threshing machines, churns, cyder presses, chaff cutters.
Class 8. Philosophical instruments, scientific instruments and apparatus for useful purposes, instruments and apparatus for teaching.	Such as—Mathematical instruments, gauges, logs, spectacles, educational appliances.
Class 9. Musical instruments.	

* Goods are mentioned in this column by way of illustration, and not as an exhaustive list of the contents of a class.

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Classification of Goods.	*Illustrations.*
Class 10. Horological instruments.	—
Class 11. Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances, not medicated, for surgical or curative purposes or in relation to the health of men or animals.	Such as—Bandages, friction gloves, lancets, fleams, enemas.
Class 12. Cutlery and edge tools.	Such as—Knives, forks, scissors, shears, files, saws.
Class 13. Metal goods not included in other classes.	Such as—Anvils, keys, basins (metal), needles, hoes, shovels, corkscrews.
Class 14. Goods of precious metals (including aluminium, nickel, Britannia metal, &c.) and jewellery, and imitations of such goods and jewellery.	Such as—Plate, clock cases and pencil cases of such metals, Sheffield and other plated goods, gilt and ormolu work.
Class 15. Glass.	Such as—Window and plate glass, painted glass, glass mosaic, glass beads.
Class 16. Porcelain and earthenware.	Such as—China, stone ware, terra-cotta, statuary porcelain, tiles, bricks.
Class 17. Manufactures from mineral and other substances for building or decoration.	Such as—Cement, plaster, imitation marble, asphalt.
Class 18. Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances.	Such as—Diving apparatus, warming apparatus, ventilating apparatus, filtering apparatus, lighting contrivances, drainage contrivances, electric and pneumatic bells.
Class 19. Arms, ammunition, and stores not included in class 20.	Such as—Cannon, small arms, fowling pieces, swords, shot and other projectiles, camp equipage, equipments.
Class 20. Explosive substances.	Such as—Gunpowder, guncotton, dynamite, fog signals, percussion caps, fireworks, cartridges.
Class 21. Naval architectural contrivances and naval equipments not included in other classes.	Such as—Boats, anchors, chain cables, rigging.
Class 22. Carriages.	Such as—Railway carriages, wagons, railway trucks, bicycles, bath chairs.
Class 23. (*a*) Cotton yarn, (*b*) Sewing cotton.	—

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Classification of Goods.	*Illustrations.*
Class 24.	
Cotton piece goods of all kinds.	Such as—Cotton shirtings, long cloth.
Class 25.	
Cotton goods not included in other classes.	Such as—Cotton lace, cotton braids. cotton tapes.
Class 26.	
Linen and hemp, yarn and thread.	—
Class 27.	
Linen and hemp piece goods.	—
Class 28.	
Linen and hemp goods not included in other classes.	—
Class 29.	
Jute, yarns and tissues, and other articles made of jute not included in other classes.	—
Class 30.	
Silk, spun, thrown, or sewing.	—
Class 31.	
Silk piece goods.	—
Class 32.	
Silk goods not included in other classes.	—
Class 33.	
Yarns of wool, worsted, or hair.	—
Class 34.	
Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted, or hair.	—
Class 35.	
Woollen and worsted and hair goods not included in other classes.	—
Class 36.	
Carpets, floor cloth, and oil cloth.	Such as—Drugget, mats and matting, rugs.
Class 37.	
Leather, skins unwrought and wrought, and articles made of leather not included in other classes.	Such as—Saddlery, harness, whips, portmanteaus, furs.
Class 38.	
Articles of clothing.	Such as—Hats of all kinds, caps and bonnets, hosiery, gloves, boots and shoes, other ready-made clothing.
Class 39.	
Paper (except paper hangings), stationery, and bookbinding.	Such as—Envelopes, sealing wax, pens (except gold pens), ink, playing cards, blotting cases, copying presses.

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Classification of Goods.	*Illustrations.*
Class 40.	
Goods manufactured from India rubber and guttapercha not included in other classes.	—
Class 41.	
Furniture and upholstery.	Such as—Paper hangings, papier mache, mirrors, mattresses.
Class 42.	
Substances used as food or as ingredients in food.	Such as—Cereals, pulses, olive oil, hops, malt, dried fruits, tea, sago, salt, sugar, preserved meats, confectionery, oil cakes, pickles, vinegar, beer clarifiers.
Class 43.	
Fermented liquors and spirits.	Such as—Beer, cider, wine, whisky, liqueurs.
Class 44.	
Mineral and aerated waters, natural and artificial, including ginger beer.	—
Class 45.	
Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.	—
Class 46.	
Seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes.	—
Class 47.	
Candles, common soap, detergents, illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils, matches, and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes.	Such as—Washing powders, benzine collas.
Class 48.	
Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).	—
Class 49.	
Games of all kinds and sporting articles not included in other classes.	Such as—Billiard tables, roller skates, fishing nets and lines, toys.
Class 50.	
Miscellaneous, including—	
(1) Goods manufactured from ivory, bone, or wood not included in other classes.	Such as—Coopers' wares.
(2) Goods manufactured from straw or grass not included in other classes.	
(3) Goods manufactured from animal and vegetable substances not included in other classes.	

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Classification of Goods.	*Illustrations.*
(4) Tobacco pipes.	
(5) Umbrellas, walking sticks, brushes, and combs for the hair.	
(6) Furniture cream, plate powder.	
(7) Tarpaulins, tents, rick cloths, rope (jute or hemp), twine.	
(8) Buttons of all kinds other than of precious metal or imitations thereof.	
(9) Packing and hose of all kinds.	
(10) Goods not included in the foregoing classes.	

SECTION 60.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

H. J. STANLEY.

[7708 |10-5-1929.] WHEREAS it appears to the Governor in Executive Council that the Legislature of the Irish Free State has made satisfactory provision for the protection in such State of trade marks registered in Ceylon :

Now know Ye that We, the Governor in Executive Council, do hereby, in exercise of the powers in Us vested by section 60 of the Trade Marks Ordinance, declare that the provisions of section 59 of the said Ordinance shall apply to the Irish Free State as from June 1, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,

Colombo, May 7, 1929. Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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CHAPTER 122.

MERCHANDISE MARKS.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDINANCE.

SECTION 14.

Regulations made by the Principal Collector of Customs, with the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council, under section 14 of the Merchandise Marks Ordinance :— [4916/29-3-1889.]

Whereas by the Merchandise Marks Ordinance (hereinafter called the Ordinance), after various provisions against the sale or exposure for sale, or possession for sale trade or manufacture, of goods with forged trade marks, or false trade descriptions, or trade marks falsely applied to them ;

And after defining (amongst other things) the expression " trade mark " in manner therein set forth, with reference to the Trade Marks Ordinance, to the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Victoria, Chapter 57), and to the law of indicated British Possessions and Foreign States ;

And after defining the expression " trade description " as any description, statement, or other indication, direct or indirect, as to number, quantity, measure, gauge, or weight of goods, as to place or country in which any goods were made or produced, as to the mode of manufacturing or producing any goods, or as to the material of which any goods are composed, or as to any goods being the subject of any existing patent, privilege, or copyright ;

And after defining the expressions " false trade description " and " goods " " apply " and " falsely apply " ;

It is provided by section 14 that—

(1) All such goods as above-mentioned, and

(2) All goods made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and this Island, having applied thereto any name or trade mark being or purporting to be, or being a colourable imitation of, the name or trade mark of any manufacturer, dealer, or trader in the United Kingdom or this Island, unless such name or mark be accompanied by definite indication, in letters as large and conspicuous as any letter in the name or trade mark, of the place and country in which the goods were made or produced—

shall be prohibited to be imported and, subject to the provisions of the said section, shall be included among goods

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prohibited to be imported, as if they were referred to in section 47 of the Customs Ordinance, and included in Schedule B of that Ordinance :

And whereas by section 16 of the Ordinance, after authorising the continual use of trade descriptions lawfully and generally applied to goods of the particular class, or manufactured by a particular method, to indicate such class or method, it is provided that, where such trade description includes the name of a place or country calculated to mislead as to where the goods were actually made or produced, such goods not having been actually made or produced there, the said reciting section should not apply (and consequently goods so marked would be prohibited), unless there be added to the trade description immediately before or after the name of the place or country, in an equally conspicuous manner with that name, the name of the place or country in which the goods were actually made or produced, with the statement that they were made or produced there :

And whereas it is also provided by the said section 14 that the Principal Collector of Customs, with the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council, may, from time to time, make, revoke, and vary regulations, either general or special, respecting the detention and forfeiture of goods the importation of which is prohibited as hereinbefore mentioned, and the conditions, if any, to be fulfilled before such detention and forfeiture, and may by such regulations determine the information, notices, and security to be given, and the evidence requisite for any of the purposes of the said section, and the mode of verification of such evidence.

And it is further provided by the said last mentioned section :—

That before detaining goods or taking proceedings with a view to the forfeiture thereof under the law relating to the Customs, the Collector of Customs, or other officer specially appointed on that behalf by the Governor, may require that such regulations as aforesaid shall be complied with, and satisfy himself as to the liability of the goods to forfeiture :

That such regulations may apply to all goods the importation of which is prohibited by the said section, or different regulations may be made respecting different classes of such goods :

And also that the regulations may provide for the informant reimbursing the Collector of Customs all expenses and damages incurred in respect of any detention made on his information, and of any proceedings consequent on such detention :

Now, therefore, the Principal Collector of Customs, with the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council, under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited power in that behalf,

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hereby makes and requires to be complied with the following regulations, viz. :—

1. Goods prohibited to be imported as hereinbefore recited, having applied to them forged trade marks, false trade descriptions, or marks, names, or descriptions otherwise illegal, which, upon examination, are detected by the officers of Customs, are to be detained by them without the requirement of previous information.

2. In giving information with a view to detention, an informant must fulfil the following conditions, viz. :—

(i) He must give to the Collector or other principal acting officer of Customs of any port or place of expected importation, notice in writing stating the number of packages expected, as far as he is able to state the same ; the description of the goods by marks or other particulars sufficient for their identification ; the name or other sufficient indication of the importing shop ; the manner in which the goods infringe the Ordinance ; the expected day of the arrival of the ship.

(ii) He must deposit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid a sum sufficient in the opinion of that officer to cover any additional expenses which may be incurred in the examination required by reason of his notice.

3. If upon arrival and examination of the goods the officer of Customs if satisfied that there is no ground for their detention they will be delivered. If he is not so satisfied, he will decide either to detain the goods, as in case of detention upon ordinary examination, or to require security from the informant for reimbursing the Principal Collector of Customs, or other officers of Customs, all expenses and damages incurred in respect of the detention made on his information, and of any proceeding consequent thereon.

4. The security thus required must be an immediate *ad valorem* deposit of ten per cent. on the value of the goods as fixed by the officer from the quantities or values shown by the entry : and also subsequently a bond to be completed within four days in double the value of the goods, with two approved sureties. The *ad valorem* deposit will be returned upon completion of the bond, and will not be required if, as an alternative when time permits, the informant prefers to give a like bond before examination, upon estimated value of the goods sworn to or affirmed to by him upon affidavit.

If the security is not duly given as above required there will be no further detention of the goods.

5. *Watching for Marks.*—When an informant is not in possession of information of any definite case of importation [6392/22-7-1910.]

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or contemplated inportation, but has reason to believe that his marks, &c., are being infringed, and wishes to have Customs Officers put on the watch for possible infringements, his application may be entertained, if the Collector or Chief Customs Officer is satisfied that it is *bona fide* and reasonable, and orders may be issued to Customs Officers to take a note of the marks, &c., concerned with a view to taking action under paragraph 8 should occasion arise. Such orders should only have effect for three months, but may be renewed on the expiry of the period upon the Collector being satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for the renewal.

[6392/22-7-1910.] **6.** *Registration prohibited.*—Any formal registration of marks, names, or initials in the Customs offices is prohibited.

[6392/22-7-1910.] **7.** *Customs Initiative.*—The occasions on which Customs Officers should take action upon their own initiative will naturally be rare, but will occur when upon an examination of the goods it is apparent that an attempt has been made to counterfeit some established mark or other indication, such as is well known to the officer concerned. In such cases the Collector or Chief Customs Officer will cause the goods to be provisionally detained for a period not exceeding four days, and send intimation to any local representative of the person whose name or marks appear to be counterfeited with the request that he will take action if he wishes the detention continued as described in clauses (i) and (ii) of rule 2 above. The subsequent procedure will follow that detailed above.

If there is no local representative, the Collector or Chief Customs Officer will pass the goods, but should send intimation by letter with sufficient particulars of the counterfeit marks or other indications to the person whose name or marks appear to have been counterfeited, describing the procedure to be adopted under these rules should he wish to have any future consignments detained.

[6392/22-7-1910.] **8.** *Procedure upon Detention.*—The powers of inquiry which the Collector possesses in regard to goods detained under the above rules are strictly limited, and are only intended to enable him to satisfy himself that the counterfeit is plain and manifest, and that there can be no real contest in the matter. For any purpose beyond this his duty is to detain, under protection of an indemnity bond, the goods until the question of title is settled by a competent court. He should not therefore ordinarily take proceedings under the Customs Ordinance for the confiscation of goods detained under the above rules, or for the imposition of a penalty, upon his own responsibility, except in the following cases, namely, when the marks on the goods are admitted by the importer to be objectionable either as counterfeit trade marks, or as being of the description stated in section 3, sub-sections (2), (3), and (4), of the Merchandise Marks Ordinance or when the Collector or Chief Customs Officer is satisfied by the production of a duly certified copy of an order by a competent court that

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they have been declared by such a competent court either in this Island or in the United Kingdom to be so objectionable and provided that in this case no claim is made on behalf of the importer of a right to use the marks upon grounds not covered by the order cited. If such a claim be made, the procedure laid down in rule 3 should be followed in respect of the importation.

9. In the above regulations the words "Officer of Customs" mean an officer acting under general or special direction of the Collector of Customs or other principal acting Officer of Customs of any port or place; and the words "value of goods" mean value irrespective of duty.

10. The "notice" and "bond" required as above shall be in the forms contained in the schedule to these regulations, or in such other forms as the Principal Collector of Customs, with the sanction of the Governor may from time to time order and direct.

11. These regulations apply to transhipment and transit goods, as well as to goods landed to be warehoused, or for island consumption.

SCHEDULE.

NOTICE.

The Merchandise Marks Ordinance.

To the Collector or other Principal Acting Officer of Customs at the Port of ————.

I hereby give you notice that the under-mentioned goods, that is to say[1] ———— are about to be imported into your port on or about the ———— day of ———— next, in the[2]———— from ————. That such goods are liable to detention and forfeiture, being[3] ————. That Mr. ————, of ————, and Mr. ————, of ————, are prepared to become my sureties in such bond as may be required upon detention of the goods.

And I request that the said goods may be detained and dealt with accordingly.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

A.B.
(or Agent for.)

NOTE.—Mr. ———— refers to ———— his bankers (or proctor), and Mr. ———— to ———— his bankers (or proctor) as to his sufficiency for the penalty of the bond.

---

[1] Describe here the goods, number of packages, marks used, and any other particulars necessary for their identification.

[2] Describe here the ship, and give name or identification.

[3] State here how the goods infringe the Ordinance, and if the infringement is one as to a forged trade mark protected in Great Britain, it should be so stated; or if the infringement is one as to a forged trade mark protected in a British possession or Foreign State, state the Possession or State; or if the infringement is one as to place or country of origin, state the name of the place or country falsely used.

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BOND.

The Merchandise Marks Ordinance.

Know all Men by these presents that We, ———— and ———— are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord George, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of Rs. ———— to be paid to our said Lord the King, heirs or successors.

For which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, jointly and severally our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals.

Dated this ———— day of ———— in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and ————.

Whereas the above-named ———— having by a notice dated the ———— day of ———— informed the Collector of Customs at ———— that the under-mentioned goods, that is to say, ———— were about to be imported into the port of ———— contrary to section 14 of the Merchandise Marks Ordinance, and requested that the said goods should be detained and dealt with accordingly :

And whereas the said goods duly arrived in the said port on the ———— day of ———— last, and are now detained pursuant to the said notice :

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the said ————, his executors or administrators, shall well and effectually indemnify, save harmless, and keep indemnified His Majesty, his heirs and successors, and all his and their officers of Customs, and their executors or administrators, from and against all loss or damage, payment or payments, and all costs and expenses which his said Majesty, his heirs or successors and his and their officers of Customs, their executors or administrators, shall or may sustain or incur by reason or an account of any detention of the said goods following upon the information contained in such notice, and any proceedings consequent upon such detention, then this obligation shall be void, or otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered.

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CHAPTER 123.

PATENTS.

THE PATENTS ORDINANCE.

SECTION 25 (8).

No Rules.

SECTION 28 (6).

RULES.

[6913/30–11–1917.]

1. A patentee who intends to present a petition to the Governor praying that his patent may be extended for a further term shall advertise such intention in Form Z of the schedule to these rules.

2. The advertisement shall be inserted in the *Gazette*, and, not more than three days after the same shall have appeared in the *Gazette*, it shall be inserted, marked as an extract from the *Gazette*, in at least two English newspapers published in Colombo.

3. The petition to the Governor shall be presented within fourteen days after the advertisement of the patentee's intention shall have appeared in the *Gazette*.

4. The term patentee means the legal holder or the joint legal holders of the patent. In the case of two or more joint legal holders, the petition and the advertisement may be in the name of one of them for and on behalf of them all jointly, and shall be signed by at least one of them. In the case of a registered limited company or similar incorporated body, the advertisement and the petition shall be under the seal of the company.

5. A copy of the *Gazette* and a copy of each of the newspapers in which the advertisement appears shall be sent by the patentee to the Registrar of Patents before the petition is presented to the Governor.

6. The Registrar of Patents shall be entitled to appear and be heard at the hearing of the petition, and shall appear if so directed by the court.

Y 5——J. N. 69528 (10/37)

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SCHEDULE.

Form Z.

The Patents Ordinance.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TERM OF PATENT.

In the matter of the Patents Ordinance, and in the matter of the patent granted to (*a*) ———— for (*b*) ————, bearing date ————, and numbered ———— of the year ————, and which patent now stands in the name of (*c*) ———— as legal holder ————, I, ————, of ————, in ———— being the legal holder of the above patent, hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that, as provided by section 28 of the Patents Ordinance, I intend to present, before the expiration of fourteen days from this date, a petition to His Excellency the Governor praying that the term of the said patent, which expires on the ————, may be extended for a further term of ———— years.

Signature ————.

(*a*) Here give the name of the original patentee as registered in the Register of Patents.

(*b*) Here give the title of the specification as registered in the Register of Patents.

(*c*) Here give the name of the present legal holder as registered in the Register of Patents.

SECTION 43.

(*Vide* Rules under section 50, at page 94.)

SECTION 49.

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 Sir WILLIAM HENRY MANNING, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

W. H. MANNING.

[7157/11-2-1921.]

KNOW Ye that We, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by section 49 of the Patents Ordinance, being satisfied

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that the Legislature of British India has made satisfactory provision for the protection in such possession of inventions patented in Ceylon, do hereby order that all the provisions of section 48 of the said Ordinance relating to the protection of inventions patented in England shall apply to inventions patented in British India, and shall take effect as from September 2, 1920.

Given at Nuwara Eliya, in the said Island of Celyon, this Fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one.

By His Excellency's command,

GRAEME THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

H. J. STANLEY.

[7708/8-5-1929.]

WHEREAS it appears to the Governor in Executive Council that the Legislature of the Irish Free State has made satisfactory provision for the protection in such State of patents registered in Ceylon: Now know Ye that We, the Governor in Executive Council, do hereby, in exercise of the powers in Us vested by section 49 of the Patents Ordinance, order that the provisions of section 48 of the said Ordinance shall apply to the Irish Free State as from June 1, 1929.

Colombo, May 7, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SECTION 50.

The Patents Rules, 1907.

Short Title.

[6182/3-5-1907.]

1. These Rules may be cited as the Patents Rules, 1907. Short title.

Commencement.

2. These rules shall come into operation from and immediately after May 15, 1907. Commencement.

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Interpretation.

Interpretation.

3. In the construction of these rules—

"Foreign application" means an application by any person for protection of his invention in a Foreign State, the United Kingdom, or in a British Possession, to which the Governor has applied the provisions of section 48 of the Ordinance.

"Convention application" means an application in Ceylon under the provisions of sections 48 and 49 of the Ordinance.

Save as aforesaid any words herein used defined by the said Ordinance shall have the meanings thereby assigned to them respectively.

Fees.

Schedule.

4. The fees to be paid under the said Ordinance shall be those specified in the list of fees in the Schedule to the Ordinance, and all fees, except where otherwise directed by the Registrar, will be recoverable by means of stamps.

Applications for Patents.

Application by representative of deceased Inventor.

5. In the case of an application for a patent by the legal representative of a person who has died possessed of an invention, the probate of his will, or the letters of administration granted of his estate and effects, or an official copy of such probate or letters, shall be produced at the Registrar's Office in proof of the applicant's title as such legal representative, and must be supported by such further evidence as the Registrar may require.

Address for service.

6. Every application for a patent shall be accompanied by a statement of an address (hereinafter referred to as "the address for service") to which all notices, requisitions, and communications of every kind may be sent by the Registrar or by the Governor, and such statement shall thereafter be binding upon the applicant until a substituted address for service shall be furnished by him to the Registrar. The Registrar may, in any particular case, require that the address for service be in Ceylon.

Order of recording applications.

7. Applications for patents received through the post shall, as far as may be practicable, be opened and numbered in the order in which the letters containing the same have been respectively delivered in the ordinary course of post.

Applications received at the Registrar's Office otherwise than through the post shall be in like manner numbered in the order of their receipt at the Registrar's Office.

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Applications for Patents.

Claims.

8. The statement of the invention claimed, with which a complete specification must end, shall be clear and succinct as well as separate and distinct from the body of the specification.

In the preparation of the claim or claims any unnecessary multiplicity of claims or prolixity of language should be avoided.

One invention.

9. When a specification comprises several distinct matters, they shall not be deemed to constitute one invention by reason only that they are all applicable to or may form parts of an existing machine, apparatus, or process.

Applications for separate patents by way of amendments.

When a person making application for a patent has included in his specification more than one invention, the Registrar may require or allow him to amend such application and specification and drawings or any of them so as to apply to one invention only, and the applicant may make application for a separate patent for any invention excluded by such amendment.

Every such last-mentioned application may, if the Registrar at any time so direct, bear the date of the original application, or such date between the date of the original application and the date of the application in question as the Registrar may direct, and shall otherwise be proceeded with as a substantive application in the manner prescribed by the Ordinance and by any rules thereunder for the time being in force.

Where the Registrar has required or allowed any application or drawings to be amended as aforesaid, such application, if the Registrar at any time so direct, shall bear such date, subsequent to the original date when the amendment was made, as the Registrar shall consider reasonably necessary to give sufficient time for the subsequent procedure relating to such application.

Procedure under Section 9 of the Ordinance.

Power of Registrar to postdate.

10. If after the leaving of any complete specification the Examiner reports that the nature of the invention is not sufficiently disclosed and defined to enable him to make the investigation presented by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Ordinance, and the Registrar has required amendment of the specification and drawings or either of them, the application, shall, if the Registrar at any time so direct, bear such date subsequent to its original date and not later than the date when the requirement is complied with, as the Registrar may consider reasonably necessary to give sufficient time for the subsequent procedure relating to such application.

Provisional report in case of complete anticipation.

11. When the Examiner, in prosecution of the investigation prescribed by sub-section (1), finds that the invention claimed in the specification under examination has been wholly claimed or described in one or more specifications within the meaning

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of the sub-section in question, he shall, without any further prosecution of the investigation, make a provisional report to that effect to the Registrar.

If the provisional report of the Examiner made under this rule be not reversed or altered, it shall be deemed a final report, and the application shall be dealt with as provided by sub-section (6). If, however, such provisional report be reversed or altered, the investigation prescribed by sub-section (1) shall be continued, and a further report shall be made to the Registrar, and the specification shall be dealt with as provided in sub-section (5) or sub-section (6), as the case may require.

Time for leaving amended specification.

12. The time within which an applicant may leave his amended specification under sub-section (2) shall be three months from the date of the letter informing him that the invention claimed has been wholly or in part claimed or described in any specification or specifications within the meaning of sub-section (1).

Extension of time.

In any special case the Registrar may, if he think fit, enlarge the time prescribed by this rule.

Hearing by the Registrar under sub-section.

13. When the applicant for a patent has been informed of the result of the investigation of the Examiner made under the provisions of sub-section (1), and the time allowed by rule 12 for amendment of his specification has expired, the Registrar, if he is not satisfied that no objection exists to the specification on the ground that the invention claimed therein has been wholly or in part claimed, or described in a previous specification within the meaning of that sub-section, shall inform the applicant accordingly and appoint a time for hearing him, and shall give him ten days notice at the least of such appointment. The applicant shall as soon as possible notify the Registrar whether or not he desires to be heard. The Registrar shall, after hearing the applicant, or without a hearing, if the applicant has not attended a hearing appointed or has notified that he does not desire to be heard, determine whether reference ought to be made in the applicant's specification to any, and if so, what prior specification or specifications by way of notice to the public.

Reference to prior specification.

14. When under sub-section (6) the Registrar determines that a reference to a prior specification ought to be made by way of notice to the public, the form of reference shall be as follows, and shall be inserted after the claims :—

> Reference has been directed in pursuance of section 9, sub-section (6), of the Patents Ordinance, to the following specification of letters patent No. ———— granted to ————.

Where the reference is inserted as the result of a provisional report under rule 11, a statement to that effect shall be added to the reference.

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Extension of time for leaving and accepting complete specification.

15. An application for extension of time for leaving or accepting a complete specification shall be made on Form V or Form W, as the case may be, and shall state in detail in what circumstances and upon what grounds such extension is applied for, and the Registrar may require the applicant to substantiate such allegations by such proof as the Registrar may think necessary.

Notice and advertisement of acceptance.

16. On the acceptance of a provisional or complete specification the Registrar shall give notice thereof to the applicant, and shall advertise the acceptance of every complete specification in the *Gazette*.

Inspection of complete specification.

17. Upon such acceptance in the case of a complete specification, the application and specification or specifications with the drawings (if any) may be inspected at the Registrar's office upon payment of the prescribed fee.

Appeal.

Appeal to Attorney-General.

18. Every decision of the Registrar under the foregoing rules shall be subject to an appeal to the Attorney-General.

Sealing of Patent and Payment of Fee.

Sealing of patent and payment of fee.

19. If the applicant for a patent desires to have a patent sealed on his application, he must, on or before the last day on which a patent can lawfully be sealed, pay the prescribed sealing fee; and if such fee be not paid, no patent shall be sealed.

The prescribed sealing fee should be paid by leaving at the Registrar's Office Form X in the schedule attached to these rules duly stamped.

Applications under the International Convention.

Convention applications.

20. Every convention application shall contain a declaration that foreign application has been made for protection of the invention to which such convention application relates and shall specify all the States, including the United Kingdom or British Possessions, in which such foreign applications have been made, and the official date or dates thereof respectively. The application must be made within twelve months from the date of the first British or foreign application, and must be accompanied by a complete specification, and signed by the person or persons by whom such first British or foreign application was made. If such person or any of such persons be dead, the application must be signed by the legal representative of such dead person as well as by the other applicants, if any.

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Foreign specification, &c., to accompany application.

21. Every convention application, in addition to the specification left therewith, must be accompanied by copies, in duplicate, of the specification, and of the drawings or documents filed or deposited by the applicant in the Patent Office of the United Kingdom, Foreign State, or British Possession in respect of the British or foreign application, duly certified by the official chief or head of the Patent Office of the United Kingdom or of such Foreign State or British Possession as aforesaid, or otherwise verified to the satisfaction of the Registrar. If any specification or other document relating to the application is in a foreign language, a translation thereof shall be annexed thereto and verified by statutory declaration or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Registrar.

Proceedings.

22. Save as aforesaid and as provided by rule 51 all proceedings in connection with a convention application shall be taken within the times and in the manner prescribed by the Ordinance or these rules for ordinary applications.

Size, &c., of Documents.

Size, &c., of documents.

23. All documents and copies of dicuments, except drawings, sent to or left at the Patent Office or otherwise furnished to the Registrar or to the court must be in duplicate, shall be written or printed in the English language (unless otherwise directed) in large and legible characters upon strong paper, and, except in the case of statutory declarations and affidavits, on one side only, of a size of 13 inches by 8 inches, leaving a margin of 2 inches on the left-hand part thereof, and the signatures thereto must be written in a large and legible hand.

Requirements as to paper, &c.

(*a*) Drawings must be made on pure white, hot-pressed, rolled, or calendered drawing paper, of smooth surface and good quality, and without colour or Indian ink washes.

Size of drawings.

(*b*) They must be on sheets of one of the following sizes (the smaller being preferable) : 13 inches at the sides by 8 inches at the top and bottom, or 13 inches at the sides by 16 inches at the top and bottom, including margin, which must be one inch wide. If there are more figures than can be shown on one of the smaller sized sheets, two or more of the sheets should be used in preference to employing the larger size. There is no limit to the number of sheets that may be sent in.

Ink ; scale.

(*c*) The drawings must be executed in black Indian ink ; the scale adopted being large enough to show clearly wherein the invention consists, and only so much of the apparatus, machine, &c., need be shown as effects this purpose. Reference letters and figures and index numerals used in conjunction therewith must be bold and distinct. The same letters should be used in different views of the same parts. Where the reference letters are shown outside the figure, they must be connected with the parts referred to by fine lines.

Drawings to bear the name of applicant.

(*d*) The drawings must bear the name of the applicant in the left-hand top corner, the number of sheets of designs sent and

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the number of each sheet in the right-hand top corner, and the signature of the applicant or his agent in the right-hand bottom corner.

Copies of drawings.

(*e*) A facsimile of the original drawings must accompany the originals and be marked "True copy,". This copy will be retained in the office of the examiner.

Provisional drawings used for specification.

(*f*) If an applicant desires to adopt the drawings lodged with his provisional specification as the drawings for his complete specification, he should refer to them in the complete specification as those "left with the provisional specification".

Statutory Declarations and Affidavits.

Forms, &c., of statutory declaration and affidavit.

24. The statutory declarations and affidavits required by these rules, or used in any proceedings thereunder, shall be headed in the matter or matters to which they relate, and shall be drawn up in the first person, and shall be divided into paragraphs consecutively numbered, and each paragraph shall so far as possible be confined to one subject. Every statutory declaration or affidavit shall state the description and true place of abode of the person making the same, and shall be written or printed bookwise, and shall bear the name and adress of the person leaving it, and shall state on whose behalf it is left.

Manner in which, and persons before whom, the declaration or affidavit is to be taken.

25. The statutory declarations and affidavits required by the Ordinance and these rules, or used in any proceeding thereunder, shall be made and subscribed as follows :

(*a*) In the United Kingdom, before any justice of the peace or any commissioner or other officer authorised by law in any part of the United Kingdom to administer the oath for the purpose of any legal proceedings ;

(*b*) In any part of His Majesty's dominions and in Ceylon, before any court, judge, justice of the peace, or any officer authorised by law to administer an oath there for the purpose of a legal proceeding ;

(*c*) If made out of His Majesty's dominions, before a British Minister, or person exercising the functions of a British Minister, or a Consul, Vice-Consul, or other person exercising the functions of a British Consul, or before a notary public, or before a judge or magistrate.

Industrial or International Exhibitions.

Industrial or international exhibitions.

26. Any person desirous of exhibiting an invention at an industrial or international exhibition, or of publishing any description of the invention during the period of the holding of the exhibition, or of using the invention for the purpose of the exhibition in the place where the exhibition is held, may, after the Registrar has issued a certificate that the exhibition

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is an industrial or international one, give to the Registrar notice on Form R of his intention to exhibit, publish, or use the invention, as the case may be. For the purpose of identifying the invention in the event of an application for a patent being subsequently made, the inventor shall furnish to the Registrar a brief description of his invention, accompanied, if necessary, by drawings and such other information as the Registrar may in each case require.

Exercise of Discretionary Powers by the Registrar.

Exercise of discretionary powers by Registrar. Notice of hearing.

27. Before exercising any discretionary power given to the Registrar by the Ordinance or these rules adversely to the applicant for a patent or for amendment of a specification, the Registrar shall give ten days' notice, or such longer notice as he may think fit, to the applicant of the time when he may be heard personally or by his agent before the Registrar.

Notice by applicant.

28. Within five days from the date when such notice would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, or such longer time as the Registrar may appoint in such notice, the applicant shall notify in writing to the Registrar whether or not he intends to be heard upon the matter.

Registrar may require statement, &c.

29. Whether the applicant desires to be heard or not, the Registrar may at any time require him to submit a statement in writing within a time to be notified by the Registrar, or to attend before him and make oral explanations with respect to such matters as the Registrar may require.

Decision to be notified to parties.

30. The decision or determination of the Registrar in the exercise of any such discretionary power as aforesaid shall be notified by him to the applicant and to any other person who appears to him to be affected thereby.

Opposition to Grants of Patents.

Notice of opposition.

31. A notice of opposition to the grant of a patent shall be on Form F, and shall state the ground or grounds on which the person giving such notice (hereinafter called the opponent) intends to oppose the grant, and must be signed by him. Such notice shall state his address for service in Ceylon, and shall be accompanied by an unstamped copy, which copy shall be transmitted by the Registrar to the applicant.

Copy for applicant.

Evidence in support of allegation that invention has been obtained from opponent.

32. Where the ground of an opposition is that the applicant has obtained the invention from the opponent, or from a person of whom such opponent is the legal representative, unless evidence in support of such allegation be left at the Registrar's Office within fourteen days after the expiration of three

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months from the date of the advertisement of the acceptance of the applicant's complete specification, the opposition shall be deemed to be abandoned.

Attendance of declarant on Registrar.

33. Where the ground of an opposition is that the applicant has obtained the invention from the opponent, or from a person of whom such opponent is the legal representative, the Registrar may request or allow any person who has made an affidavit in the matter to which the opposition relates to attend before him at the hearing of the case and make oral explanations with respect to such matters as the Registrar may require.

Particulars of prior patent.

34. Where the ground or one of the grounds of opposition is that the invention has been patented in this country on an application of prior date, the number and date of such prior application shall be specified in the notice.

Opponent's evidence.

35. Except in the case provided for in Rule 32, affidavits need not be left in connection with an opposition, but the opponent may, within fourteen days after the expiration of three months from the date of the advertisement of the acceptance of the applicant's complete specification, leave at the Registrar's Office affidavits in support of his opposition, and on so leaving shall deliver to the applicant copies thereof.

Applicant's evidence.

Evidence in reply.

36. Within fourteen days from the delivery of such copies, the applicant may leave at the Registrar's Office affidavits in answer, and on so leaving shall deliver to the opponent copies thereof, and within fourteen days from such delivery the opponent may leave at the Registrar's Office his affidavits in reply, and on so leaving shall deliver to the applicant copies thereof. Such last-mentioned declarations shall be confined to matters strictly in reply.

Applicant's evidence if opponent does not leave affidavits.

37. If the opponent does not leave affidavits in support of his opposition, the applicant may (if he desires so to do), within three months from the date of the advertisement of the acceptance of his complete specification, leave at the Registrar's Office affidavits in support of his application, and on so leaving shall deliver to the opponent copies thereof.

Opponent's evidence.

Evidence in reply.

38. Within fourteen days from the delivery of such copies, the opponent may leave at the Registrar's Office affidavits in answer, and on so leaving shall deliver to the applicant copies thereof, and within fourteen days from such delivery the applicant may leave at the Registrar's Office his affidavits in reply, and on so leaving shall deliver to the opponent copies thereof. Such last-mentioned declarations shall be confined to matters strictly in reply.

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Closing of evidence.

39. No further evidence shall be left on either side, except by leave or on the requisition of the Registrar.

Hearing.

40. On completion of the evidence (if any), or at such other time as he may see fit, the Registrar shall appoint a time for the hearing of the case, and shall give the parties ten days' notice at the least of such appointment. If either party does not desire to be heard, he shall as soon as possible notify the Registrar to that effect. If either party desires to be heard, he must leave Form G at the Registrar's Office. The Registrar may refuse to hear either party who has not left Form G prior to the date of hearing. If either party intends to refer at the hearing to any publication other than a specification mentioned in the notice of opposition, he should, unless the same has been referred to in an affidavit already filed, give to the other party and to the Registrar five days' notice at the least of his intention, together with details of each publication to which he intends to refer. After hearing the party or parties desirous of being heard, or if neither party desires to be heard, then without a hearing the Registrar shall decide the case and notify his decision to the parties.

Amendment of Specification.

Request for leave to amend.

41. A request for leave to amend a specification must be signed by the applicant, and shall contain an address for service in Ceylon. When not made in pursuance of an order of the court, the request must, where a patent has been sealed, also contain a statement that no action for infringement nor proceeding for revocation of the patent is pending. The request must be accompanied by a duly certified copy of the original specification and drawings, showing in red ink the proposed amendment, and shall be advertised by publication of the request and the nature of the proposed amendment in the *Gazette* and in such other manner (if any) as the Registrar may in each case direct.

Leave by order of court.

42. Where a request for leave to amend is made in pursuance of an order of the court, an office copy of the order shall be left with the request at the Registrar's Office.

Notice of opposition.

43. A notice of opposition to the amendment shall be on Form I, and shall state the ground or grounds on which the person giving such notice (hereinafter called the opponent) intends to oppose the amendment, and must be signed by him. Such notice shall state his address for service in Ceylon and shall be accompanied by an unstamped copy, which copy shall be transmitted by the Registrar to the applicant.

Copy for the applicant.

Opponent's evidence.

44. Within fourteen days after the expiration of one month from the first advertisement of the application for leave

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to amend, the opponent may leave at the Registrar's Office affidavits in support of his opposition, and on so leaving shall deliver to the applicant copies thereof.

Further proceedings.

45. Upon such affidavits being left, and such copies being delivered, the provisions of rules 36, 39, and 40 shall apply to the case, and the further proceedings therein shall be regulated in accordance with such provisions as if they were here repeated.

Applicant's evidence if opponent does not leave affidavits.

46. If the opponent does not leave affidavits in support of his opposition, the applicant may (if he desires so to do), within three months from the date of the first advertisement of the application for leave to amend, leave at the Registrar's Office affidavits in support of his application, and on so leaving shall deliver to the opponent copies thereof.

Further proceedings.

47. Upon such affidavits being left, and such copies being delivered, the provisions of rules 38, 39, and 40 shall apply to the case, and further proceedings therein shall be regulated in accordance with such provisions as if they were here repeated.

Requirements on amendment.

48. Where leave to amend is given, the applicant shall, if the Registrar so require, and within a time to be limited by him, leave at the Registrar's Office a new specification and drawings as amended, to be prepared in accordance with rule 23.

Advertisement of amendment.

49. Every amendment of a specification shall be advertised forthwith by the Registrar in the *Gazette* and in such other manner (if any) as the Registrar may direct.

Register of Patents.

Entry of grant.

50. Upon the sealing of a patent the Registrar shall cause to be entered in the Register of Patents the name, address, and calling of the patentee as the grantee thereof, and the title of the invention, together with the address for service.

An application under section 47 for a certificate of registration in respect of a British patent shall state the grounds on which the application is made, and shall specify the reasons for which the application is not made under section 48. It shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the British patent, and in duplicate of the complete specification of the invention. Such application shall be supported by an affidavit or statutory declaration and by such further evidence as the Governor may require that the applicant is the *bona fide* holder or assignee of the patent.

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Entry in respect of convention application.

51. The patent granted on any convention application shall be entered in the register as dated of the date on which the first British or foreign application was made, and the payment of renewal fees and the expiration of the patent shall be reckoned as from the date of the first British or foreign application.

Alteration of address.

52. If a patentee send to the Registrar on Form T notice of an alteration in his address, the Registrar shall cause the register to be altered accordingly, and may require the altered address to be in Ceylon.

Request for entry of subsequent proprietorship.

53. Where a person becomes entitled to a patent, or to any share or interest therein, by assignment, or by transmission, or other operation of law, a request for the entry of his name in the register as such complete or partial proprietor of the patent, or of such share or interest therein, as the case may be, shall be addressed to the Registrar and left at the Registrar's Office.

Form and signature of request.

54. Such request shall be on Form O, and shall, in the case of individuals, be made and signed by the person requiring to be registered as proprietor or by his agent duly authorised to the satisfaction of the Registrar, and in the case of a body corporate by its agent authorised in like manner.

Particulars to be stated in request.

55. Every such request shall state the name, address, and calling of the person claiming to be entitled to the patent, or to any share or interest therein, as the case may be, and the particulars of the assignment, transmission, or other operation of law, by virtue of which he claims to be entered in the register as proprietor, so as to show the manner in which and the person or persons to whom the patent or such share or interest therein as aforesaid has been assigned or transmitted.

Production of documents of title and other proof.

56. Every assignment, and every other document containing, giving effect to, or being evidence of, the transmission of a patent or affecting the proprietorship thereof as claimed by such request, except such documents as are matters of record, shall, unless the Registrar in his discretion otherwise directs, be produced to him, together with the request and such other proof of title as he may require, for his satisfaction.

As to a document which is a matter of record, an official or certified copy thereof shall in like manner be produced to the Registrar.

Copies for Registrar's Office.

57. There shall also be left with the request an attested copy of the assignment or other document or copy above required to be produced.

Body corporate.

58. A body corporate may be registered as proprietor be its corporate name.

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Entry of orders of the Governor or of the court.

59. Where an order has been made by the Governor for the extension of a patent for a further term, or for the grant of a new patent, or where an order has been made for the revocation of a patent or the rectification of the register under section 26 of the Ordinance, or otherwise affecting the validity or proprietorship of the patent, the person in whose favour such order has been made shall forthwith leave at the Registrar's Office an office copy of such order. The register shall thereupon be rectified, or the purport of such order shall otherwise be duly entered in the register, as the case may be.

Entry of date of payment of fees on issue of certificate.

60. Upon the issue of a certificate of payment under rule 66, the Registrar shall cause to be entered in the register a record of the date of payment of the fee on such certificate.

Entry of failure to pay fees.

61. If a patentee fails to make any prescribed payment within the prescribed time, or any enlargement thereof duly granted, there shall be duly entered in the register a notification of such failure.

Entry of notification of licence or other document.

62. An attested copy of every licence granted under a patent or of any other document purporting to affect the proprietorship of a patent shall be left at the Registrar's Office, with a request on Form P that a notification thereof may be entered in the register. The accuracy of such copy shall be certified as the Registrar may direct, and the original document shall at the same time be produced and left at the Registrar's Office, if required, for further verification.

Certified copies of documents.

63. Certified copies of any entry in the register, or certified copies of, or extracts from, patents, specifications, disclaimers, affidavits, statutory declarations, and other public documents in the Registrar's Office, or of or from registers and other books kept there, may be furnished by the Registrar on payment of the prescribed fee.

Payment of Fees for continuance of Patent.

Payment of fees for continuance of patent.

64. If a patentee intends at the expiration of the fourth year from the date of his patent to keep the same in force, he shall, before the expiration of the fourth and each succeeding year during the term of the patent, pay the prescribed fee. The patentee may pay the whole or any portion of the aggregate of such prescribed annual fees in advance.

The Form M in the Schedule, duly stamped, should be used for the purpose of this payment.

Enlargement of time for payments.

65. An application for an enlargement of the time for making a prescribed payment shall state in detail the circumstances in which the patentee by accident, mistake or inadvertence has failed to make such payment, and the Registrar may

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require the patentee to substantiate by such proof as he may think necessary the allegations contained in the application for enlargement.

Certificate of payment.

66. On due compliance with the terms of rule 64, and as soon as may be after such respective periods as aforesaid, or any enlargement thereof respectively duly granted, the Registrar shall issue a certificate that the prescribed payment has been duly made.

Compulsory Licences and Revocation of Patents.

Petition for grant of compulsory licence or revocation of patent.

67. A petition to the Governor for an order under section 25 or to the court under section 29 shall show clearly the nature of the petitioner's interest and the ground or grounds upon which he claims to be entitled to relief, and shall state in detail the circumstances of the case, the terms upon which he asks that an order may be made, and the purport of such order, and the name and address of the patentee and any other person who is alleged in the petition to have made default.

To be left with evidence at Registrar's Office.

68. The petition and an examined copy thereof shall be left at the Registrar's Office accompanied by affidavits or statutory declarations in proof of the allegations contained in the petition, together with any other documentary evidence in support, and the petitioner shall simultaneously with, or as soon as may be after the leaving of, such petition deliver to the patentee and any other person who is alleged in the petition to have made default copies of the petition and of such affidavits or statutory declarations and other documentary evidence in support.

Opponent's evidence.

69. The persons to whom such copies are delivered by the petitioner may, within fourteen days after being invited to do so by the Governor or the court, leave at the Registrar's Office their affidavits or statutory declarations in answer ; and if they do so, shall deliver copies thereof to the petitioner, and the petitioner may, within fourteen days from such last-mentioned delivery, leave at the Registrar's Office his affidavits or statutory declarations in reply ; and if he does so, shall deliver copies thereof to the patentee or any other person alleged in the petition to have made default, such last-mentioned affidavits or statutory declarations being confined to matters strictly in reply.

Evidence in reply.

The times prescribed by this rule may be altered or enlarged by the Governor or the court, if they think fit, upon such notice to parties interested, and upon such terms, if any, as they may direct.

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Closing of evidence.

70. No further evidence than as aforesaid may be left by either side at the Registrar's Office, except by leave or on requisition of the Governor or the court, and upon such terms, if any, as they may think fit.

Power of Governor or court to dismiss petition.

71. The Governor or the court shall consider the petition and the evidence, with a view to satisfying themselves whether a *primâ facie* case has been made out for proceeding further with the petition, and if they are not so satisfied they shall dismiss the petition.

Arrangements between parties.

72. If they are so satisfied, they shall consider whether there is any probability of an arrangement being come to between the parties, and if it appears to them that there is any reasonable probability that such an arrangement can be come to, they may take such steps as they consider desirable to bring it about, and in the meanwhile may defer the reference of the petition to the court.

Reference of petition to court.

73. If the Governor or court is not of opinion that there is a reasonable probability of any arrangement being come to between the parties, and are satisfied that a *primâ facie* case has been made out by the petitioner, they shall refer the petition to the court, with copies of any affidavits, statutory declarations, or other documentary evidence which may have been furnished under the foregoing rules, and with certified copies of all entries in the Register of Patents relating to the patent in question, and any other information in the possession of the Governor or court which it appears to them may be of service to the court in ascertaining what persons should be made parties to the proceedings before the court, and the Governor or court shall give written notice to the parties that the petition has been referred to the court.

General.

Power of amendment, &c.

74. Any document, for the amending of which no special provision is made by the Ordinance, may be amended, and any irregularity in procedure, which in the opinion of the Registrar may be obviated without detriment to the interests of any person, may be corrected, if and on such terms as the Registrar may think fit.

General power to enlarge time.

75. The times prescribed by these rules for doing any act, or taking any proceeding thereunder other than the times for lodging evidence referred to in rule 32, or in the procedure in these rules relating to compulsory licences and revocation of patents, may be enlarged by the Registrar if he thinks fit, and upon such notice to other parties, and proceedings thereon, and upon such terms as he may direct.

Power to dispense with evidence.

76. Where under these rules any person is required to do any act or thing, or to sign any document, or to make any declaration on behalf of himself or of any body corporate, or

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any document or evidence is required to be produced to or left with the Registrar or at the Registrar's Office, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the Registrar that from any reasonable cause such person is unable to do such act or thing, or to sign such document, or make such declaration, or that such document or evidence cannot be produced or left as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Registrar, with the sanction of the Governor or court, and upon the production of such other evidence and subject to such terms as they may think fit, to dispense with any such act or thing, document, declaration, or evidence.

Agency.

Agency.

77. With the exception of the signing of the following documents, namely, applications for patents, requests for eave to amend applications, specifications, or letters patent, authorisations of agents, notices of oppositions, requests for issue of duplicate letters patent, notices of abandonment or of intention not to proceed with applications, surrenders of letters patent, and petitions for compulsory licence and revocation of patent, all communications to the Registrar under the Ordinance and these rules may be signed by, and all attendances upon the Registrar may be made by or through, an agent duly authorised to the satisfaction of the Registrar and (if he so require it) resident in Ceylon. In any particular case the Registrar may, if he think fit, require the personal signature or presence of an applicant, opponent, or other person.

Repeal.

Repeal.

78. All the previous regulations now in force are hereby repealed, without prejudice, nevertheless to anything done under such rules, or to any application or other matter then pending.

Stamp

FORM E.—APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR INVENTIONS COMMUNICATED FROM ABROAD.

I, (*a*) ————, of ————, do hereby declare that I am in possession of an invention, the title of which is (*b*) ———, which invention has been communicated to me by (*c*) ————, that I am to be the true and first inventor thereof; and that the same is not in use in Ceylon by any other person or persons to the best of my knowledge and belief; and I humbly pray that a patent may be granted to me for the said invention.

Dated ———— day of ————, 19—. (*d*)————

NOTE.—If the application be made through an agent, a proper authorisation should be supplied; if not, an address for service in Ceylon to which communications may be sent should be furnished.

(*a*) Here insert (in full) name, address, and calling of applicant.
(*b*) Here insert title of invention.
(*c*) Here insert name, address, and calling of communicator.
(*d*) To be signed by applicant or applicants.

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FORM E 1.—APPLICATION FOR PATENT UNDER INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Stamp

I, (*a*) ————, of ————, in ————, do hereby declare that I (*or* we) have made applications for protection of my (*or* our) invention of (*b*) ———— in the following Foreign States and on the following official dates, viz., (*c*) ————, and in the United Kingdom and in the following British Possessions and on the following official dates, viz., (*d*) ————. That the said invention was not in use in Ceylon by any other person or persons before the (*e*) ———— to the best of ———— knowledge, information and belief, and ———— humbly pray that a patent may be granted to ———— for the said invention in priority to other applicants, and that such patent shall have the date (*f*) ————.

(*g*) ————.

NOTE.—If the application be made through an agent, a proper authorisation should be supplied ; if not, an address for service in Ceylon to which communications may be sent should be furnished.

(*a*) Here insert (in full) name, address, and calling of applicant or of each of the applicants.

(*b*) Here insert title of invention.

(*c*) Here insert the name of each Foreign State, followed by the official date of the application in each respectively.

(*d*) Here insert "United Kingdom" and the name of each British Possession, followed by the official date of the application in each respectively.

(*e*) Here insert the official date of the earliest application.

(*f*) Here insert the official date of the earliest application.

(*g*) Signature of applicant or each of the applicants.

FORM F.—FORM OF OPPOSITION TO GRANT OF PATENT.

Stamp

(To be accompanied by an unstamped copy.)

I, (*a*) ————, hereby give notice of my intention to oppose the grant of letters patent upon application No. ——— of ———, applied for by ————, upon the ground (*b*) ————.

(Signed) (*c*) ————

My address for service in Ceylon is : ————

(*a*) Here state (in full) name and address.

(*b*) Here state upon which of the grounds of opposition permitted by section 11 of the Ordinance the grant is opposed.

(*c*) To be signed by opponent.

FORM G.—FORM OF NOTICE THAT HEARING BEFORE THE REGISTRAR WILL BE ATTENDED.

Stamp

(Oppositions to the Grant of Patents or to Amendments.)

Sir, ————, of (*a*) ————, hereby give notice that the hearing in reference to ———— will be attended by myself or by some person on my behalf.

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) ————

(*a*) Here insert address.

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FORM H.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT OF SPECIFICATION.

I, (*a*) ————, seek leave to amend the specification of letters patent No. ———— of 19—, as shown in red ink in the certified copy of the original specification hereunto annexed.

I declare that no action for infringement or proceeding for revocation of the letters patent in question is pending (*b*).

My reasons for making this amendment are as follows (*c*) :—

(Signed) (*d*) ————

My address for service in Ceylon is : ————

N.B.—No amendment is permissible that would make the invention substantially larger or substantially different (section 21 of the Ordinance) ; nor so long as any action for infringement or proceedings for revocation of a patent is pending may the application be made, except by leave of the court under section 22 of the Ordinance. If the application is made by such leave, this should be stated, and an office copy of the order of the court should accompany the application.

(*a*) Here state (in full) name and address of applicant or patentee.

(*b*) These words are to be struck out when letters patent have not been sealed, or when if letters patent have been sealed, the application is made in pursuance of an order of the court.

(*c*) Here state reason for seeking amendment ; and where the applicant is not the patentee, state what interest he possesses in the letters patent.

(*d*) To be signed by applicant.

Stamp

FORM I.—FORM OF OPPOSITION TO AMENDMENT OF SPECIFICATION.

(To be accompanied by an unstamped copy.)

(*a*) ———— hereby give notice of objection to the proposed amendment of the specification of letters patent No. ———— of 19—, for the following reason (*b*) :—

(Signed) ————

My address for service in Ceylon is : ————

(*a*) Here state (in full) name and address of opponent.

(*b*) Here state reason of opposition.

Stamp

FORM J.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF COMPULSORY LICENCE OR REVOCATION OF PATENT.

(To be accompanied by an unstamped copy.)

(*a*) ———— hereby request you to bring to the notice of the Governor the accompanying petition for the grant of a licence to me by (*b*) ————.

(Signed) ————

NOTE.—The petition must clearly set forth the facts of the case and be accompanied by an examined copy thereof. See Form K.

(*a*) Here state (in full) name and address of applicant.

(*b*) Here state name and address of patentee and number and date of his patent.

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FORM K.—FORM OF PETITION FOR GRANT OF COMPULSORY LICENCE OR REVOCATION OF PATENT.

Stamp

The petition of (*a*) ————, of ————, being a person interested in the matter of this petition as hereinafter described :—

Showeth as follows :—

1. A patent dated ————, No. ————, was duly granted to ———— for an invention of (*b*) ————.

2. The nature of my interest in the matter of this petition is as follows : (*c*) ————

3. (*d*) ————

The evidence which I propose to leave at the Registrar's Office accompanying this petition is as follows (*e*) :—

Having regard to the circumstances above stated, the petitioner alleges that by reason of the aforesaid default the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the invention patented as above stated have not been satisfied.

Your petitioner therefore prays that an order may be made granting to him a compulsory licence on the terms following, viz., (*f*) ————, or that the said patent may be revoked.

(Signed) ————

NOTE.—In pursuance of the requirements of Rule 68, the petitioner must deliver to the patentee and to any other person alleged to have made default copies of the petition and of the affidavits or statutory declarations and other documentary evidence in support.

(*a*) Here insert (in full) name, address, and calling.

(*b*) Here insert title of invention.

(*c*) Here state fully the nature of petitioner's interest.

(*d*) Here state in detail the circumstances of the case under sections 25 and 29 of the Ordinance, and show that it arises by reason of the default of the patentee, or, as the case may be, of any other person claiming an interest in the patent as exclusive licensee, or otherwise to work his patent or to manufacture the patented article in Ceylon to an adequate extent, or to grant licences on reasonable terms. The statement of the case should give the names and addresses of any persons who are alleged in the petition to have made default. The paragraphs should be numbered consecutively.

(*e*) Here state what affidavits or statuory declarations, together with any other documentary evidence, will be left at the Registrar's Office with the petition as required by Rule 68.

(*f*) Here state the terms as to the amount of royalties, security for apyment, or otherwise, upon which the petitioner claims to be entitled to the relief in question.

FORM L.—FORM OF OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR GRANT OF COMPULSORY LICENCE OR REVOCATION OF PATENT.

Stamp

(*a*) ———— hereby give notice of opposition to the petition of ———— for the grant of a compulsory licence under patent No. ———— of 19—, or the revocation of the said patent. The grounds upon which I oppose the said application are as follows, viz., (*b*) ————.

(Signed)————

NOTE.—In pursuance of the requirements of Rule 69, copies of the affidavits or statutory declarations in reply to the evidence left with the petition must be delivered to the petitioner.

(*a*) Here state (in full) name and address.

(*b*) Here state fully the grounds of opposition.

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FORM M.—APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT OR RENEWAL.

I, ————, hereby transmit the fee prescribed for the continuation in force of (*a*) ———— Patent No. ————, of 19—, for a further period of ————.

Name : (*b*) ————

Address : ————

(*a*) Here insert name of patentee.
(*b*) Here insert full name and address.

Stamp

FORM M 1.—CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT OR RENEWAL.

Letters Patent No. ———— of 19—.

This is to certify that ———— did this ———— day of ————, 19—, make the prescribed payment of Rs. ———— in respect of a period of ———— from ————, and that by virtue of such payment the rights of the patentee remain in force.

————

Registrar.

Stamp

FORM N.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME FOR PAYMENT OF RENEWAL FEE.

Sir,—I hereby apply for an enlargement of time for ———— month in which to make the ———— payment of ———— upon my patent No. ———— of 19—.

The circumstances in which the payment was omitted are as follows (*a*) :—

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

————

(*b*) ————

(*a*) The circumstances must be stated in detail. See Rule 67.
(*b*) Here insert full address to which receipt is to be sent.

Stamp

FORM O.—FORM OF REQUEST TO ENTER NAME UPON THE REGISTER OF PATENTS.

I, (*a*) ————, hereby request that you will enter (*b*) ———— name (*c*) ———— in the Register of Patents.

(*d*) ———— claim to be entitled (*e*) ———— of the patent No. ———— of 19—, granted to (*f*) ————, the title of which is (*g*) ————, by virtue of (*h*) ————. And in proof thereof I transmit the accompanying (*i*) ———— with an attested copy thereof.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

————

(*a*) Or "We," Here insert (in full) name, address, and description
(*b*) "My" or "our."
(*c*) Or "names."
(*d*) "I" or "We."
(*e*) Here insert the nature of the claim, *e.g.*, as assignee.
(*f*) Here give name and address of person to whom patent was granted.
(*g*) Here insert title of the invention.
(*h*) Here specify the particulars of such document, giving its date, and the parties to the same, and showing how the claim here made is substantiated.
(*i*) Here insert the nature of the document.

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FORM O 1.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF BRITISH PATENT UNDER SECTION 47.

Stamp

I, (*a*) ————, of ————, hereby make application for a certificate of registration under section 47 of the Ordinance in respect to the British patent No. ———— dated (*b*) ———— granted to (*c*) ————. the title of which is ————, on the following grounds (*d*) ————. I annex a certified copy of the British patent, and of the complete specification in duplicate.

I am the ———— of the patent, and in proof thereof submit the following documents :—(*e*) ————

(Signed) ————

(*a*) Here insert name, calling, and address of applicant.

(*b*) Here give date of application for patent in the United Kingdom.

(*c*) Here give name and address of person to whom the patent was granted.

(*d*) Here state fully the grounds on which application is made, and give reasons for which application is not made under section 48.

(*e*) Here insert "affidavit" or "statutory declaration," and insert particulars of other documents submitted.

FORM P.—FORM OF REQUEST TO ENTER NOTIFICATION OF LICENCE OR OTHER DOCUMENTS IN THE REGISTER OF PATENTS.

Stamp

Sir,—I hereby transmit an attested copy of (*a*) ———— under patent No. ———— of 19—, as well as the original document for verification, and I have to request that a notification thereof may be entered in the Register.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) ————

(*b*) ————

(*a*) Here insert a description of the nature of the document.

(*b*) Here insert full address.

FORM Q.—APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE OF PATENT.

Stamp

Date : ————, 19—.

Sir,—I regret to have to inform you that the patent dated (*a*) ———— No. ————, granted to ———— for an invention the title of which is (*b*) ———— has been (*c*) ————. I beg therefore to apply for the issue of a duplicate of such Patent. (*d*) ————.

(*Signature of Patentee*) ————

(*a*) Here insert date, number, full name, and address of grantee.

(*b*) Here insert title of invention.

(*c*) Here insert the word "destroyed" or "lost", as the case may be, and state in full the circumstances of the case, which must be verified by affidavit or statutory declaration.

(*d*) Here state interest possessed by applicant in the patent.

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Stamp

FORM R.—NOTICE OF INTENDED EXHIBITION OF AN UNPATENTED INVENTION.

(*a*) ———— hereby give notice of my intention to exhibit a ———— of ———— at the ———— Exhibition, which (*b*) ———— on ———— 19—, under the provisions of section 44 of the Patents Ordinance.

(*c*) ————herewith enclose a brief description of my invention.

(Signed) ————

(*a*) Here state (in full) name and address of applicant.

(*b*) State "opened" or "is to open."

(*c*) This description of invention should be accompanied by drawings, if necessary.

Stamp

FORM S.—FORM OF REQUEST FOR CORRECTION OF CLERICAL ERROR.

Sir,—I hereby request that the following clerical error (*a*) ———— in the (*b*) ———— No. ———— of 19—, may be corrected in the manner shown in red ink in the certified copy of the original (*b*) ———— hereunto annexed.

(*Signature*) ————

Full Address : ————

(*a*) Or errors.

(*b*) Here state whether in application, specification, or register.

Stamp

FORM T.—FORM OF NOTICE FOR ALTERATION OF AN ADDRESS IN REGISTER.

Sir,— (*a*) ———— hereby request that ———— address now upon the register may be altered as follows :—(*b*)

————

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

————

(*a*) Here state (in full) name or names and address of applicant or applicants.

(*b*) Here insert full address.

Stamp

FORM U.—FORM OF APPEAL TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

I, (*a*) ————, hereby give notice of my intention to appeal to the Attorney-General from (*b*) ———— of the Registrar of the ———— day of ————, 19—, whereby he (*c*) ————. No. (*d*) ———— of the year 19 —. (*d*).

(*Signature*) ————

Date : ————

(*a*) Here insert (in full) name and address of appellant.

(*b*) Here insert "the decision" or "that part of the decision," as the case my be.

(*c*) Here insert "refused (or allowed) application for patient," or "refused (or allowed) application for leave to amend patent," or otherwise, as the case may be.

(*d*) Insert number and year.

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FORM V.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR LEAVING A COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Stamp

Sir,—I, ————, hereby, in respect of application No. ———, dated ————, apply for one month's extension of time in which to leave a complete specification.

The circumstances in and grounds upon which this extension is applied for are as follows (*a*) :—

———

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(*b*) ————

(*a*) The circumstances and grounds must be stated in detail. See Rule 15.
(*b*) To be signed by applicant or applicants or his or their agent.

———

FORM W.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ACCEPTANCE OF A COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Stamp

Sir,—I, ————, hereby apply for ———— months' extension of time for the acceptance of the complete specification upon application No. ————, dated ————.

The circumstances in and grounds upon which this extension is applied for are as follows (*a*) :—

———

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(*b*) ————

(*a*) The circumstances and grounds must be stated in detail. See Rule 15.
(*b*) To be signed by applicant or applicants or his or their agent.

———

FORM X.—FORM OF NOTICE OF DESIRE TO HAVE PATENT SEALED.

Stamp

I (*a*) desire to have a patent sealed on my (*b*) application No. ———— of 19—, and I (*c*) hereby transmit prescribed fee on sealing.

Name (*d*) ————

Address : ————

(*a*) Or "we."
(*b*) Or "our."
(*c*) Or "we."
(*d*) Here insert name or names and full address or addresses.

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RULES REGULATING THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE ON APPEALS TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

[6182/3-5-1907.]

1. When any person intends to appeal to the Attorney-General from a decision of the Registrar in any case in which such appeal is given by the Ordinance, he shall within fourteen days from the date of the decision appealed against file with the Registrar a notice of such his intention.

2. Such notice shall state the nature of the decision appealed against, and whether the appeal is from the whole, or part only, and if so, what part of such decision.

3. A copy of such notice of intention to appeal shall be sent by the party so intending to appeal to the Attorney-General's Chief Clerk ; and when there has been an opposition before the Registrar, to the opponent or opponents ; and when the Registrar has refused to seal a patent, on the ground that a previous application for a patent for the same invention is pending, to the prior applicant.

4. Upon notice of appeal being filed, the Registrar shall forthwith transmit to the Attorney-General's Chief Clerk all the papers relating to the matter of the application in respect of which such appeal is made.

5. No appeal shall be entertained of which notice is not given within fourteen days from the date of the decision appealed against, or such further time as the Registrar may allow, except by special leave, upon application, to the Attorney-General.

6. Seven days' notice at least of the time and place appointed for the hearing of any appeal shall be given by the Attorney-General's Chief Clerk, unless special leave be given by the Attorney-General that any shorter notice be given.

7. Such notice shall in all cases be given to the Registrar and the appellant ; and when there has been an opposition before the Registrar, to the opponent or opponents ; and when the Registrar has refused to seal a patent, on the ground that an application for a patent for the same invention is pending, to the prior applicant.

8. The evidence used on appeal to the Attorney-General shall be the same as that used at the hearing before the Registrar ; and no further evidence shall be given, save as to matters which have occurred or come to the knowledge of either party after the date of the decision appealed against, except with the leave of the Attorney-General upon application for that purpose.

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9. The Attorney-General shall, at the request of either party, order the attendance at the hearing on appeal, for the purpose of being cross-examined, of any person who has made a declaration in the matter to which the appeal relates, unless in the opinion of the Attorney-General there is good ground for not making such order.

10. Any person requiring the attendance of a witness for cross-examination shall tender to the witness whose attendance is required a reasonable sum for conduct money.

11. Where the Attorney-General orders that costs shall be paid by any party to another, he may fix the amount of such cost , and if he shall not think fit to fix the amount thereof, he shall direct by whom and in what manner the amount of such costs shall be ascertained.

12. If any costs so ordered to be paid be not paid within fourteen days after the amount thereof has been so fixed or ascertained, or such shorter period as shall be directed by the Attorney-General, the party to whom such costs are to be paid may apply to the Attorney-General for an order for payment under the provisions of section 43 of the Ordinance.

13. All documentary evidence required or allowed by the Attorney-General to be filed shall be subject to the same regulations in all respects as apply to the procedure before the Registrar, and shall be filed in the Registrar's Office, unless the Attorney-General shall order to the contrary.

14. Any notice or other document required to be given to the Attorney-General's Chief Clerk, under these rules, may be sent by a prepaid letter through the post.

SECTION 52.

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CHAPTER 124.

DESIGNS.

THE DESIGNS ORDINANCE.

SECTION 31.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

H. J. STANLEY.

[7708/8-5-1929.] WHEREAS it appears to the Governor in Executive Council that the Legislature of the Irish Free State has made satisfactory provision for the protection in such State of designs registered in Ceylon: Now know Ye that We, the Governor in Executive Council, do hereby, in exercise of the powers in Us vested by section 31 of the Designs Ordinance, declare that the provisions of section 30 of the said Ordinance shall apply to the Irish Free State as from June 1, 1929.

Colombo, May 7, 1929.

By His Excellency's command,

F. G. TYRRELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SECTION 32.

RULES.

[6124/1-6-1906.] **1.** On application for registration of a design to the Registrar-General, the drawings, photographs, or tracings of such design, or representations or specimens furnished under section 6 of the Designs Ordinance, shall be furnished by the applicant in triplicate.

2. For the purpose of registration of designs, goods shall be classified according to the classes indicated in the first schedule hereto, provided that if any doubt arises as to which class any particular description of goods belongs, the doubt shall be determined by the Registrar.

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3. The fees to be paid under the said Ordinance shall be the fees specified in the second schedule hereto.

4. Before the delivery on sale of any article to which a registered design has been applied, the proprietor of such design shall, if such article is included in any of the classes 1 to 12 in the first schedule hereto, cause each such article to be marked with the letter " R " and the number appearing on the certificate of registration, and shall, if such article is included in the classes 13 or 14 in the first schedule hereto, cause each such article to be marked with the letters " REG."

Extension of Period of Copyright.

[7415/12-9-1924.] Extension of period of copyright.

5. At any time after the registration of a design, the period of copyright therein may be extended for a second period of five years if Form Designs No. 2 be lodged with the Registrar ; but no period of copyright shall be extended unless an application for extension be lodged at least one week before the expiration of the original period of five years. Where a proprietor has more than one design copyright in which ceases at the same date, he may, in place of using a separate Form Designs No. 2 for each design, include all the designs in one form, stamped with the total amount of the prescribed fees for such designs and so modified as to meet the circumstances of the case. Form Designs No. 2 shall be indorsed with the name and address of the person lodging the same.

[7415/12-9-1924.] Notice of extension.

6. On receipt of Form Designs No. 2 an entry of the extension of the period of copyright shall be made in the Register, and the Registrar shall send to the registered proprietor at his registered address or his address for service a notice that the period of copyright has been extended for a further period of five years.

[7415/12-9-1924.] Second extension.

7. At any time not less than six months and not more than twelve months before the expiration of the second period of five years mentioned in section 8 of the Ordinance, application may be made to the Registrar for a further extension of the period of copyright by lodging Form Designs No. 3.

[7415/12-9-1924.] Payment of extension fees.

8. If the Registrar grants the application, he shall send notice to the registered proprietor, who shall, at least one week before the expiration of the second period of five years, pay the prescribed fee by lodging Form Designs No. 4.

[7415/12-9-1924.] Notice of second extension.

9. Form Designs No. 4 shall be indorsed with the name and address of the person lodging the same, and on receipt thereof an entry of the further extension of the period of copyright shall be made in the Register, and the notice of such extension, as prescribed by rule 6, shall be sent.

Advertisement of extension.

10. Upon an extension of the period of copyright, the extension shall be advertised in the *Gazette*.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.

Class 1.—Articles composed wholly or chiefly of metal not included in class 2.

Class 2.—Jewellery.

Class 3.—Articles composed wholly or chiefly of wood, bone, ivory, papiermaché, or other solid substances not included in other classes.

Class 4.—Articles composed wholly or chiefly of glass, earthenware, or porcelain, bricks, tiles, or cement.

Class 5.—Articles composed wholly or chiefly of paper (except hangings).

Class 6.—Articles composed wholly or chiefly of leather, including bookbinding of all materials.

Class 7.—Paper hangings.

Class 8.—Carpets and rugs in all materials, floor cloths, and oil cloths.

Class 9.—Lace, hoisery.

Class 10.—Millinery and wearing apparel, including boots and shoes.

Class 11.—Ornamental needlework on muslin or other textile fabrics.

Class 12.—Goods not included in other classes.

Class 13.—Printed or woven designs on textile piece goods.

Class 14.—Printed or woven designs on handkerchief and shawls.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FEES.

		Rs.	c.
1.	On application to register one design to be applied to single article in each class except classes 13 and 14	7	50
2.	On application to register one design to be applied to single articles in classes 13 and 14	0	50
3.	On application to register one design to be applied to a set of articles, for each class of registration ..	15	0
4.	Copy of certificate of registration, each copy ..	2	50
5.	On request for certificate of Registrar for legal proceedings or other special purpose ..	5	0
6.	On request to enter name of subsequent proprietor (same as registration fee).		
7.	Inspection of design in any case in which inspection is permitted by the Designs Ordinance, and the rules thereunder, for each quarter of an hour ..	0	50
8.	Copy of one such design (cost according to agreement).		
9.	On request to correct clerical error ..	2	50
10.	On request to enter new address	2	50
11.	For office copy, every 100 words	0	25
15.	For certifying office copies, manuscript or printed but never less than 50 cents	0	50
16.	On extension of copyright for a second period of five years	15	0
17.	On application for extension of copyright for a third period of five years	7	50
18.	On extension of copyright for a third period of five years	22	50

[7415/12-9-1924.]

NOTE.—The term "set" to include any number of articles ordinarily on sale together, irrespective of the varieties of size and arrangements in which the particular design may be shown on each separate article.

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Stamps of Rs. 15.

Form Designs No. 2.

The Designs Ordinance.

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT IN DESIGN FOR THE SECOND PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS.

In accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Designs Ordinance, the prescribed fee of Rs. 15 for the extension of the copyright in the Design No. ———— in Class ———— is hereby lodged. [7415/12-9-1924.]

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar-General, Colombo.

N.B.—This form must be indorsed with the name and address of the person lodging the same.

Stamps of Rs. 7·50.

Form Designs No. 3.

The Designs Ordinance.

APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT FOR THE THIRD PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS.

I, ————, the registered proprietor of Design No. ———— in Class ————, hereby apply that the copyright in the design may be extended for a third period of five years, in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Designs Ordinance. [7415/12-9-1924.]

(Signature) ————.

(Address) ————.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar-General, Colombo.

Stamps of Rs. 22·50.

Form Designs No. 4.

The Designs Ordinances.

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT IN DESIGN FOR THE THIRD PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS.

In accordance with your notice ———— dated ————, 19—. the prescribed fee of Rs. 22·50 for the extension of the copyright in the Design No. ———— in Class ———— for a third period of five years is hereby lodged. [7415/12-9-1924.]

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

To the Registrar-General, Colombo.

N.B.—This form must be indorsed with the name and address of the person lodging the same.

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G. A. NISSANKA PROCTOR & NOTARY COLOMBO

CHAPTER 125.

COPYRIGHT.

THE COPYRIGHT ORDINANCE.

SECTION 2.

REGULATIONS.

Regulations dated June 2, 1919, made by the Principal Collector of Customs, with the approval of the Governor in Executive Council, under section 14 of the Copyright Act, 1911, as applied in this Island by Section 2 of the Copyright Ordinance.

The Principal Collector of Customs, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by section 14 of the Copyright Act, 1911, as applied in this Island by section 2 of the Copyright Ordinance, hereby prescribes the following regulations, which are to be observed on and after July 1, 1919.

[7026/27-6-1919.]

1. The notice in writing to be given to the Principal Collector of Customs (hereinafter referred to as the said Principal Collector) under section 14 of the Copyright Act, 1911, and section 2 of the Copyright Ordinance, by the owner of the copyright in any book or other printed work in which copyright subsists under the said Act, or his agent, who is desirous that copies thereof printed or reprinted out of Ceylon shall not be imported into Ceylon, shall be in the Form No. 1 in the schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances permit.

2. Any notice in regard to any book or other printed work in which copyright subsisted on June 30, 1912, which was given to and accepted by the Colonial Secretary on or before that day pursuant to section 53 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1908*, shall for a period of twelve months from July 1, 1919, if the copyright so long subsists, be treated as a notice given under section 14 of the Copyright Act, 1911, as applied in the Island by section 2 of the Copyright Ordinance, unless the notice is withdrawn or superseded or the said Principal Collector requires a further notice to be given.

3. The notice in writing to be given to the said Principal Collector under the said section 14 by the owner of the copyright in any work (other than a book or other printed work) in which copyright subsists under the said Act, or his

* Repealed by the Copyright Ordinance.

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agent, who is desirous that copies thereof made out of Ceylon shall not be imported into Ceylon, may be either a general notice in the Form No. 2 in the schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances permit, or a special notice in the Form No. 3 in the same schedule relating to a particular importation.

4. Every notice given in pursuance of these regulations in the Form No. 1 or No. 2 in the schedule hereto shall be accompanied by a declaration in the Form No. 4 in the same schedule.

5. Before any article which appears or is alleged to be a copy of a work to which a notice applies is detained, or any further proceedings with a view to the forfeiture thereof under the law relating to the Customs are taken, the person who signed the notice, whether as owner or agent, shall, if required so to do, give to the said Principal Collector in writing such further information and evidence, verified if so required by a declaration, as he considers necessary to satisfy him that the article in question is liable to detention and forfeiture.

6. In the case of any detention in consequence of a notice in the Form No. 3 given to the said Principal Collector, the person who signed the notice, whether as owner or agent, must, if so required, deposit with the Principal Collector of Customs or other Chief Officer of Customs at the port or place of detention, a sum of money sufficient in the opinion of that officer to cover any expense which may be incurred in the examination required by reason of his notice of the goods detained, and if upon the examination of the goods the said Principal Collector of other Chief Officer is satisfied that there is no ground for their detention, they will be delivered.

7. If any goods are placed under detention in consequence of any notice given in pursuance of these regulations the said Principal Collector may require the person who signed the notice to give an undertaking in writing to reimburse them all expenses and damages incurred in respect of the detention, and of any proceedings for forfeiture subsequently taken, if such an undertaking has not already been given, and may also require him, within four days after the detention, to enter into a bond with two approved sureties, in such form and for such amount as the said Principal Collector may require.

8. Any deposit of money previously made will be returned on the completion of the bond.

9. In these regulations—

"Owner of the copyright" has the same meaning as in section 14 of the Copyright Act, 1911.

Y 6——J. N. 69528 (10/37)

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"Book or other printed work" means every part or division of a book, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart, or table separately published.

10. If notice be given by the owner to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom in accordance with the regulations made by them under section 14 of the Copyright Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, c. 46), and if such notice be duly communicated by them to the Principal Collector of Customs in Ceylon, such notice shall be deemed to have been given by the owner to the said Principal Collector under these regulations, and these regulations, *mutatis mutandis*, shall be of full force and virtue with reference to such notice as if such notice had been given to the Principal Collector of Customs under these regulations.

SCHEDULE.

FORM NO. 1.—NOTICE RELATING TO COPYRIGHT BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED WORKS.

To the Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.

I, ————, of ————, hereby give you notice that copyright in the original work*———— mentioned in the schedule hereto now subsists under the Copyright Ordinance, and that, †———— the owner of the copyright in the said work*———— and that ‡ ———— desirous that copies of the said work *———— printed or reprinted out of Ceylon shall not be imported into Ceylon.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

(*Signature*) ————.
§ ————.

Schedule.

Title of book : || ————.

Description of printed work, if not a book : ————.

Full name of author or authors : ————.

Whether author or authors alive ; if not, date of death : ————.

When and where ¶ book or printed work first published ————.

(*Note.*—Where the advantage has been taken of the provisions of the Copyright Ordinance, as to simultaneous publication, the date and place stated should be those which entitle the work to copyright in Ceylon.)

* *or* works.

† If notice is given by the owner, insert "I am"; if given by an agent, insert name of owner and the word "is."

‡ "I am" *or* "he is."

§ If an agent, insert "*Agent of Owner.*"

|| The notice may apply to a number of books or printed works, in which case the particulars in the schedule must be given as respects each book or printed work.

¶ It is sufficient to state the country of first publication.

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FORM NO. 2.—NOTICE RELATING TO COPYRIGHT WORKS OTHER THAN BOOKS OR OTHER PRINTED WORKS.

To the Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.

I, ————, of ————, hereby give you notice that copyright in the original work mentioned in the schedule hereto now subsists under the Copyright Ordinance, and that *———— the owner of the copyright in the said work, and that † ———— desirous that copies of the said work made out of Ceylon shall not be imported into Ceylon.

Dated the ———— day of ————, 19—.

(*Signature*) ————.

‡ ————.

Schedule.

Title of work (if any) : ————.

Full description of work : ————.

Initials or marks (if any) usually placed on copies of work : ————.

Full name of author or authors : ————.

Whether author or authors alive ; if not, date of death ————.

When and where § work first published : ————.

Note.—Where advantage has been taken of the provisions of the Copyright Ordinance, as to simultaneous publication, the date and place stated should be those which entitle the work to copyright in Ceylon.)

If work not published : ————.

Whether author is a British subject or not : ————.

If not a British subject, name of country in which author was resident or domiciled at date of making of the work : ————.

In the case of photographs, phonographic records, and music rolls, date of making the original negative or original plate : ————.

* If notice is given by the owner, insert "I am"; if given by an agent, insert name of owner and the word "is."

† "I am" *or* "he is."

‡ If an agent, insert "*Agent of Owner.*"

§ It is sufficient to state the country of first publication.

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FORM NO. 3.—NOTICE RELATING TO A PARTICULAR IMPORTATION.

To the Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.

I, ————, of ————, hereby give you notice that I am the owner *———— of the copyright in a certain original work as to which copyright now subsists under the Copyright Ordinance, and that the under-mentioned goods, that is to say, †————, are about to be imported into the port *or* sub-port of ————, on or about the ———— day of ———— next, in the ‡————, from ————.

That such goods are liable to detention and forfeiture as being §————. And I request that the said goods may be detained and dealt with accordingly; and I hereby undertake to reimburse the Principal Collector of Customs all expenses and damages to be incurred in respect of the detention, and of any proceedings for forfeiture which may be subsequently taken.

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

(*Signature*) ————.
|| ————.

* *or* agent for the owner.

† Describe the goods, number of packages, marks used, and any other particulars necessary for their identification.

‡ Describe the ship, and give name or indication.

§ State if the goods are copies of the original work made out of Ceylon, or how otherwise the goods are liable to detention and forfeiture.

|| If an agent, insert "*Agent of Owner.*"

FORM NO. 4.—DECLARATION.

I, ————, of ————, do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that the contents of the notice hereto annexed are true, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declared by the above-named ———— at ————, this ———— day of ————, 19————, before me.

————,
Justice of the Peace.

CHAPTER 126.

TELEGRAM COPYRIGHT.

THE TELEGRAM COPYRIGHT ORDINANCE.

(*No Subsidiary Legislation.*)

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CHAPTER 127.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ORDINANCE.

SECTION 6.

Proclamations not reproduced.

SECTION 12.

NOTIFICATION.

[7860/12-6-1931.]

The Governor, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved that the pattern of die for the stamping or sealing of weights and measures under section 12 of the Weights and Measures Ordinance, shall be of the pattern specified in the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

1. The pattern of die to be used with effect from January 1, 1932, for the stamping or sealing of weights and measures under section 12 of the Weights and Measures Ordinance, shall be one which will leave an impression of the letters "G R" above the letter "C" within a circle (the letters "G R" being above, and the letter "C" below, the diameter thereof) with the letter "A" immediately underneath the circle and parallel to the diameter drawn between the letters "G R" and "C" as illustrated in the following diagram, viz. :—



A

2. The die shall be of any of the following 4 sizes, viz. :—

(i) the circle in the diagram referred to in the preceding paragraph being approximately 3/16ths of an inch ;

(ii) Ditto 5/16ths of an inch ;

(iii) Ditto $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an inch ;

(iv) Ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch ;

so as to suit the purpose for which it is used.

SECTION 19.

No Regulations.

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CHAPTER 128.

CHEETUS.

THE CHEETU ORDINANCE.

SECTION 44.

The Cheetu Regulations, 1936.

Preliminary.

[8276/12-3-1937.] Short title. Date of operation.

These regulations may be cited as the Cheetu Regulations, 1936, and shall come into operation on April 1, 1937.

CHAPTER I.

1. The Registrar shall not register the agreement relating to any cheetu unless the original and the duplicate of that agreement, when they are forwarded to him for registration under section 8, are accompanied—

(*a*) by the security bond required by section 17, where the cheetu is promoted or formed by an individual, or

(*b*) by a receipt in acknowledgment of the cash or securities deposited under section 34 and by a bond hypothecating such cash or securities to the Crown, where the cheetu is promoted or formed by a company or firm or an individual with a business name.

2. The Registrar shall not accept any security bond hypothecating immovable property for the purposes of section 17, unless the bond is duly attested by a notary and two witnesses and is accompanied by a certificate signed by an advocate or proctor to show that the person claiming to be the owner of that property has good title thereto.

3. The Registrar shall not approve for the purposes of the security required by section 17—

(1) any immovable property in respect of which a valuation report from a Chief Headman or approved Valuer is not forwarded with the application for approval, or

(2) any immovable property which is subject to any prior mortgage or other encumbrance, or

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(3) any immovable property other than the following :—

(*a*) any land situated within the administrative limits of a Municipal Council, Urban District Council, or Local Board and certified by the Chief Headman or approved Valuer to be suitable for building purposes ;

(*b*) any house or building or the premises thereof, situated in any area ;

(*c*) any land, estate or garden which is under regular or permanent cultivation ; or

(4) any undivided share of any immovable property ; or

(5) any movable property other than the following :—

(*a*) cash equal to twice the cheetu amount, deposited to the credit of the Registrar-General either in the Treasury or in a Kachcheri or in any of the Banks specified in Chapter III. of these regulations ;

(*b*) securities equal to twice the cheetu amount guaranteed by the Government of Ceylon or issued by the Government of Ceylon or of India or of the United Kingdom, deposited in the Treasury or in a Kachcheri.

CHAPTER II.

1. No appeal by a subscriber from the refusal of a manager to accept security offered under section 18 shall be deemed to have been duly made unless the subscriber has, within ten days of such refusal, delivered or transmitted to the Registrar a statement in writing containing the following particulars :—

(1) Name and address of the manager, or of the company or firm or individual with a business name, conducting the cheetu.

(2) Registered cheetu number.

(3) The Cheetu amount and number of subscribers.

(4) The nature and assessed value of the security offered.

(5) The amount the security is intended to cover.

(6) The reason, or reasons, if any, given by the Manager for his refusal.

2. Every such statement shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) the letter, if any, sent by the manager in refusing to accept the security ; and

(*b*) such other documents as may be necessary to prove to the satisfaction of the Registrar the correctness of any of the particulars set out in the statement, including, in any case where the parties are at issue

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as to the value of the property offered as security, a report on the value of the property from a Chief Headman or an approved Valuer or, if the property does not exceed five hundred rupees in value, from a Vidane Arachchi, Korala, or Udayar.

3. The Registrar shall examine every statement delivered or transmitted under regulation 1 of this chapter, and, if he is satisfied that the subscriber has made out a *primâ facie* case, issue or cause to be issued, within six days of the receipt of the statement—

(*a*) a notice calling upon the manager to attend at the office of the Registrar at such time and on such date, not earlier than five and not later than twelve days next succeeding the date of the notice, as may be specified therein, and to show cause why the security tendered by the subscriber should not be accepted by him ; and

(*b*) a notice calling upon the subscriber to attend at the same time and place to meet the objections that may be urged by the manager at the hearing of the matter.

4. (1) If upon the date and at the time specified in the notice, the manager appears and the subscriber fails to appear, the Registrar may hear the manager and determine the matter according as the manager rebuts or fails to rebut the case presented in the subscribers' statement of appeal.

(2) Where the Registrar in any such case makes order dismissing the appeal, the subscriber shall not be entitled to reopen the matter in any way : Provided that if in any such case the subscriber proves to the satisfcation of the Registrar, within four days of the date of the order, that his absence was due to illness or other unavoidable cause, the Registrar may, once but not oftener, relist the matter for hearing on a date not later than six days thereafter, and shall cause a notice of such relisting and of such date to be served forthwith on the manager.

(3) If on the date fixed under paragraph (2) of this regulation the subscriber fails to appear, the order made under paragraph (1) shall be final and conclusive ; and the subscriber shall not be entitled to reopen the matter in any way thereafter.

5. (1) If upon the date and at the time specified in the notice, the subscriber appears, and the manager fails to appear, the Registrar may make order allowing the appeal and declaring that the security tendered by the subscriber is sufficient and should be accepted by the manager, and the Registrar shall send or cause to be sent a copy of such order by post to the registered address of the manager.

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(2) If within four days of the date of such order, the manager appears before the Registrar and shows good cause for his absence on the specified date, the Registrar may relist the matter for hearing on a date not later than six days thereafter, and shall cause a notice of such relisting and of such date to be served forthwith on the subscriber.

(3) If on the date fixed under paragraph (2) of this regulation the manager fails to appear, the order made under paragraph (1) shall be final and conclusive ; and the manager shall not be entitled to reopen the matter in any way thereafter.

6. Where both the manager and the subscriber appear whether on the date originally specified or on the date fixed for the hearing of a relisted matter, the Registrar shall hear both parties and make such order as the justice of the case may require.

7. (1) At the hearing of any matter under these regulations, any party may appear either in person or by agent duly appointed by him in writing.

(2) The failure of any party, or of his duly appointed agent on his behalf, to attend at the office of the Registrar on any date on which his attendance is required by any notice issued by or by the authority of the Registrar, shall not be deemed to be a default in appearance until due service of that notice on that party is proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar.

(3) Any notice under these regulations which is not served personally on a party, shall be deemed to have been duly served if it is sent by registered post to the registered address of that party or the address last furnished by him to the Registrar.

8. In the computation of any period of time under these regulations, Sundays and public holidays shall be excluded.

CHAPTER III.

Banks approved under section 34.

1. The following Banks in Ceylon are approved for the purpose of section 34 :—

(*a*) The National Bank of India, Ltd.
(*b*) The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
(*c*) The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
(*d*) The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
(*e*) The Imperial Bank of India.
(*f*) The Eastern Bank, Ltd.
(*g*) The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
(*h*) The Indian Bank, Ltd.

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CHAPTER IV.

Schedule.

1. The Amended Schedule of fees set out hereunder is hereby substituted for the Schedule to the Ordinance.

Schedule.

	Rs. c.
(*a*) Registration of agreement—	
Where the Cheetu amount does not exceed Rs. 500	5 0
Where the Cheetu amount exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	10 0
Where the Cheetu amount exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	20 0
Where the Cheetu amount exceeds Rs. 5,000 ..	25 0
(*b*) Registration of minutes of any meeting at which one or more alterations have been made in the agreement	Same rates as in item (*a*)
(*c*) Registration of minutes of a meeting at which no alteration has been made in the agreement ..	0 50
(*d*) Registration of statements and other matters not falling under (*a*) and (*b*) above, for which registration is required under the Ordinance ..	0 50
(*e*) Search for any registered or other document on application made by any person—	
For every document	0 50
(*f*) Inspection by any person of any document registered or filed in the office of the Registrar—	
For every document	0 50
(*g*) Issue of a certified copy or extract of any document registered or filed in the office of the Registrar—	
For every 100 words	0 50
(*h*) Registration under Chapter V. of a Company, firm, or individual with a business name ..	50 0
(*i*) Certificate of registration issued under Chapter V. or each certified copy thereof ..	0 50

2. Every application under section 31 (3) and every certificate of registration under section 31 (8) shall be in the respective forms set out hereunder.

3. (1) The Registrar or any officer authorised in that behalf by the Registrar-General—

(*a*) may, whenever he thinks it expedient or necessary, inspect the books and accounts relating to any cheetu conducted under the Ordinance, and shall so inspect them once at least in each half-year of the period of that cheetu ; and

(*b*) shall, for the purposes of an inspection under this regulation, have power to enter upon any premises, where the books and accounts are kept, at any reasonable hour of the day or at any time when the premises

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are open for the transaction of any business relating to the cheetu, and to make all such inquiries and perform all such acts as may be necessary in the circumstances of that case.

(2) It shall be the duty of the manager of the cheetu or the person for the time being in charge of the books and accounts to permit any inspection which the Registrar or a duly authorised officer may desire to make under this regulation, and to give all such assistance therein and furnish all such information as may be required by the Registrar or the authorised officer.

CEYLON.

The Cheetu Ordinance.

Stamps Rs. 50.

To the Registrar of Lands,

————.

I hereby furnish the statement of particulars required under section 31 of the Cheetu Ordinance, and apply for the registration of the under-mentioned ————* in my capacity as the ———— of the said ————.

Chapter V., section 31 (3): Application for registration of a Company, firm, or individual.

1. Name of Company, firm, or individual ..	
2. Principal place of business	
3. Capital (in the case of companies only the fully paid up capital should be stated here) ..	
4. Nature and particulars of any other business carried on ..	
5. Full particulars of any registration under the law for the time being in force relating to companies or business names ..	
6. Particulars relating to registration in any other revenue district or districts ..	

Dated this ———— day of ————, 19—.

————

(Capacity of Signatory.)

The following documents are appended :—

1. ————.
2. ————.
3. ————.

* Insert Company, firm, or business as the case may be.

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Section 31 (8).

CEYLON.

The Cheetu Ordinance.

Certificate No. ————.
District : ————.

Stamps 50 cents.

To ————,
————,
————.

I hereby certify that the ———— has been duly registered under section 31 of the Cheetu Ordinance.

Witness my hand, this ———— day of ————, 19—.

(Signed) ————,
Registrar.

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CHAPTER 129.

COCONUT PRODUCTS.

THE COCONUT PRODUCTS ORDINANCE.

SECTION 18.

Note.—The date declared by the Governor under section 18 (1) is May 11, 1936. *Vide* Proclamation published in *Gazette* No. 8,214 of April 24, 1936.

No Proclamations have been issued under section 18 (2).

SECTION 20.

Note.—The date declared by the Governor under section 20 (1) is May 11, 1936. *Vide* Proclamation published in *Gazette* No. 8,214 of April 24, 1936.

No Proclamations have been issued under section 20 (2).

SECTION 29.

Regulations under the Coconut Products Ordinance.

[8201/7-2-1936.]

1. These regulations may be cited as Regulations under the Coconut Products Ordinance.

2. In these regulations the word "Minister" shall mean "The Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce".

Section 2 (3).

The seal affixed to any document by or by the authority of the Board shall be authenticated with the signatures of the Chairman and three other members present at the sealing.

Section 4.

1. Every member of the Board shall be paid a subsistence allowance of Rs. 10 for each day on which he attends any meeting or meetings of the Board.

2. Every member resident outside the Municipal limits of Colombo shall, in addition, be entitled—

(*a*) to mileage at 25 cents a mile for a distance not exceeding 75 miles each way, or

(*b*) to first class return railway fare.

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Section 6 (2).

1. Forward contracts for the purposes of these regulations shall mean written contracts entered into before the commencement of this Ordinance for the delivery or sale of copra at a price fixed definitely in that contract.

2. Every forward contract shall be produced for registration before the Manager at least 24 hours prior to the date fixed in the contract for the delivery of the copra or the first consignment thereof.

3. No contract shall be registered which is produced before the Manager after the expiry of three months from the date of the establishment of a Sales Room in Colombo.

4. The Manager shall scrutinize every contract produced before him and enter particulars thereof in a register of Forward Contracts kept by him.

5. Every registered contract shall in proof of registration bear the impressed stamp of the Board, the registered number and a certificate of registration signed and dated by the Manager.

6. No copra to be sold or delivered in pursuance of any such registered contract shall be required to be put up for auction at the Sales Room.

7. The purchaser of any copra under any such registered contract shall be entitled to a copra export licence or a coconut oil export licence as hereinafter provided by the regulations under section 17 (3) or section 19 (2) (*b*), as the case may be

Section 6 (3).

Notice of the intention to close a Sales Room on any public holiday or other specified day shall be given by the Board by advertisement in one at least of each of the morning and evening newspapers and shall also be posted up on the notice board of that Sales Room in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

Section 7 (2) (b).

1. (1) The registration of Auctioneers or Brokers under section 7 (2) shall be annual.

(2) No auctioneer or broker shall be registered for any year unless he has been duly licensed for that year under the provisions of the Auctioneers and Brokers Ordinance.

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2. (1) Every auctioneer or broker who desires to be registered shall send a written application to the Manager within 7 days of the date of publication in the *Gazette* of the approval and ratification of these regulations and thereafter on or before the 15th day of March each year together with his licence or other documents to prove that he has been duly licensed for the year in which he seeks registration.

(2) The fee for registration, which shall be Rs. 5 a year, shall be forwarded with the application by cheque or postal or money order payable to the Manager and shall be credited to the funds of the Board.

3. The Manager shall place every application before the Board at the first meeting held after the receipt of that application.

4. Where an application is refused, no further application from the same applicant shall be entertained for a period of six months.

5. Immediately on approval, the name of the applicant shall be entered in the register and he shall be entitled to act as auctioneer or broker in respect of sales held by the Board during the year for which he is registered.

6. The Board may in its discretion remove from the register permanently or for such period as it thinks fit, the name of any registered auctioneer or broker, but an appeal against every such removal shall lie to the Minister.

7. The name of any auctioneer or broker whose name has been removed from the register under regulations 6, may be restored by the Board either of its own motion or on application made in that behalf without the payment of any fee for the remaining portion of that year of registration.

8. The register of auctioneers and brokers shall be substantially in form A hereunder—

Form A.

Serial No.	Full Name.	Business Address.	Auctioneer or Broker.	Whether Licensed under the Auctioneers and Brokers Ordinance.	Whether practising Individually or as a Firm.	Date of Registration.	Remarks.

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Section 9.

[8334/3-12-1937.]

1. (1) (*a*) Every person or firm commencing to carry on the business of a shipper, dealer, or miller shall, within 7 days of the commencement of such business, apply to the Manager to be registered as a shipper, dealer, or miller, as the case may be.

(*b*) Every person or firm engaged in the business of a shipper, dealer, or miller shall, on or before the 15th day of March in each year, apply to the Manager to be registered for that year as a shipper, dealer, or miller, as the case may be.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to any person or firm, if the daily average business, calculated on the basis of the transactions entered into by such person or firm during a period of one month, relates to less than one hundred weight of coconut oil, ten hundredweight of copra, or three thousand coconuts.

2. Every application shall be made in writing to the Manager, shall give the applicant's name and business address and the period during which he has been carrying on business, and shall state whether he desires registration as an individual or as a firm. Every such application shall be accompanied by a fee of Re. 1 which shall be credited to the funds of the Board.

3. Every such application shall be dealt with by the Manager who shall register the name of every applicant whom he decides to admit to registration. An appeal shall lie to the Board against every refusal of the Manager to register the name of an applicant.

4. (1) It shall be open to the Board to refuse to register or to remove from the register after registration, the name of any shipper, dealer, or miller, for any reason that they deem fit.

[8334/3-12-1937.]

(2) The Board may on application in that behalf made to the Manager by any registered shipper, dealer, or miller, remove from the register the name of such shipper, dealer, or miller, as the case may be.

5. Any applicant dissatisfied with any decision of the Board may appeal to the Minister in the manner hereinafter provided in the regulations relating to appeals.

6. The names of approved shippers, dealers, and millers shall be entered in separate registers kept for the purpose.

Section 10.

1. Every shipper, dealer, or miller shall if required by the Board keep a stock book as hereinafter provided.

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2. The decision of the Board that a stock book shall be kept by any particular shipper, dealer, or miller shall be communicated by the Manager by a registered letter addressed to the last known place of residence or of business of that shipper, dealer, or miller.

3. It shall be the duty of every such shipper, dealer, or miller to commence to keep the prescribed stock book within 7 days of the date of such communication.

4. Every stock book kept under these regulations shall be a book with pages securely fastened and numbered consecutively and shall be substantially in that one of the forms B 1, B 2, and B 3 hereunder which is appropriate to the case.

Form B 1.

SHIPPERS' STOCK BOOK.

Date.	Amount Received.						Amount Shipped.		
	Balance in Hand.	Name of Vendor.	Sales Certificate.	Dealers' Copra.	Name of Estate.	Total Receipts.	Name of Steamer and Date of Sailing.	Destination.	Quantity.
	Tons. cwt. qr. lb.					Tons. cwt. qr. lb.			Tons. cwt. qr. lb.

Form B 2.

DEALERS' STOCK BOOK.

[8334/3-12-1937.]

Date.	Name of Vendor.	Coconuts.				Copra.								Name of Vendee.	Copra.								Remarks.
		No. purchased.	No. sold.	No. manufactured into copra.	Balance.	Manufactured.				Purchased.				Total.					Sold.				Balance.				
						T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.		T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	

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Form B 3.

MILLERS' STOCK BOOK.

Copra Account. Oil Account.

Date.	Balance in hand. Quantity T. C. Q. lb.		Date.	Balance in hand.	Oil Manufactured.		Oil disposed of.		Balance in hand.
	Copra Received.				From copra.	From shavings, parings, &c.	Name of Party.	Amount.	
	On Sale Certificates (No.)	From Estate or dealer (Name)		T. C. Q. lb.	T. C. Q. lb.	T. C. Q. lb.			
	Total Copra in hand								
	Copra Crushed								
	Balance in hand								

Section 11.

1. Every shipper, dealer, or miller if required by the Board shall furnish a return as hereinafter provided.

2. The decision of the Board that returns shall be furnished by any particular shipper, dealer, or miller shall be communicated by the Manager by a registered letter addressed to the last known place of residence or business of that shipper, dealer, or miller : provided that, in every case such communication shall be sent not less than 7 days before the date on which the return has to be furnished and shall specify the period to which the return is to relate.

3. Every such return shall be substantially in that one of the forms B 1, B 2, and B 3 which is appropriate to the case.

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Section 16.

Every Copra Sale Certificate issued under section 16 shall be on *pink* paper and shall be substantially in the form D set out hereunder—

Form D.

Counterfoil. No. ——

THE CEYLON COCONUT BOARD AUCTION SALES ROOM, COLOMBO.

Copra Sale Certificate.

Name : ————.

Amount : ————.

Date : ————.

(Sgd.) ————,
Manager.

No. ——.

THE CEYLON COCONUT BOARD AUCTION SALES ROOM, COLOMBO.

Copra Sale Certificate.

Name of Purchaser : ————.

Amount Purchased : ————.

Date : ————.

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

(Sgd.) ————,
Manager.

NOT NEGOTIABLE.

Section 17.

Every Copra Export Licence issued under section 17 shall be on *green* paper and shall be substantially in the form E set out hereunder—

Form E.

Counterfoil. No. ——

THE CEYLON COCONUT BOARD AUCTION SALES ROOM, COLOMBO.

Copra Export Licence.

Mr./Messrs. —— of —— is/are hereby authorised to export

Tons cwt. qr. lb.

of copra of grade ——.

(Sgd.) ————,
Manager.

No. ——.

THE CEYLON COCONUT BOARD AUCTION SALES ROOM, COLOMBO.

Copra Export Licence.

Mr./Messrs. —— of —— is/are hereby authorised to export

Tons cwt. qr. lb.

of copra of grade ————.

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

(Sgd.) ————,
Manager.

NOT NEGOTIABLE.

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Section 17 (3).

1. Every application for a Copra Export Licence shall be substantially in the form F set out hereunder—

Form F.

APPLICATION FOR COPRA EXPORT LICENCE.

The Ceylon Coconut Board Auction Sales Room, Colombo.

1	Name and address of applicant ..	
2	Quantity and grade to be exported..	Tons cwt. qr. lb.
3	Name of ship and date of sailing ..	
4	Destination	
5	Name of Estate where manufactured	
6	Amount in stock after last export ..	
	Amount purchased since—	
	From estate	
	From dealers	
	Total amount in stock ..	
7	Quantity and grade in Sale Certificate	Tons cwt. qr. lb.
8	Number and date of Sale Certificate*	
9	Reasons, if any, for delay in exporting	
10	Balance, if any, for which the applicant is entitled to obtain fresh Sale Certificates	Tons cwt. qr. lb.
11	Any other information or explanation	

I/We hereby declare that the statements herein contained are true and accurate.

(Signature) ————.

* *Note.*—Sale Certificates covering the quantity applied for must be surrendered along with this application.

2. Every such application shall be accompanied by a declaration that the statements therein are true and accurate.

3. The prescribed officer for the purposes of section 17 (3) shall be the Manager.

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4. If the particulars in the application are satisfactory, the Manager shall issue a licence as requested by the applicant.

5. Every copra export licence shall be surrendered to the Principal Collector of Customs or any Customs Officer appointed in that behalf, at the time of shipment of the specified quantity of the standard quality of copra mentioned in the licence.

6. Any party dissatisfied with the refusal of the Manager to grant an export licence may appeal to the Board.

7. Any party dissatisfied with any decision given by the Board in appeal under regulation 6 may appeal to the Minister in the manner hereinafter provided in the regulations relating to appeals.

Section 19 (1).

Every Coconut Oil Export Licence issued under section 19 shall be on *blue* paper and shall be substantially in the form G set out hereunder—

Form G.

Counterfoil. No. ——.

THE CEYLON COCONUT BOARD AUCTION SALES ROOM, COLOMBO.

Coconut Oil Export Licence.

Mr./Messrs. —— of —— is/are hereby authorised to export Tons cwt. qr. lb. of oil of grade

(Sgd.) ——,
Manager.

No. ——

THE CEYLON COCONUT BOARD AUCTION SALES ROOM, COLOMBO.

Coconut Oil Export Licence.

Mr./Messrs. —— of —— is/are hereby authorised to export Tons cwt. qr. lb. of oil of grade

(Sgd.) ——,
Manager.

Section 19 (2) and (3).

1. (1) Every application for a Coconut Oil Export licence shall be substantially in the form H set out hereunder and shall be accompanied by (*a*) a declaration that the statements contained therein are true and accurate; and (*b*) the sale certificates, if any, issued to the applicant at the time of the purchase of the copra from which the coconut oil sought to be exported was extracted.

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Form H.

(APPLICATION FOR COCONUT OIL EXPORT LICENCE.)

The Ceylon Coconut Board Auction Sales Room, Colombo.

1	Name and address of applicant and/or of shipper	
2	Quantity and grade to be exported ..	Tons cwt. qr. lb. Grade No.
3	Name of ship and date of sailing ..	
4	Destination	
5	Name and situation of mill where manufactured	
6	Quantity manufactured from— (1) Copra .. .. (2) Parings and Shavings .. (3) Fresh coconuts ..	Tons cwt. qr. lb.
7	In the case of oil purchased by the applicant— (1) Name and address of the vendor (2) Quantity purchased .. (3) Date of purchase ..	Tons cwt. qr. lb.
8	Number and date of Sale Certificates*	
9	Balance, if any, for which the applicant is entitled to obtain fresh Sale Certificates	Tons cwt. qr. lb.
10	Any other information or explanation	

I/We hereby declare that the statements herein contained are true and accurate.

(Signature) ————.

* *Note.*—Sale certificates covering the quantity applied for must be surrendered along with this application.

(2) The application may either be sent by registered post or handed personally to the Manager.

2. If the particulars in the application are satisfactory, the Manager shall issue a licence as requested by the applicant.

3. (1) If the particulars in the application are not satisfactory the Manager shall nevertheless issue a licence but shall call upon the applicant to explain, or to furnish further information on any point.

(2) Where the point on which explanation is called for by the Manager relates to any discrepancy between the quantity of copra specified in the sale certificates surrendered by the applicant and the quantity of coconut oil which is specified in the

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application, the Manager shall, in considering the explanation, have due regard to the usages of the trade and to the recognized oil content of the particular grade of copra.

(3) If the explanation or information is not satisfactory the Manager shall state a case on the matter for the decision of the Board.

(4) In dealing with any case so stated the Board may authorise the prosecution of that applicant for the contravention of the Ordinance or of any regulations thereunder or direct a proportionate reduction to be made from the quantity for which a licence is to be issued to that applicant on any subsequent occasion or may direct that the name of that applicant be removed from any register in which it is entered under these regulations.

4. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Minister against any decision of the Board under paragraph (4) of Regulation 3.

(2) Every such appeal shall be preferred in the manner hereinafter provided in the regulations relating to appeals.

5. (1) Where the quantity of oil specified in the licence issued to any applicant is less than the quantity which is deemed to be the equivalent of the copra specified in the sale certificates surrendered by that applicant, the Manager shall issue to him in addition to the licence a fresh sale certificate for the balance copra.

(2) Every sale certificate issued under paragraph (1) of this regulation, shall bear an endorsement under the hand of the Manager showing the number and date of the original sale certificates surrendered by the applicant and of the coconut oil export licence issued to him.

6. It shall not be necessary for any exporter of coconut oil who has entered into forward contracts exempted by section 6 (2) of the Ordinance or by regulations made thereunder, or who has been specially authorised thereto by the Board in pursuance of the powers vested in it by any regulations framed under the Ordinance, to produce or surrender sale certificates in respect of copra from which the coconut oil sought to be exported has been extracted.

7. (1) On a declaration being furnished by any person to whom a coconut oil export licence has been issued, that the coconut oil covered by that licence has—

(*a*) been transferred or sold for valuable consideration to a specified shipper or to some specified principal of that shipper outside Ceylon ; or

(*b*) is being exported by a specified shipper on behalf and for the benefit of the licensee,

the Manager shall, if he is satisfied with the *bona fides* of the applicant and with the truth of the statements contained in

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the declaration, endorse on the licence under his signature the full particulars of the transfer together with the name and address of the transferee.

(2) If the Manager is not so satisfied, he shall submit the facts for the decision of the Board at its next meeting.

(3) Any party dissatisfied with the decision of the Board in any such matter may appeal to the Minister in the manner hereinafter provided in the regulations relating to appeals.

(4) If the transfer is approved by the Board or by the Minister in appeal, the Manager shall endorse the licence as aforesaid.

(5) If the transfer relates only to a portion of the quantity of oil specified in the licence, the Manager shall issue one or more fresh licences for the balance and endorse on them under his signature the particulars of the original licence.

(6) On the issue of such fresh licence or licences, the original licence shall become void and shall be cancelled by the Manager and filed in the office of the Board.

8. (1) Any shipper who intends to export coconut oil but does not possess the necessary sale certificates or is for any reason precluded from obtaining a transfer of any coconut oil export licence under the foregoing regulations, may obtain a special export licence on application made to the Board in that behalf.

(2) Every such application shall contain all necessary particulars including the name and address of the person or persons from whom the oil was obtained and the date of purchase.

(3) The applicant shall also furnish such further information as the Board may from time to time require in that connection.

(4) Every such application or return of information shall be accompanied by a declaration that the statements therein contained are true and accurate.

(5) Where the Board refuses an application under this regulation, the applicant shall have the right to appeal to the Minister in the manner hereinafter provided in the regulations relating to appeals.

9. Every coconut oil export licence or special export licence shall be surrendered to the Principal Collector of Customs or any Customs Officer appointed in that behalf, at the time of shipment of the quantity of coconut oil specified in that licence.

11. (1) Any person desiring to export in two or more instalments the quantity of coconut oil specified in any licence of which he is the due holder, may surrender the licence to the Manager and obtain in exchange therefor the required number of fresh licences for quantities amounting in the aggregate to the quantity specified in the surrendered licence.

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(2) Every such fresh licence shall bear an endorsement under the hand of the Manager of the particulars of the surrendered licence.

Section 22.

1. Any person who exports any coconut products through any port in the Island other than the port of Colombo shall notify to the Board in writing within one week of such export the following particulars :—

(1) Nature of coconut products exported.
(2) Quantity of coconut products exported.
(3) Quality of coconut products exported.
(4) Where manufactured.
(5) Name and situation of estate from which coconuts were procured for the purpose of manufacture.
(6) Name of port.
(7) Destination.
(8) Full name and address of party exporting.
(9) Name of ship or vessel with full name and address of agents and dates of sailing.
(10) Signature of person giving information.

2. Every such notification shall be accompanied by a declaration that the statements contained therein are true and accurate.

3. The Board shall keep three separate registers for copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut, exported from ports other than Colombo and shall cause the particulars furnished under the foregoing regulation 1 to be transcribed therein.

Section 29 (1).

1. The Manager shall deposit in a bank, to the credit of an account to be called the Sales Deposit Account, all moneys paid to him by an auctioneer or a purchaser in connection with any sale of copra in a Sales Room.

2. Payment of that part of the proceeds of the sale which is payable to the seller of any copra, shall in every case be made by a cheque drawn on the Sales Deposit Account.

3. Every such cheque shall be signed by the Manager and by the Chairman or any other member of the Board authorised thereto by the Chairman.

4. It shall be the duty of the Manager to keep an accurate record of all payments into or out of the Sales Deposit Account, and for this purpose to maintain a separate cash-book, ledger, and such other books of accounts as may be necessary.

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Section 29 (2).

[8334/3-12-1937.]

1. Every auctioneer wishing to sell copra for future delivery shall make application to the Board for the purpose. Every such application shall—

(i) be substantially in the Form J set out hereunder and contain the particulars set out in that form ;

(ii) be made to the Manager not less than three days prior to the proposed date of sale : Provided that the Manager may, in the case of " first-hand lots " of copra, allow any such application made not less than twenty-four hours before the proposed date of sale, upon the auctioneer furnishing to him a statement of the name of the estate and of the owner, together with a declaration that such statement is true and accurate.

2. The Board shall give notice that the specified quantity of copra for delivery on the specified date will be sold by auction, on the date proposed by the seller.

3. The quantity so tendered shall be noted in a register provided for the purpose by the Board, and shall be duly listed for sale on the specified date.

4. On the specified date the auction shall be held and bids shall be received as in the case of sales under the regulations under section 29 (2) (*h*).

5. The lots offered shall be knocked down to the highest bidder who may be called upon to make such deposit as may be agreed upon with the auctioneer or the Manager and to enter into a contract for payment of the balance on delivery of the copra.

6. The vendor may be called upon to tender immediate security for the fulfilment of his contract and for such advances as he may receive from time to time.

[8334/3-12-1937.]

Form J.

Name and Address of Seller.	Name of Seller's Auctioneer.	Grade.	Quantity. Cds. lbs.	Period of Delivery.	Date proposed for Sale.

Date of Application : ————* 19—.

————,
Signature of selling Auctioneer.

* At least three working days' notice must be given of a Forward Sale (see regulation 1 above).

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Section 29 (2) (f).

1. (1) Every person who has paid any advance in money for copra to be supplied to him by any producer or dealer, and desires either to obtain delivery of the copra or to recover the advance through the Board, shall give notice of his claim or intention to the Manager not less than 48 hours before the date fixed for the sale of any copra brought for sale by that producer or dealer to a Sales Room.

(2) Such notice may be given either in writing or orally to the Manager, and shall be accompanied by all proofs on which that person relies in support of his claim.

(3) On receipt of such notice the Manager shall forthwith verify the claim by making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, of the producer or dealer and of any other witnesses mentioned either by the claimant or by the producer or dealer.

2. (1) If the claim is established to his satisfaction, the Manager shall enter it in a register of Loans and Adjustments to be kept by him for the purpose.

(2) Where the claimant desires to bid for the copra at an auction sale, the Manager shall, after registering the claim, issue to the claimant an Order of Credit authorising the auctioneer to give the claimant credit for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be specified in the Order.

(3) If the claimant is declared the purchaser of the copra—

(*a*) the auctioneer shall not under regulation 10 (1) of section 29 (2) (*h*) below relating to sales require the deposit of any sum greater than the amount, if any, by which the purchase price exceeds the amount specified in the Order of Credit ; and

(*b*) the Manager shall make such adjustments in the Register and such payments to either party as may be necessary to close the entire transaction.

(4) If the claimant is not declared the purchaser of the copra or if he does not bid for it and desires only to recover the advance paid by him—

(*a*) where the parties are agreed as to the mode of settling their account, the Manager shall make the necessary payments in accordance with their agreement and make the appropriate entries in the Register ; or

(*b*) where the parties are not agreed, the Manager shall pay the purchase money into the Sales Deposit Account and refer the matter in dispute to the decision of the Board ; and if the decision of the Board is not accepted by either party the money shall remain to the credit of the Account until a decision is obtained by the parties either by arbitration or by an action at law.

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3. If the claim or any part of it is disputed by the producer or dealer—

(*a*) where the parties agree to have the matters in dispute settled amicably by the Manager or by the Board, the foregoing regulation 2 shall apply to such part of the claim as may be specified in the terms of the settlement so effected ; or

(*b*) where the parties desire to have the matters in dispute decided by an action at law or by duly appointed arbitrators, the sale of the copra shall take place and the purchase money shall be paid into the Sales Deposit Account and remain in that account until the rights of the parties are finally determined.

Section 29 (2) (g).

1. It shall be open to the Inspector or any officer of the Board specially authorised thereto, on the instructions of the Board to examine any copra lying at any place whatsoever and to issue certificates of quality.

2. The Board may require any shipper, dealer, or miller to give such Inspector or Officer access to his stores, factories, and godowns and his stock books and to give such assistance as may be necessary for the purposes of any inspection.

3. The Board shall keep official samples in the Sales Room of the various standard qualities of copra approved by it for the time being.

4. Such official samples shall be of the following among other grades :—

Estate No. 1.
Estate No. 2.
Estate No. 3.
Mixed grade.
F. M. S. (fair merchantable sundried).

5. The official samples so kept in the Sales Room shall be deemed to be the standards of quality for the purposes of any certificate to be issued under these regulations.

Section 29 (2) (h).

[8334/3-12-1937.] 1. The Sales Room shall be opened for transactions at 8 A.M. daily and closed at 3 P.M., except on Sundays and on holidays declared by the Board.

[8334/3-12-1937.] 1A. No dealer, who is required to be registered under the provisions of regulation 1 of the regulations under section 9 of the Ordinance, shall at any time transact business in copra at the Sales Room unless his name is at that time on the register of dealers.

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[8334/8-12 1937.]

2. (1) The market price of copra for each day on which any transaction takes place in the Sales Room shall be computed on the basis of the prices paid or offered for copra of the grade " Estate No. 1 " catalogued for sale on that day, and, subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this regulation, shall be the average price per candy of such of the lots and of any portion of a lot of that grade of copra, taken in the descending order commencing with the highest of the several prices paid or offered therefor, as may in the aggregate amount to one-half of the total quantity catalogued for sale.

(2) Where copra graded as " Estate No. 1 " is catalogued for sale in any quantity less than 400 candies on any day falling between 1st June and 30th November, or less than 200 candies on any day falling between 1st December and 31st May, in any year, the market price duly declared for the last preceding date on which transactions may have taken place at the Sales Room shall be deemed to be the market price on such day, and the Board may notify such market price accordingly.

(3) Upon the conclusion of auctions each day the Board shall cause the market price and the highest price paid on that day for copra graded as " Estate No. 1 " to be published on a notice board in a conspicuous part of the Sales Room.

[8334/3-12-1937.]

3. (1) The samples of the copra to be sold by each seller on any day shall be placed on view at the Sales Room not later than 8.30 A.M. on that day. Such samples must be representative of the bulk of the copra to be sold, and must be sealed and labelled with the name of the seller by the seller or by his auctioneer.

(2) Every sample of a " first-hand lot " of copra, that is to say of copra manufactured on an estate from the nuts of that estate and offered for sale by or on behalf of the owner, lessee, or usufructuary mortgagee of that estate, must bear on its label the words " Estate Account ".

(3 Every sample of a lot of copra, other than a " first-hand lot " must, where the copra is offered by a dealer, bear on its label the words " Dealers' Copra ".

(4) Every dealer wishing to offer for sale in the Sales Room any lot of copra as copra made from the nuts of a particular estate must insert the words " Estate Nuts " and the name of the estate on the label of the samples of such copra.

[8334/3-12-1937.]

4. Every auctioneer shall deliver to the Manager or Secretary not later than 8.30 A.M. each day a typewritten catalogue in duplicate of the copra to be offered for sale by that auctioneer on that day. The catalogue shall be posted up by the Manager or Secretary on a notice board in a conspicuous part of the Sales Room.

5. No copra shall be put up for sale except by a registered auctioneer recognized by and registered in the books of the Coconut Board.

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6. A Commission or " lot money " at such rate not exceeding 25 cents as the Board from time to time may determine and notify, shall be payable by the seller to the collector appointed by the Board in respect of each lot brought in by the seller for sale in a Sales Room.

[8334/3-12-1937.]

7. (1) The seller of a lot of copra or any agent employed by him or the auctioneer shall have the right to bid.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) of this regulation, the highest bidder for any lot shall be declared to be the purchaser ;

Provided, however, that—

(*a*) the seller of any lot shall not be declared to be the purchaser of that lot ;

(*b*) no person shall be declared the purchaser of any lot until all disputes as to the bids made for that lot are settled by the auctioneer and the lot is finally knocked down.

(3) No bid shall be accepted unless the minimum price as fixed by the Board is offered.

[8334/3-12-1937.]

(4) (*a*) The auctioneer may in his discretion, refuse any bid or withdraw a lot of copra from sale, or, with the consent of the person who made the highest bid, register the highest bid.

(*b*) Where consent to the registration of the highest bid is not given as required in paragraph (*a*), the auctioneer may register any other bid made by a person who consents to its registration : Provided that no bid shall be so registered if any person who made a higher bid requires that such higher bid shall be registered.

(*c*) If no bid is registered, the lot of copra shall be deemed to be withdrawn from sale.

(*d*) Where any bid made in respect of a lot of copra is registered, the person who made that bid—

(i) shall have the right to claim the lot of copra at any price offered by any other buyer present in the Sales Room, which is higher than the registered bid and which the auctioneer is willing to accept for that lot ;

(ii) shall be bound, when called upon to do so by the auctioneer, to purchase the lot of copra at the registered bid, if no higher price is offered for that lot.

(*e*) No lot of copra in respect of which a bid is registered shall be sold to any person other than the person whose bid is registered, except at a price higher than the registered bid.

(*f*) No lot of copra in respect of which a bid has been registered shall be sold to the person who made that bid at any price less than the registered bid.

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(*g*) Every lot of copra in respect of which a bid has been registered on any day shall be sold, and such sale shall be intimated to the Manager, or to an officer of the Board specially authorised thereto, within thirty minutes after the conclusion of the auctions on that day.

(5) The decision of the auctioneer on any dispute as to bids shall be final.

(6) No copra withdrawn from any sale shall be put up for sale again on the same day unless such copra was withdrawn on the ground that the price offered was below the minimum price fixed for the day.

(7) No person shall put up for sale in the Sales Room any lot or any part of any lot of copra which has been purchased at a previous sale in the Sales Room unless— [8334/3-12-1937.]

(*a*) notice has been given in the catalogue delivered under regulation 4 by the auctioneer who proposes to put up such copra for sale, to the effect that the copra has been so purchased ; and

(*b*) the sale certificates or export licences, if any, issued in respect of the previous sale are surrendered to the Manager ; and

(*c*) the Manager has given his written consent thereto : Provided, however, that the Manager may in his discretion withhold his consent to any such sale.

8. (1) No copra shall be sold or put up for sale otherwise than in lots ; and no such lot shall exceed 100 candies. [8334/3-12-1937.]

(2) Every bid shall be in the form of a rate offered for each candy in a lot ; provided that where any lot put up for sale contains more than one grade of copra, the bidding shall be for the highest grade in that lot ; and the prices for the other grades shall be computed on the basis that each grade below the highest is Rs. 2 less in value than the next higher grade.

(3) The rise of each bid over the previous bid shall not be less than 25 cents.

9. In respect of each lot of copra sold in a Sales Room, there shall be payable by the seller—

(*a*) the levy for the purposes of the cess provided for by section 23 of the Ordinance, but this levy shall be subject to the condition that it shall be refunded, on proof being adduced to the satisfaction of the Manager within a period of three years from the date of payment that the copra in rspect of which it was paid has not in fact been exported from the Island ; and

(*b*) a brokerage of 1 per cent.

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[8334/3-12-1937.]

10. (1) Upon the closure of the sale of any lot of copra, the auctioneer may—

(*a*) require immediate payment in cash of the full purchase price of the lot ; or

(*b*) declare the sale to be subject to the condition that payment of the full purchase price shall be made before delivery of the lot.

(2) Where the purchaser of any lot does not make immediate payment when required to do so under paragraph (1) (*a*), or consent to the condition which the auctioneer may have imposed under paragraph (1) (*b*), the auctioneer may in his discretion, put up the lot for sale again.

11. (1) The place and time of delivery of the various lots shall be announced by the auctioneer before the commencement of the sale.

(2) Where the copra is delivered at the buyer's stores, the seller or his agent shall be entitled to be present at the weighing of the copra.

[8334/3-12-1937.]

(3) Where copra is sold for immediate delivery, the delivery of such copra shall be made within three days, exclusive of the day of the sale and of Sundays and public holidays. Any sale for delivery after such period shall not be deemed to be a sale for immediate delivery.

(4) Where any copra is not weighed at the time when delivery is made to the buyer, he shall immediately sign a receipt specifying the number of bags of copra received by him.

(5) Every buyer shall provide in his store scales capable of weighing at least five hundredweight at a time, with proper weights and measures, and shall provide adequate space and facilities for the inspection of the copra delivered at his store.

[8334/3-12-1937.]

12. (1) Where the purchase price of any copra delivered at the buyer's store has not been deposited with the auctioneer or has not been paid before delivery under regulation 10, the price shall be payable in cash to the auctioneer within twenty-four hours of the production of the receipt issued by or on behalf of the buyer at the time of the delivery. Sundays and public holidays shall be excluded in the calculation of this period of twenty-four hours.

(2) Until payment of the purchase price has been made in full under regulation 10 or under paragraph (1) of this regulation, the buyer shall be deemed to hold the copra as the agent of the seller and shall insure the copra for the benefit of the seller.

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(3) On any representation made to the Manager by a seller or his auctioneer that the purchase price due in respect of any lot of copra delivered to a buyer has not been paid, the Manager shall make such inquiries as he may deem necessary and shall make a report to the Board. The Board may upon such report make such decision as to it may seem just, and where that decision is adverse to the buyer may cause the name of the buyer to be posted up in the Sales Room ; and such buyer shall thereafter not be entitled to bid for any copra offered for sale in the Sales Room until such purchase price has been paid in full.

An appeal shall lie to the Minister against any decision of the Board under this paragraph.

13. Every person acting as agent for any other person at any sale held in a Sales Room, shall disclose in writing the name of his principal to the auctioneer, as soon as he is declared the purchaser of any lot ; and where the name of the principal is not so disclosed the person so acting as agent shall be deemed to be the actual purchaser.

14. Objections as to quality must be lodged with the auctioneer within 36 hours from completion of delivery. Sundays, bank, or public holidays, shall be excluded in the calculation of this period of 36 hours.

15. (1) There shall be a panel of arbitrators appointed by the Board. [8334/3-12-1937.]

(2) Any dispute, arising at the time of delivery of any copra sold at a Sales Room, between the buyer and the seller of such copra as to the quality or weight of the copra, shall be referred for arbitration to a person nominated by the buyer and the seller jointly for the purpose from the panel of arbitrators.

(3) Where a buyer and a seller do not agree to nominate any one person as arbitrator, each of them may appoint an arbitrator, and in every such case the arbitrators so appointed shall, before proceeding to hear the matter in dispute, select an umpire from the panel of arbitrators to decide all questions on which the arbitrators are themselves unable to agree.

(4) Where one party to a dispute neglects or refuses to appoint an arbitrator within three days of the receipt of information of the appointment of an arbitrator by the other party, the arbitrator so appointed by the other party shall forthwith proceed to arbitrate on the matter in dispute, as if he were an arbitrator appointed by both parties.

(5) The decision of the arbitrator, arbitrators, or umpire, as the case may be, in any dispute, shall be final and conclusive.

Y 7——J. N. 69528 (10/37)

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(6) Where the parties to a dispute jointly nominate one person as arbitrator, each such party shall deposit with the Board a fee calculated at the rate of 25 cents for each candy of copra in the lot or lots in dispute : Provided, however, that such fee shall in no case exceed the sum of ten rupees and fifty cents.

(7) Where each party to a dispute nominates an arbitrator, each such party shall deposit with the Board a fee calculated at the rate of 50 cents for each candy of copra in the lot or lots in dispute : Provided, however, that such fee shall in no case exceed the sum of ten rupees and fifty cents.

(8) The costs of arbitration shall ordinarily be borne by the party against whom the decision is recorded : Provided, however, that the arbitrator, arbitrators, or umpire, as the case may be, shall have the discretion to award or apportion the costs according to the circumstances of each case.

(9) Any sum deposited by any party to a dispute under this regulation shall be refunded to him in the event of the decision being in his favour, unless any award as to costs is made against him under paragraph (8).

16. No sale certificate shall be issued unless the Manager is of opinion that delivery and payment therefor have been satisfactorily concluded.

Section (29) (2) (i).

1. The Board may at the close of each week having due regard to the price ruling at the Sales Room in that week or to the price prevailing in foreign markets during that week and to the general conditions of the market, decide the minimum price at which the auctions shall commence in the Sales Room during the week following.

2. Notice of such minimum price shall be published in the English newspapers on Saturday evening or on Monday morning and shall also be posted up on the notice board of the Sales Room.

3. It shall be within the discretion of the Board to lower or raise such minima in the course of the week by prior publication in the morning or evening English newspapers and on the notice board, if the Board is satisfied that the minima fixed are either too high or too low for the efficient working of the auctions in the Sales Room.

APPEALS.

Section 29.

1. Every appeal to the Minister under these regulations shall be preferred within 7 days of the date on which the decision appealed against is communicated to the appellant.

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2. Every appeal shall be presented in the form of a written statement signed by the appellant containing a summary of the relevant facts, the decision of the Board, and the arguments which the appellant intends to adduce in support of his appeal.

3. The fee for each appeal shall be Rs. 5, and shall be payable in one or more uncancelled stamps to that value affixed to the statement of appeal.

4. The appellant shall be entitled to appear either in person or by counsel, proctor, or other authorised representative, at the hearing of his appeal.

5. Where any argument is heard against the appeal, the appellant or his representative shall have the right of reply.

6. The Minister may during the hearing of any appeal call for such evidence, oral or documentary, as to him may seem necessary for the proper adjudication of the matter or matters at issue.

7. Where the decision of the Minister is not given at the close of the hearing, it shall be reduced to writing and communicated under the hand of his Secretary to the Board as well as to the appellant.

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CHAPTER 130.

TEA PROPAGANDA.

THE TEA PROPAGANDA ORDINANCE.

SECTION 8.

NOTIFICATION.

[8264/18-12-1936.] It is hereby notified that the following resolution under section 8 (1) of the Tea Propaganda Ordinance, passed by the State Council at its public session on December 15, 1936, has been sanctioned by the Governor.

RESOLUTION.

That this Council resolves under section 8 (1) of the Tea Propaganda Ordinance, that on and after the first day of January, 1937, the export duty imposed by resolution under the said section published in *Government Gazette* (*Extraordinary*) No. 8,113 of March 30, 1935, shall be increased from seventy-five cents to one rupee per one hundred pounds of tea exported from the Island, and so in proportion for any less weight.

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CHAPTER 131.

MANUFACTURE OF MATCHES.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MATCHES (REGULATION) ORDINANCE.

SECTION 2.

No Proclamations.

SECTION 10.

No Regulations.

CHAPTER 132.

FOOD CONTROL.

THE FOOD CONTROL ORDINANCE.

SECTION 4.

No Orders.

SECTION 5.

No Regulations.

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TITLE XV.—FESTIVALS AND FAIRS.

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CHAPTER 133.

PILGRIMAGES.

THE PILGRIMAGES ORDINANCE.

SECTION 2.

Regulations not reproduced.

CHAPTER 134.

PUBLIC PERFORMANCES.

THE PUBLIC PERFORMANCE ORDINANCE.

SECTION 3.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF PUBLIC PERFORMANCES IN AREAS OTHER THAN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF COLOMBO, KANDY, AND GALLE.

A.—LICENSING OF PREMISES TO BE USED FOR PUBLIC PERFORMANCES.

Definitions.

[7004/4-4-1919.]

A 1. (*a*) In these rules the term "public performance" includes—

(1) Every public dramatic representation ;

(2) Every exhibition of pictures or optical effects by means of a cinematograph, magic lantern, or other similar apparatus ;

(3) Every exhibition of dancing, conjuring, juggling, acrobatic performance, boxing contest, circus, concert, or other stage entertainment.

(*b*) Local authority means—

Within any Local Board limits, the Chairman of such Board.

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Within the limits of any town or village under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, the Chairman of such Sanitary Board.

In any place outside any of the limits aforesaid, the Government Agent or the Assistant Government Agent.

(*c*) Superintendent of Police includes (*a*) a Government Agent in charge of Police, (*b*) an Additional Superintendent of Police, and (*c*) an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Buildings to be licensed.

A 2. No person shall use or permit to be used any building or erection for the purposes of public performances unless he shall have obtained a licence for the same, and no person having obtained the licence for the same shall use the same or permit the same to be used in contravention of any of the conditions of such licence or in contravention of any of these rules.

Fees.

A 3. Before a licence may issue, the applicant shall pay to the local authority a fee for the same in accordance with the following scale :—

	Rs.
Licence for one year (terminating on December 31)	60
Licence for one month	15
Licence for six months	45
Licence for three months	30

[8224/12-6-1936.]

Annual licences may be granted only in respect of buildings or erections which, in the opinion of the local authority, are not constructed of inflammable materials.

Granting of Licences.

A 4. Any person desirous of obtaining a licence for any building or erection for the purpose of a public performance shall apply to the local authority for a licence, specifying in his application—

(1) The situation of the building or erection.

(2) Its description and the materials of which it is constructed.

(3) The character of the entertainment for which such premises are proposed to be used.

(4) The name and permanent address of the owner of the premises to be licensed.

(5) The name and permanent address of the responsible manager of the premises to be licensed.

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(6) The name and permanent address of the applicant, and the nature of his interests in the building or erection to be licensed.

(7) The period for which the licence is desired, and any other information which the local authority may call for. To every such application there shall be annexed a sketch showing the premises referred to, and all buildings within 50 yards of such building.

A 5. On the receipt of an application for a licence, the local authority, after such inquiry as he thinks fit, and after the payment of the fees mentioned in rule A 3, may, if he sees no objection, grant a licence, subject to the conditions as he may consider necessary in the interests of the safety and the comfort of the public. Such conditions may amongst other things prescribe the number and size of the passages, entrances, and exits, the manner in which the doors shall open, the maximum number of persons to be accommodated in the building, the nature of the seating accommodation, and the number and width of the passage ways to seats, the method of lighting to be employed, the precautions to be taken with respect to inflammable and explosive substances, the provision of fire-extinguishing appliances, the restrictions to be put on smoking, the ventilation to be provided. Such licence shall be substantially in Form A annexed.

Withdrawal of Licences.

A 6. Any licence granted under rule A 5 may at any time be withdrawn, suspended, or modified by the local authority at his discretion.

Alterations.

A 7. No subsequent alterations shall be made to a building or erection licensed under rule A 5 without the previous written sanction of the local authority.

FORM A.—LICENCE UNDER RULE A 5 UNDER THE PUBLIC PERFORMANCES ORDINANCE.

1. Name and address of the licensee :————.
2. Name and address of the manager of the licensed premises : ————.
3. Situation and description of the licensed premises : ————.
4. Area of licensed premises : ————.
5. Number of persons to be admitted at one time : ————.
6. Total sitting accommodation : ————.
7. Total number of exits to be provided : ————.
8. The hours between which the premises may be kept open : ————.
9. The purposes for which they may be used : ————.

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10. The amount of fee paid :————.

11. The date of expiry of the licence : ————.

12. Any special directions which the licensing authority may give under rule A 5 : ————.

This licence is granted subject to the following conditions :—

(1) It shall not be transferable, except with the permission of the licensing authority.

(2) Not more persons than the number specified in item 5 shall be admitted at one time.

(3) The number of exits specified in item 7 shall be maintained in accordance with the rules.

(4) The premises shall not be kept open except between the hours specified in item 8.

(5) The premises shall not be used for any purposes other than those specified in item 9.

(6) The special directions specified in item 12 shall be followed.

(7) No performances which are likely to be subversive of public morality shall be displayed.

Signature : ————.

Place : ————. *Designation :* ————.

Date : ————.

————,

Signature of the Licensee.

B.—Control of Performances.

B 1. (*a*) When any Superintendent of Police has reason to believe that any public performance is about to be presented, and deems it advisable that such public performance should not be presented without a permit, such Superintendent of Police may, by general or special notice, prohibit the presentation of such public performance until a permit has been obtained.

(*b*) In the case where a public performance has been prohibited under rule B 1 (*a*), the person desirous of presenting the same may apply to such Superintendent of Police for a permit. Until a permit has been granted, no person shall present or assist in presenting or permit such public performance to be presented. The person applying for the permit shall specify in his application the nature of the performance he desires to present, his name and address, and any other information which the Superintendent of Police may require.

B 2. On the receipt of an application for the grant of a permit, the Superintendent of Police may call on the applicant to exhibit or to submit to him or to any other person named by him the public performance, or a description of the public performance, which he desires to present.

B 3. The Superintendent of Police, after considering the application mentioned in rule B 1 (*b*) and the exhibition or

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description mentioned in rule B 2, may, at his discretion, grant a permit. Such permit shall ordinarily be in Form B annexed. When a permit has been granted for the presentation of a public performance, no person shall present or permit or suffer to be presented or assist in presenting any such public performance in contravention of the conditions of such permit.

B 4. Any permit granted under rule B 3 may at any time be withdrawn, suspended, or modified by the Superintendent of Police at his discretion.

B 5. The Superintendent of Police may at any time require the person who is exhibiting a public performance, or who may be desirous of exhibiting a public performance, or the person who holds the licence for the building, or any one or more of them, to exhibit to him or to any other person or persons named by him the public performance presented or intended to be presented, or any part or portion thereof, or to submit to him or to any other person or persons named by him a description of such public performance or any part or portion thereof.

B 6. The Superintendent of Police may at any time by a written order prohibit the presentation by a licensee of any building or by any other person of any public performance or any part or portion thereof, or may direct that any public performance of any part or portion thereof be presented, subject to such condition and restrictions as he may deem it expedient to impose.

B 7. If any Police Officer not below the rank of Sergeant shall find that any public performance which has been prohibited is being presented, or that any public performance is being presented in contravention of the conditions of any permit issued by the Superintendent of Police, he may order the public performance to be stopped and the premises closed, and such order shall be forthwith obeyed.

Prevention of Overcrowding.

B 8. (*a*) When the seating accommodation of the building or erection is fully occupied, notice boards shall be exhibited outside the premises to that effect, and the licensee shall not permit any further persons within the said building or erection, except those permitted to stand as provided in rule B 8 (*b*).

(*b*) Persons shall not be permitted to stand except in places where special provision has been made for that purpose, and provided that they in nowise obstruct any of the exits.

Hours of Closing.

B 9. No performance shall be continued later than midnight, unless with the special permission of the Superintendent of Police on any particular occasion.

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Maintenance of Order.

B 10. The manager shall not allow any person in a state of intoxication to enter or remain on such premises.

B 11. Free accesss to inspect the licensed premises and to see that these rules are being complied with shall at all times be given to all persons authorised in writing on this behalf by the Superintendent of Police and to all Police Officers.

FORM B.—PERMIT UNDER RULE B 3 OF THE RULES UNDER THE PUBLIC PERFORMANCES ORDINANCE.

1. Name of the person responsible for the public performance : ————.

2. The place where the performance may be presented : ————.

3. The hours between which it may be presented : ——————.

4. The nature and description of the performance : ——————.

5. Any special directions which the officer issuing the permit may give : ————.

This permit is granted subject to the following conditions : —

(1) It shall not be transferable, except with the permission of the officer issuing it.

(2) The performance shall not be presented except at the place specified in item 2, and between the hours specified in item 3.

(3) The performance shall not be different from that described in item 4.

(4) The special directions in item 5 shall be followed.

Place : ————. *Signature :* ————.

Date : ————. *Designation :* ————.

————,
Issuing Authority.

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CHAPTER 135.

HOLIDAYS.

THE HOLIDAYS ORDINANCE.

SECTION 5.

REGULATIONS.

1. The regulation made under section 5 of the Holidays Ordinance, 1886, published in *Gazette* No. 7,486 of September 25, 1925, and deemed to have been made under the Holidays Ordinance, No. 1 of 1928, by virtue of the provisions of section 5 (3) thereof, is hereby rescinded. [8273/19-2-1937.]

2. The Post and Telegraph Offices in Ceylon shall, except as to the holidays set forth in the schedule hereto, be excluded from the operation of the Holidays Ordinance.

Schedule.

(1) Good Friday.
(2) Hindu New Year's Day.
(3) The full moon day of the Sinhalese month Wesak.
(4) The Birthday of His Majesty the King.
(5) Christmas Day.
(6) The day following Christmas Day.

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1. The regulation made under section 5 of the Holidays, Ordinance, 1886, published in *Gazette* No. 4,734 of June 25, 1886, and deemed to have been made under the Holidays Ordinance, No. 1 of 1928, by virtue of the provisions of section 5 (3) thereof, is hereby rescinded. [8322/8-10-1937.]

2. The Police Department of the Island is hereby excluded from the operation of the Holidays Ordinance.

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1. The regulation made under section 5 of the Holidays Ordinance, 1886, published in *Gazette* No. 4,720 of April 2, 1886, and deemed to have been made under the Holidays Ordinance, No. 1 of 1928, by virtue of the provisions of section 5 (3) thereof, is hereby rescinded. [8322/8-10-1937.]

2. The offices of the Prisons Department, with the exception of the head office of that Department in Colombo, are hereby excluded from the operation of the Holidays Ordinance.

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[8355/18-2-1938.]

1. The regulation made under section 5 of the Holidays Ordinance, 1886, published in *Gazette* No. 7,182 of June 10, 1921, and deemed to have been made under the Holidays Ordinance, No. 1 of 1928, by virtue of the provisions of section 5 (3) thereof, is hereby rescinded.

2. The Customs Department of the Island shall, except as to the holidays set forth in the schedule hereto, be excluded from the operation of the Holidays Ordinance.

Schedule.

1. New Year's Day.
2. Good Friday.
3. Easter Monday.
4. The Birthday of His Majesty the King.
5. Christmas Day.

SECTIONS 6 and 7.

Notices not reproduced.

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CHAPTER 136.

PRINTING PRESSES.

THE PRINTING PRESSES ORDINANCE.

SECTION 5.

NOTIFICATIONS.

[5905/13-2-1903.]

The Governor in Executive Council, in pursuance of section 5 of the Printing Presses Ordinance, is pleased to notify, for the information of the public, that the undermentioned classes of books and papers and printing presses are excluded from the operation of the Ordinance, namely :—

The *Government Gazette*, all books, Proclamations, notices, or other public books or papers printed in the Government Printing Press at Colombo, and any other printing press which is used exclusively by or for the purposes of the Government.

[5912/20-3-1903.]

The Governor in Executive Couvil, in pursuance of section 5 of the Printing Presses Ordinance, is pleased to notify, for the information of the public, that the Municipal Printing Press at Colombo has been excluded from the operation of the Ordinance.

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CHAPTER 137.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS ORDINANCE.

SECTION 2.

NOTIFICATION.

[7866/3-7-1931.] It is hereby notified that the Governor has been pleased with the advice of the Executive Council, to appoint the Registrar-General to be Registrar and Receiver of Books, in terms of section 2 of the Printers and Publishers Ordinance, with effect from July 9, 1931.

Until further orders copies of books and other publications should, as hitherto, be addressed to the Registrar and Receiver of Books, Government Archives, Colombo.

SECTION 10.

No Rules.

SECTION 11.

No Notifications.

CHAPTER 138.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE NEWSPAPERS ORDINANCE.

(*No Subsidiary Legislation.*)

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CHAPTER 139.

FIREARMS.

THE FIREARMS ORDINANCE.

SECTION 23.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that under section 23 (4) of the Firearms Ordinance, the Governor has declared every type of the gun known as a "Walking-stick gun," and every gun of any description which is so designed or constructed as to disguise the fact that it is a gun, to be a dangerous class of firearm within the meaning of the aforesaid section. [7945/23-9-1932.]

SECTION 48.

No Regulations.

CHAPTER 140.

EXPLOSIVES.

THE EXPLOSIVES ORDINANCE.

SECTIONS 3, 5, 14 AND 26.

REGULATIONS AS TO STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES UNDER SECTION 5.

No store shall be used for the keeping of explosives except when and for so long as it is qualified to belong to that one of the divisions "A", "B", "C", or "D", as hereinafter defined, under which it is licensed. Stores shall be classified as follows:— [5858/20-6-1902]*

Division "A".—A store licensed to contain not more than 300 lb. of gunpowder; or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder less than 300 lb., 1 lb. of dynamite, half a pound of any other [6410/11-11-1910.]

* These regulations which were published in *Gazette* No. 5,858 of June 20, 1902, are reproduced in the order in which they appear in that *Gazette*. *Vide* note at page 192.

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explosive except fulminate ; or 2 lb. of manufactured fireworks of Division II., Class VII. ; and in addition there may be 1,500 lb. of explosive of Class VI., Division I.

Division "B".—A store licensed to contain not more than 1,000 lb. of gunpowder ; or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder less than 1,000 lb., 1 lb. of dynamite, half a pound of any other explosive except fulminate ; or 2 lb. of manufactured fireworks of Division II., Class VII. ; and in addition there may be 5,000 lb. of explosive of Class VI., Division I.

Division "C".—A store licensed to contain not more than 2,000 lb. of gunpowder ; or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder less than 2,000 lb., 1 lb. of dynamite, half a pound of any other explosive except fulminate ; or 2 lb. of manufactured fireworks of Division II., Class VIII. ; and in addition there may be 10,000 lb. of explosive of Class VI., Division I.

Division "D".—A store licensed to contain not more than 4,000 lb. of gunpowder ; or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder less than 4,000 lb., 1 lb. of dynamite, half a pound of any other explosive except fulminate ; or 2 lb. of manufactured fireworks of Division II., Class VII. ; and in addition there may be 20,000 lb. of explosive of Class VI., Division I.

A store shall be qualified to belong to—

Division "A" : if at a greater distance than 25 yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class I.

Fifty yards from every other protected work of Class II.

Half a mile from every other protected work of Class III.

A store shall be qualified to belong to—

Division "B" : if at a greater distance than 50 yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class I.

One hundred yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class II.

Half a mile from one another and from every other protected work of Class III.

A store shall be qualified to belong to—

Division "C" : if at a greater distance than 75 yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class I.

One hundred and fifty yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class II.

Three-quarter mile from one another and from every other protected work of Class III.

A store shall be qualified to belong to—

Division "D" : if at a greater distance than—

One hundred yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class I.

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Two hundred yards from one another and from every other protected work of Class II.

One mile from one another and from every other protected work of Class III.

If the stores are properly protected on all sides by earthen mounds raised to the height of the store and passed as sufficient by the Government Inspector of Explosives, all the above-mentioned distances, except as regards public roads, paths, rivers, canals, and public places, may be reduced by one-half.

Regulations for the construction, materials, and fitting of stores for explosives :—

(*a*) The walls, floors, and roofs of the stores shall be solidly constructed of brick, concrete, or excavated in solid rock or earth. Above the brick roof, which must be arched, a roof of tiles, slates, or zinc shall be constructed. In the case of any store made by excavation, there shall be a thickness of at least 2 ft. of earth above the arched roof.

(*b*) If two or more stores or compartments be constructed under the same roof they shall be deemed to be one store, and shall be included in one licence.

There shall be no windows. There shall be one or more stoutly constructed wooden doors, which must fit tightly and be secured by a patent lock. The lock and key must be of gun-metal or copper.

Sufficient provision shall be made for ventilation. The ventilating passages, holes, or shafts shall not be carried directly to the open air, but shall be bent at an angle. All ventilators, keyholes, or other openings shall be protected or closed by gratings or perforated plates of zinc or copper.

The interior of the store, and the benches, shelves, and fittings therein shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron, steel, or similar substance in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves, and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean. Provided that this regulation, so far as relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substance, shall not be obligatory in a store in which no explosive other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class is kept.

All stores, unless made entirely by excavation or licensed under Division A, or unless it contains exclusively explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class, shall be adequately protected by lightning conductors, which must be approved and certified to be in good order at least every twelve months by a Government Inspector, or by a person appointed by the Government Agent of the Province wherein the stores are situated.

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When any explosive which is liable to be dangerously affected by water (*e.g.*, dynamite, dualine, lithofracteur, &c.) is stored, due precautions must be taken to exclude water from the store.

For Explosives in Classes VI. and VII.

Explosives contained in Classes VI. and VII. need not necessarily be stored in stores as described above, but must be stored in substantially, constructed brick or stone buildings, with slate or tiled roofs, isolated as for stores, and properly secured.

(1) For purposes of storage 1 lb. of gunpowder = 1 lb. Schultz powder = 1 lb. E. C. powder = 1 lb. small-arm nitro-compound = 5 lb. explosive, Class VI., Division I. = 2 lb. explosive, Class VII., Division II. = ½ lb. of any other explosive.

(2) Penalty for breach of by-laws, as laid down in section 7 of the Ordinance, is fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and liability of explosive concerned to forfeiture.

GENERAL RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN EXPLOSIVE STORES UNDER SECTION 3.

In every explosive store the following general rules shall be observed ; that is to say :—

1. There shall not be at the same time in the store an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the licence.

2. The store shall be used only for the keeping of explosive and receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosive.

3. Before repairs are done to or in any part of a store the store shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive and the thorough washing out of the store ; and after such cleaning these rules shall cease to apply to the store until explosive is again taken thereinto. Provided that this rule shall not be obligatory in a store in which no explosive other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class is kept.

4. Except after such cleaning all tools and implements used in or in any repairs to the store shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material. Provided that this rule shall not be obligatory in a store in which no explosive other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class is kept.

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5. Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, and by searching, or other means, for preventing the introduction into the store of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel, or grit; but this regulation shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion, and approved of by a Government Inspector. Provided that so much of this rule as applies to the exclusion of iron, steel, or grit shall not be obligatory in a store in which no explosive other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class is kept.

6. No person shall smoke in any part of the store.

7. No person under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in or enter the store except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

8. No loose explosive shall be allowed in the store. The use of iron or steel in any form, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material, is strictly prohibited in the construction of packages intended for explosives.

9. No barrel or case shall be opened in the store. If opened within 25 yards of the store, the doors of the magazine or store must be closed.

10. Lighting fires or smoking is forbidden in or near any explosive store. No person shall be allowed to enter any store with a tobacco pipe, matches, or any combustible or steel article or articles in his possession, or having the slightest appearance of intoxication. There shall be kept affixed in the store either outside or inside in such manner as to be easily read :—

(*a*) A copy of the general rules applicable to the store.
(*b*) A copy of the special rules, if any, made for the store.
(*c*) A copy of so much of the licence as indicates under which division the store is licensed.
(*d*) A copy of such parts of the Ordinance as may be ordered by the Governor to be affixed.

11. A warning notice to trespassers shall be kept conspicuously posted up.

12. All due precautions shall be taken by the occupier of the store and by every person employed in and about the same—

(1) To prevent accidents by fire or explosion in the store.
(2) To prevent unauthorised persons having access to the store or to explosive therein.

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(3) To prevent any act from being committed which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in the store.

13. If any accident by explosion or fire (whether or not causing loss of life or personal injury) should occur in or about or in connection with the store—

(1) Such accident shall be forthwith reported to the Government Agent by the occupier of the store.

(2) If the accident wholly or partially destroy the store, the permission of the Governor shall be obtained for the reconstruction and further use of the store.

14. Every explosive store shall be closed during thunder storms.

15. Explosive stores shall be closed at sun-down, except under very exceptional circumstances, when special leave in writing must be obtained from the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent.

16. Barrels or cases containing explosives should be stacked a few inches above the floor and away from the walls, to allow of the free circulation of air, in stacks not more than 4 ft. high, with passages as wide as possible between the stacks to allow of ready handling.

17. Any explosives, each of which may lawfully be kept alone in a store licensed for mixed explosives, may be kept in the same store, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject nevertheless to the following qualifications :—

(*a*) The various explosives of Classes I., II., III., IV., safety fuze belonging to the 1st Division of Class VI., and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of Class VI., as do not contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

(*b*) The various explosives of the 1st Division of Class VI. may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

(*c*) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of Class VI. as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

(*d*) The various explosives of the 3rd Division of Class VI. may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

(*e*) The various explosives of Class VII. may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

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[6440/11—5—1911.]

18. (*a*) Blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitro-compounds shall not be kept in the magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of its or their importation into the Island, except with the special sanction of a Government Inspector of Explosives.

(*b*) When such sanction has been given, a written certificate, showing the period covered by the sanction, must be obtained from the Inspector of Explosives at each inspection and must be kept by the licensee at the magazine.

19. No fulminate other than in the form of caps or detonators shall be stored in any store.

20. Cases, cylinders, &c., of gun-cotton should not be taken out of the boxes, &c., in which they are packed, the latter being placed as far as possible on their sides so as to allow the removal of the closing plugs without unstacking them.

21. No explosives other than those mentioned in the licence hall be stored in stores.

22. When explosives of different kinds are stored in the same store, the total quantity stored thus calculated must not exceed the maximum allowed for gun-powder.

NOTE.—The following is the penalty for any breach of the general rules in any store :—

(*a*) All or any part of the explosive in respect to which the offence was committed may be forfeited ; and

(*b*) The occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in addition (in the case of a second offence) one hundred rupees for every day during which such breach continues.

Regulations to be observed if a room is used in connection with a store belonging to Division A, Division B, Division C, or Division D, for the filling of small-arm cartridges—

If a room is used in connection with a store for the filling of small-arm cartridges—

(*a*) The Government Agent must be duly notified thereof.

(*b*) The room must be situated in the immediate vicinity of the store, but detached therefrom by the following distances :—

From a store Division	"A."—	The room must be distant	25 yards.
Do.	"B."—	do.	50 ,,
Do.	"C."—	do.	75 ,,
Do.	"D."—	do.	100 ,,

(*c*) There shall not be present in such room at one time more than 5 lb. of gunpowder not made up into safety cartridges.

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(*d*) No work unconnected with the manufacture of small-arm cartridges shall be carried on at the same time as the filling of cartridges.

(*e*) No fire or artificial light shall be in the room while any filling of cartridges is being carried on, except under exceptional circumstances, when special authority in writing must be obtained from the Government Agent. The pattern, position, character, and construction of the light must be first submitted for the approval of the Government Inspector in each case.

NOTE.—In the event of any breach (by act or default) of the above regulations the explosive concerned is liable to forfeiture, and the person who commits the breach is further liable to a fine of two hundred rupees. (*Vide* section 7 of the Ordinance.)

Table of Reference.

Table of the maximum quantities of explosive that may be stored in the respective divisions of stores :—

	Maximum to be stored in Stores.			
	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
CLASS I.—GUNPOWDER.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Gunpowder ..	300..	1,000..	2,000..	4,000
Cannon cartridges ..	300..	1,000..	2,000..	4,000
CLASS II.—NITRATE MIXTURE.				
Pyrolithic	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Rudrolithic ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Poudre saxofragine, &c. ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
CLASS III.—NITRO COMPOUND.				
Division I. :				
(*a*) Nitro-glycerine ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Dynamite ..	300..	1,000..	2,000..	4,000
Lithofracteur ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Cordite ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Dualine ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Glyoxyline ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Methylic nitrate ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Blasting gelatine ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Division II. :				
(*b*) Gun-cotton (wet) ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Do. (dry) ..	150..	550..	1,000..	2,000
Xyloidine ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Tonite ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Ballistite ..	150..	550..	1,000..	2,000
Schultz powder ..	150..	1,000..	2,000..	4,000
Nitro-manite ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
E. C. powder ..	150 ..	1,000..	2,000..	4,000
Picrates ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Picric powder ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Cotton powder ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000

[6410/11-11-1910.]

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	Maximum to be stored in Stores.			
	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
CLASS IV.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Division I. :				
Horsley's blasting powder	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Brain's blasting powder	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Division II. :				
Horsley's original blasting powder ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Erhardt's powder ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Reveley's powder ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Hochstadter's blasting charges ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Reichen's blasting charges	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Teutonite ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Chlorated gun-cotton ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
CLASS V.—FULMINATE CLASS.				
Fulminates of gold ..	Not to be stored.			
Do. silver ..				
Do. mercury ..				
Chloride of nitrogen ..				
Chlorates of potash and antimony (mixed) ..				
Any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate and a sulphide or sulphur ..				
CLASS VI.—AMMUNITION CLASS.				
Division I. :				
Safety cartridges ..	1,500..	5,000..	10,000..	20,000
Fuzes for blasting ..	1,500..	5,000..	10,000..	20,000
Railway fog signals ..	1,500..	5,000..	10,000..	20,000
Percussion caps ..	1,500..	5,000..	10,000..	20,000
Division II. :				
Filled shells and torpedoes	150..	550..	1,000..	2,000
Small-arm cartridges (non-safety) ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Fuzes for shells ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Fuzes for blasting (non-safety) ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Tubes for firing explosives, Provided these do not contain their own means of ignition ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000

[8295/11-6-1937.]

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	Maximum to be stored in Stores.			
	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Division III. :				
Cartridges for small-arms.	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Fuzes for blasting (non-safety) ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Fuzes for shells ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Tubes for firing explosives	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Detonators, provided these contain their own means of ignition ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
CLASS VII.—FIREWORKS CLASS.				
Division I. :				
Fireworks composition ..	150..	500..	1,000..	2,000
Division II. :				
Manufactured fireworks .	600..	2,000..	4,000..	8,000

(SECTION 26.)

IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

Prohibitions and Restrictions referred to these Conditions shall be attached to Licences for the Importation of Explosives.

[7821/23-12-1930.]

1. Gunpowder when imported shall be packed in barrels properly joined and hooped; other explosives, such as dynamite, gelignite, and detonators, shall be packed in cases properly joined and secured with copper or brass screws. All packages containing explosives other than gunpowder shall have brass or galvanized iron seals fixed in such a manner as effectively to secure their contents. These seals shall bear the name or other distinguishing mark of the manufacturer of the explosives. Accommodation for explosives which are to be stored, on arrival, in the Government explosives magazine at Welikada shall be obtained from the Colonial Storekeeper before the explosives are imported.

2. The following explosives are not included in this licence :—Fulminates of mercury or of other metals except in the form of caps or detonators, manufactured fireworks containing aluminium powder with any oxygen-carrier, or containing chlorate of potash with sulphur or a sulphide with or without any other matter.

3. No boat shall be employed in the landing of a greater quantity of any explosive than one hundredweight, until three hours' notice shall have been given in writing by the master, owner, or agents of the vessel, to the Inspector of Harbour Police, and until a Police Officer shall have boarded the boat.

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4. No explosive shall be placed on board any boat unless it is packed in the manner required by condition No. 1.

5. No more than one hundredweight of explosives shall be loaded or unloaded until all boats, except such as are necessary for the purpose, shall have been removed to a distance of not less than 50 feet from the place of loading or unloading, and no boat, except the boats aforesaid, shall come within 50 feet of such place of loading or unloading.

6. No cargo of any other description shall be taken in any boat conveying a quantity of explosive greater than one hundredweight.

7. The conveyance in the same vehicle or boat of explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) class, of the 6th (Ammunition) class containing its own means of ignition, or of the 7th (Firework) class, together with any explosive of a different class and division from its own is prohibited.

8. The owner and tindal of any boat engaged in the loading or unloading of a quantity of any explosive greater than one hundredweight shall, as long as the explosive remains in the boat, be responsible for keeping it under hatches or covered with double tarpaulins, for displaying at the bow and at the stern a red flag not less than 2 feet square, on a staff not less than 6 feet above the deck, and for seeing that no light or fire is permitted on such boat.

9. Any boat engaged in the loading or unloading of a quantity of any explosive greater than one hundredweight shall, if there be already on board any explosive which cannot be landed at once, be removed by the owner or tindal to a place of safety appointed by the Master Attendant and shall remain there until the explosive can be landed.

10. All boats containing explosives shall be removed at sunset by the owner or tindal to the mooring specially appointed by the Master Attendant.

11. Subject to condition No. 3 any quantity of explosive greater than one hundredweight shall be loaded or unloaded at the MacCallum Quay between the hours of 7 A.M. and 4 P.M. or at such other place and time as shall be approved by the Principal Collector.

12. No explosive shall be landed until a Police Escort is ready for its conveyance to a magazine, and it shall be

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conveyed only in vehicles approved by a Superintendent of Police. Every vehicle conveying explosives shall display a red flag, and shall be driven with due care.

Note.—Under section 26 of the Explosives Ordinance a breach of any of the above regulations will render the party or parties concerned liable to a fine of Rs. 1,000, and a further penalty of Re. 1 for every pound of explosive concerned, the explosives themselves being liable to forfeiture.

Regulations as to Packing of Explosives for Conveyance by Road, River, or Canal, under Section 5.

A.—With respect to the packing of gunpowder for conveyance :—

(1) The gunpowder, if not exceeding 5 lb. in amount, shall be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the gunpowder from escaping ; and

(2) The gunpowder, if exceeding 5 lb. in amount, shall be contained either in a single package or a double package. A single package shall be a box, barrel, or case of such strength, construction, and character as may be for the time being approved by the Inspector of Explosives as being of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the gunpowder to escape. If the gunpowder is packed in a double package, the inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the gunpowder from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the gunpowder to escape ; and

(3) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ; and

(4) Every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the package of gunpowder, shall not be used for any other purpose ; and

(5) There shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material ; and

(6) The amount of gunpowder in any single package, or if there is a double package in any one outer package, shall not exceed 100 lb., except with the consent of and under conditions approved by an Inspector of Explosives ; and

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(7) On the outermost package there shall be affixed the word "Gunpowder" in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

B.—With respect to the packing of explosives of the 2nd (Nitrate Mixture) class the following general rules shall be observed :—

(1) The explosive, if not exceeding 5 lb. in amount, shall be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping ; and

(2) The explosive, if exceeding 1 lb. in amount, shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping ; and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape ; and the amount of explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 100 lb., except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector ; and

(3) Whatever be the amount of explosive :—

(*a*) The interior of every package shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ; and

(*b*) Every package when actually used for the packing of one nitrate mixture shall not be used for the packing of any other nitrate mixture or for any other purpose ; and

(*c*) There shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material ; and

(*d*) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," with the name of the explosive followed by the word "Nitrate Mixture," and the name and address of the owner or sender.

C.—With respect to the packing of explosive of the 3rd (Nitro Compound) class the following general rules shall be observed :—

(1) The explosive, if not exceeding 5 lb. in amount, shall be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping ; and

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(2) An explosive of the 1st division, if exceeding 5 lb. in amount, shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, or covering without any metal in the construction thereof, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping, and any one of such packages shall not contain more than 10 lb.; and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or other solid material (other than metal), and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape. The inner or outer package as above described, or both, shall be thoroughly waterproof; and the amount of explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lb., except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector; and

(3) An explosive of the 2nd division, if exceeding 5 lb. in amount, shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping; and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape; and the amount of explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lb., except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector; and

(4) Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever division it belong—

(*a*) The interior of every package shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and

(*b*) Every package when actually used for the packing of one nitro-compound shall not be used for the packing of any other nitro-compound or for any other purpose; and

(*c*) There shall be no iron or steel in the construction of any inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material; and

(*d*) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," with the name

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of the explosive followed by the words "Nitro-compound, Division I." (or II., as the case may be), and the name and address of the owner or sender.

D.—With respect to the packing of explosive of the 4th (Chlorate Mixture) class the following general rules shall be observed :—

(1) The explosive, if not exceeding 5 lb. in amount, shall be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping ; and

(2) The explosive, if exceeding 5 lb. in amount, shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, or covering without any metal in the construction thereof, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping, and any one of such packages shall not contain more than 10 lb. ; and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or other solid material (other than metal), and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape ; and the amount of explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lb., except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector. In addition, in the case of an explosive of the 1st Division, the inner or outer package as above described, or both, shall be thoroughly waterproof ; and

(3) Whatever be the amount of explosive, and to whatever division it belong—

(*a*) The interior of every package shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ; and

(*b*) Every package when actually used for the packing of one chlorate-mixture shall not be used for the packing of any other chlorate-mixture or for any other purpose ; and

(*c*) There shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any outer package, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material ; and

(*d*) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," with the name of the explosive, followed by the words "Chlorate-mixture, Division I." (or II., as the case may be), and the name and address of the owner or sender.

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E.—With respect to the packing of explosive of the 6th (Ammunition) class the following general rules shall be observed :—

(1) Any explosive of the 1st division shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape ; and

(2) As to explosive of the 2nd division—

(*a*) A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be specially directed by the Secretary of State with reference to such explosive.

(*b*) Any explosive material when made up into a cartridge or charge for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up ; provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package.

(*c*) Any other explosive of the 2nd division shall be packed in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape ; and any one such package shall not contain more than 100 lb. of ammunition, except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector ; and

(3) Any explosive of the 3rd division shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other covering, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping, and shall not contain more than 2 lb. of such explosive. The outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape ; and any one such outer package shall

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not contain more than 50 lb., except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector.

Provided that in the case of detonators, the following regulations shall be observed in addition to all others relating to the packing for conveyance of explosive in the 3rd division of the 6th (Ammunition) class :—

(*a*) The detonators and the spaces between the same, and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators, shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material ; a layer of cotton wool, or other soft elastic material, shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner and so secured that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material ; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material ; and

(*b*) When the number of such detonators packed for conveyance exceeds in all one thousand (1,000), or such greater number as may from time to time be assigned with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector, all the inner packages as aforesaid shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside such outer package as is required by the above general rules relating to the packing for conveyance of explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (Ammunition) class, in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package.

(4) Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever division it belong—

(*a*) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ; and

(*b*) Every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of one description of ammunition, shall not, except with the

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consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector, be used for the packing of any other description of ammunition or for any other purpose; provided that with explosive of the 1st division there may be packed any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive character or liable to cause fire or explosion; and

(*c*) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, in the case of percussion caps and of safety fuze for blasting the words "Percussion Caps" or "Safety Fuze for Blasting," as the case may be, with the name and address of the owner or sender, and in the case of any other ammunition the word "Explosive," with the name of the explosive, followed by the words "Ammunition, Division I." (or II. or III., as the case may be), and the name and address of the owner or sender; also, in the case of cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mine, blasting, or other like purposes, the name of the explosive material contained in such cartridges or charges shall be given, thus :—

EXPLOSIVE.
Blasting Cartridges containing Dynamite.
Ammunition, Division II.

F.—With respect to the packing of explosive of the 7th (Firework) class the following general rules shall be observed :—

(1) An explosive of the 1st division shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape; and any one outer package shall not contain more than 20 lb., except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector; and there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such inner or outer package, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other material; and

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(2) An explosive of the 2nd division exceeding 5 lb. in weight shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape; and the amount of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lb., except with the consent of and under conditions approved by a Government Inspector; and

(3) Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever division it belong—

(*a*) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and

(*b*) Every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of fireworks, shall not be used for any other purpose; and

(*c*) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," and the name of the explosive, followed by the words "Fireworks, Division I." (or II., as the case may be), and the name and address of the owner or sender.

NOTE.—The penalty for breach of any of the above is liability to confiscation of the explosive concerned and to fine of two hundred rupees. (*Vide* section 7 of the Ordinance.)

REGULATIONS AS TO CONVEYANCE OF EXPLOSIVES BY ROAD, RIVER, OR CANAL, UNDER SECTION 5.

1. Any explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) class, or any such explosive of the 6th (Ammunition) class as contains its own means of ignition, or any explosive of the 7th (Firework) class, shall not be conveyed in the same carriage or boat with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

2. Explosives shall not be carried or conveyed in any carriage or boat whilst plying for or carrying public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 5 lb. and all due precautions be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion, provided there shall not be conveyed in any such boat or carriage any explosive of Class VI., Division III. (Ammunition) or any explosive of Class VII., Division I., or any fulminate, except in the form of percussion caps.

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3. With reference to the conveyance of any quantity of explosive (however small) of Class VI., Division III. (Ammunition), any quantity of explosive (however small) of Class VII., Division I. (Fireworks), or any quantity exceeding 5 lb. of any other explosvie, the following regulations shall be observed :—

(*a*) If the explosive be not effectually protected from accident from fire from without by being conveyed in the interior of a carriage enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a boat having a closed deck securely closed, then the explosive shall be completely covered by painted cloth, tarpaulins, road mill tilts, or other suitable material.

(*b*) There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior portion of a cart or boat carrying explosive unless the aforesaid exposed iron or steel has been effectually covered, either permanently or temporarily, with leather, wood, cloth, of other suitable material.

(*c*) No fire or smoking shall be allowed in any cart or boat conveying such explosive, and no person whilst attending any carriage or boat containing such explosive shall smoke when within any town or village.

(*d*) No person whilst employed in loading or unloading or in the conveyance of any explosive by cart or boat, shall have in the possession or on such cart or boat any lucifer matches other than safety matches, and such matches shall be kept in a safe place apart from the explosives.

(*e*) In storing explosives care must be taken to secure, by means of a partition of otherwise, and by careful stowing, that such explosives do not come in contact with and are not endangered by any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or boat, and which substances would be liable to cause fire or explosion.

(*f*) Carts or boats conveying explosives shall not be driven or conducted in a dangerous or reckless manner. Carts shall only be driven at a walking pace. No person who is intoxicated, or in the least affected by drink, shall be permitted to be in, on, or attending, or in charge of, any boat or cart containing such explosives.

(*g*) The loading, unloading, and conveyance of explosives shall be carried on with all reasonable care, and due precautions must be taken to prevent accidents by fire or explosion, and to prevent unauthorised persons having access to the explosive.

(*h*) No article of an inflammable nature, such as lucifer matches (not safety), charcoal, or petroleum, or oiled rags, &c., shall be conveyed in any cart or boat containing more than 50 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent of other explosive as determined by the table in section 2 of the Explosives Ordinance.

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(*i*) Each carriage or boat conveying more than 50 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent in other explosive as determined by the table in section 2 of the Explosives Ordinance, shall be constantly attended by some competent person, and such person shall not be in charge of more than one cart or boat.

(*j*) The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one unclosed cart shall not exceed 500 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent in other explosive as determined by the table in section 2 of the Explosives Ordinance, or if closed 2,000 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent in other explosive as determined by the table in section 2 of the Explosives Ordinance ; in any one open boat shall not exceed 2,000 lb. of gunpowder, or if in a boat with a closed deck, 50,000 lb. of gunpowder, or in each case its equivalent in other explosive as determined by the table in section 2 of the Explosives Ordinance.

(*k*) No cart or boat containing powder or explosive exceeding 50 lb. of gunpowder, or its equivalent of other explosive as determined by the table in section 2 of the Explosives Ordinance, shall halt during removal within 100 yards of any occupied building.

(*l*) For the conveyance of gunpowder exceeding 50 lb. weight, or its equivalent in other explosives as determined by the table in section 2 of the Explosives Ordinance, a licence must be obtained from the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police for the district, or from a police officer specially authorised by the Inspector-General of Police for this purpose, or where there is no such officer from the Government Agent in charge of Police. The licence substantially in form as below shall be issued subject to the conditions therein contained only after it has been ascertained that the powder or explosive is properly packed and secured according to the requirements of the Ordinance. The licence shall specify the kind and quantity of explosive to be removed and the places from and to which it is to be removed; and in case it is to be removed to another district, a copy of the licence shall be forwarded to the chief officer of police for that district. [6577/22–8–1913.]

FORM OF LICENCE TO CONVEY EXPLOSIVES EXCEEDING 50 LB. IN WEIGHT.

I A. B., Superintendent of Police for the District of ———— (*or* Assistant Superintendent of Police for the District of ———, *or* a Police Officer specially authorised by the Inspector-General of Police for this purpose, *or* Government Agent in charge of Police of the ———— Province), do hereby license *C. D.* of ————, to convey and remove, in accordance with the provisions of the Explosives Ordinance, and of the rules and regulations

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made thereunder, within ——— days from the date hereof, ——— pounds of ——— loaded in ——— boats (*or* carts) from ——— to ———.

Signed this ——— day of ———.

A. B.,
Superintendent of Police for the District of ———
(*or* Assistant Superintendent of Police for the District of ———
or a Police Officer specially authorised by the Inspector-General of Police for this purpose.
or Government Agent in charge of Police of the——— Province).

(*m*) The licence shall also specify the number of carts or boats in which the gunpowder or other explosive is to be conveyed or moved. It shall not be lawful to unload or alter the weights of explosives carried in any cart or boat from the time of starting till it reach its final destination, except under exceptional circumstances, when the nearest officer of police shall be informed and his authority obtained.

(*n*) In addition, if the explosive is to be conveyed through, from, to, or within the limit of any town in which a police force is established, a police escort, which must be paid for at the usual rate, must be obtained from the Superintendent of Police for the district, and such escort shall continuously guard such explosive from the moment of its arrival in such town, or from the time of its removal from the magazine or store, until it has passed beyond the limits of the town or until it has been delivered to the Government Railway authorities.

[6559/25-4-1913.] Provided that if the explosive is conveyed in a securely locked cart which has been approved by the Superintendent of Police of the district, and if such cart is clearly marked with the word "Explosives" on all four sides and has affixed thereto in a conspicuous position a red flag, no escort shall be necessary.

(*o*) When two or more carriages or boats conveying explosive, exceeding in the aggregate the amount allowed by the preceding regulations to be conveyed in one such carriage or boat, are travelling together, a space of at least 50 yards shall be kept when practicable between each carriage or boat.

FORM OF LICENCE TO CONVEY EXPLOSIVES EXCEEDING 50 LB. IN WEIGHT.

I, *A. B.*, Superintendent of Police for the District of ———
[*or* Assistant Superintendent of Police for the District of ———,
or Government Agent in charge of Police of the ——— Province],
do hereby license, C. D., of ———, to convey and remove, in accordance with provisions of the Explosives Ordinance,

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and of the rules and regulations made thereunder, within ———— days from the date hereof, ———— pounds of —— loaded in ———— boats [*or* carts] from ———— to ————.

Signed this ———— day of ————.

A. B.,
Superintendent of Police for the District of ————
[*or* Assistant Superintendent of Police for the District of———
or Government Agent in charge of Police of the ————
Province].

N.B.—The penalty for breach of above rules is liability to a fine of two hundred rupees and to confiscation of the explosive concerned.

Rules for Small Firework Factories under Section 14.

1. The land forming the site, bounded as described in the licence, shall, with every building and work thereon, be deemed to be the factory.

2. The factory shall include—

(*a*) One or more magazines for the storing of fireworks and the explosive used for the manufacture thereof; and each such magazine shall be well and substantially built of brick, stone, or concrete, or shall be excavated in solid rock, earth, or mine refuse not liable to ignition, and shall be so made and closed as to prevent unauthorised persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger of fire from without.

(*b*) Two or more detached workshops for the carrying on of the processes of manufacture, and each such workshop shall consist of not more than one storey. Provided that in places specially licensed for the manufacture of fireworks on a very small scale the number of separate buildings may be reduced to two, one of which shall be used exclusively, as a magazine.

3. Each of the following shall be deemed a danger building :—

(1) Every magazine.

(2) Every building in which any one of the following operations is carried on, viz. :—

(*a*) The mixing or preparing or packing of any explosive other than manufactured firework protected by a case ;

(*b*) The filling or charging of cases with explosives ;

(*c*) The breaking up or unmaking of any explosive.

(3) Every building in which gunpowder or loose explosive composition, or firework unprotected by a case, is present or is liable so to be.

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4. Every danger building shall be not less than 25 yards from every other building forming part of the factory (whether a danger building or not).

Provided, that if between any danger building other than a magazine and any non-danger building forming part of the factory, or between any two danger buildings, neither of which is a magazine, there intervenes a substantial screen of stone, brick, wood, iron, earth, sods, or similar material, of such character and dimensions as to protect each of such buildings and the persons therein from the effects of an explosion or fire in the other of such buildings, the distance between the two buildings so screened and protected may be reduced so as to be not less than 12 yards.

5. The factory shall not be situated below ground.

6. A factory shall not be used for the manufacture of fireworks except when and so long as it is qualified to belong to one of the Divisions A or B under which it is licensed.

7. A factory shall be qualified to belong to Division A if every part of the site thereof be at a greater distance than—

Twenty-five yards	from every	protected work of	Class I.
Fifty yards	do.	do.	Class II.
Quarter mile	do.	do.	Class III.

A factory shall be qualified to belong to Division B if every part of the site thereof be at a greater distance than—

Fifty yards	from every	protected work of	Class I.
One hundred yards	do.	do.	Class II.
Quarter mile	do.	do.	Class III.

8. The quantity of explosive present at any one time in the whole factory shall not exceed :—

Explosive.	If the Factory is licensed under Division A.	If the Factory is licensed under Division B.
Of any explosive other than manufactured fireworks and coloured fires and stars ..	50 lb.	100 lb.
Of coloured fires or stars not made up into manufactured fireworks	25 lb.	25 lb.
Of manufactured fireworks either finished or partly finished	150 lb.	500 lb.

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9. All the work of the factory shall be carried on in different rooms of the building or buildings not used as a magazine, but buildings must be substantially built, with tiled or slated roofs, and the different work rooms must have no direct intercommunication, and must be exclusively used for purposes of manufacture.

10. Every person owning or hiring any building in which the manufacturing or storing of any explosives of Class VII. (Fireworks) is carried on shall obtain a licence for the purpose from the Government Agent of the Province in which such building is.

11. Such licence shall be in force for a year from the date of its issue and shall not be transferable.

12. The factory or store shall be occupied by the person named in the licence.

13. No other building separately licensed and occupied by the said licence shall adjoin the factory.

14. The workshop doors shall not be locked during the hours of work, and should, if possible, be kept open or very lightly secured, so that in case of accident there may be ready means of egress. The doors should open outwards.

15. No fire shall be permitted at a less distance than 25 yards from any building or buildings included within the factory.

16. No artificial light of any sort shall be employed in the factory.

17. Precautions by search or otherwise shall be taken to prevent the introduction of lucifer matches or other articles liable to cause fire or explosion.

18. The interior of all buildings used for the making or storing of manufactured fireworks or firework composition shall be so lined or constructed as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel filings, or other substances liable to cause explosion.

19. All benches, shelves, floors, and walls shall be kept clean and free from grit.

20. Mats must be provided at the entrance doors of all the buildings, on which all persons entering the factory buildings shall before entry wipe their feet and remove their shoes or boots.

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21. All clothing worn by persons employed should be woollen or made of some non-inflammable material.

22. No smoking shall be allowed within the factory precincts or buildings.

23. No person under the age of sixteen shall be employed in the making up or handling of the explosives.

24. No person who does not appear to be perfectly sober shall be permitted within the factory.

25. No tools, except they be made of copper, shall be allowed into any building containing explosives, and no repairs shall be executed unless the explosives have been previously removed and the building thoroughly cleaned.

26. No oil, rags, charcoal, oiled waste, or other article liable to catch fire spontaneously shall be permitted to enter any factory precincts or premises.

27. There shall not be carried out together in the same building if it consist only of one room, the following operations :—

(*a*) Filling or charging cases with firework composition or with any other explosive other than firework composition protected by a case.

(*b*) Mixing, preparing, and packing of firework composition or any explosive other than manufactured fireworks protected by a case.

(*c*) Grinding and pounding gunpowder, sulphur, or other substances used in the manufacture of firework composition.

If the building shall consist of more than one room, these operations shall not be carried on together in the same room, or even in different rooms, unless these rooms be separated by a substantial brick or stone wall sufficient to protect people in one room from the effect of explosion in the other.

28. The packing or mixing of coloured fires and stars shall be carried out in a separate building or room.

29. Before any of the operations mentioned in either of the foregoing rules Nos. 27 and 28 are carried out in any room or building, the following precautions shall be observed :—

(1) All benches, shelves, floors, tables, &c., shall be thoroughly brushed and cleaned.

(2) No explosive except that for immediate use shall be retained in the room or building.

(3) Any explosive which is not being actually manufactured at the time shall be kept in a covered tin receptacle

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30. Special care shall be taken in the case of all explosives or components of explosives to prevent the introduction of grit, acid, or foreign matters. The explosives or components shall be kept carefully examined, shifted, or searched, and in the case of sulphur tested for free acid, especially before being pressed into a case.

31. Any explosives, each of which may be lawfully kept in the magazine of a small firework factory, may be kept in the same magazine of such factory, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject nevertheless to the following qualifications :—

(*a*) The various explosives of Class I. (Gunpowder), Class II. (Nitrate Mixture), Class III. (Nitro Compound), Class IV. (Chlorate Mixture), safety fuze belonging to the 1st division of Class VI. (Ammunition), and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of Class VI. (Ammunition) as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

(*b*) The various explosives of the 1st division of Class VI. (Ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

(*c*) Such of the various explosives of the second division of Class VI. (Ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

(*d*) The various explosives of the 3rd division of Class VI. (Ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

(*e*) The various explosives of Class VII. (Firework) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition.

32. It shall not be lawful for a person having a small firework factory licence to manufacture any liquid explosive of the 1st division of the 3rd (Nitro Compound) class, or any explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) class.

33. No business shall be carried on in any firework factory which is not connected with the manufacture of fireworks.

34. The factory shall be liable to be visited at any time by day or night by any authorised Government Inspector. Such Inspector shall be provided on demand with samples of all explosives manufactured therein, or with samples of any of the constituents of such explosives.

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35. There shall be kept conspicuously posted a warning notice to trespassers : " Any person trespassing shall be liable to be prosecuted for trespass."

36. There shall be posted up in a conspicuous position (*a*) a copy of these rules, and of such special rules for the regulation of the factory as may be made ; and (*b*) a copy of the licence.

37. The proprietor shall be held responsible—

(1) That no unauthorised person shall be admitted to the factory or magazine, or shall be allowed access to the explosives therein ;

(2) That all due precautions shall be taken to prevent accidents by fire and explosion, and that no act be committed not necessary in the process of manufacture which may tend to bring about accident by fire or explosion.

[6452/14-7-1911.] (3) That a sufficient quantity of carron oil and lint be kept on the premises for the immediate treatment of burns that may be caused by explosion.

38. It shall be the duty of the licensee to explain to the workmen employed by him the purport of these rules and the precautions to be observed, and to duly caution them as to the danger involved and the penalties to which they are liable by any breach thereof.

39. In the case of any explosion of any kind occurring within the factory or accident by fire, it shall be immediately reported by the licensee to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, who may direct the licence to be withdrawn or modified as may appear to him advisable.

No building which has been wholly or partially destroyed by any fire or explosion in connection with any firework factory shall be rebuilt till the sanction of the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent be obtained.

40. Any person may apply for a small firework factory licence to the Government Agent at the time and place appointed by such Government Agent, stating his name, address, and calling, and the proposed site and construction of the factory, and the amount and description of explosive he proposes to have therein, and in any building therein ; and the Government Agent shall, as soon as practicable, if the proposed site, construction of the factory, and the amount of explosives is in accordance with the rules and regulations regulating small firework factories, grant to the applicant, on payment of such fee, not exceeding Rs. 2·50, as may be fixed by that authority, the licence applied for.

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41. No person having a small firework factory licence shall manufacture any fireworks containing a mixture of aluminium powder and any oxygen-carrier. [8295/11-6-1937.]

NOTE.—The penalty for any breach of above rules is liability of forfeiture of the explosive concerned, and a fine of one thousand rupees a day for every day during which manufacture is carried on in breach of any of these rules.

POWERS OF SEARCH UNDER SECTION 5.

1. Any police officer or headman may at any time search any shop or place within his jurisdiction in which the manufacture or sale of gunpowder or other explosive, without licence, is suspected to be carried on. Any explosive found in excess of the quantity authorised to be kept for private use should be seized and detained in a safe place.

2. Any police officer may at any time search any store, registered premises, or any shop or place within his jurisdiction in which he may have reason to suspect that any gunpowder or other explosive is kept in excess of the quantity licensed to be kept or authorised to be kept for private use. Any explosive found in excess of the quantity licensed to be kept or authorised to be kept for private use should be seized and detained in a safe place. Stores licensed under Division C should not be searched without previous reference to the Government Agent or Superintendent of Police.

GENERAL RULES FOR REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER SECTION 3 (*b*).

Shortage of Explosives in Registered Premises.

1. The explosive shall be kept in a house or building or in a fire-proof safe, such safe if not within a house or building to be a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place ; and

2. The amount of the explosive, if it is kept in—

(*a*) Mode A, that is to say, in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom, and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, shall not exceed, in the case of gunpowder, 200 lb., and in the case of explosives other than gunpowder, the equivalent of 200 lb. of gunpowder as computed in the table contained in rule 6 ; if in—

(*b*) Mode B, that is to say, inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a fire-proof safe within such house or building, or in a

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substantially constructed brick or concrete bin capable of being safely closed by means of a soft metal or wooden lid or door and secured by a patent lock, the amount shall not exceed, in the case of gunpowder, 50 lb., and in the case of explosives other than gunpowder, the equivalent of 50 lb. of gunpowder as computed in the table contained in rule 6.

3. Every such building or fire-proof safe as is mentioned in Mode A, and every such fire-proof safe or bin as is mentioned in Mode B, shall be free from exposed iron or steel, and shall be so lined with wood or other material as to prevent grit reaching the explosive stored therein. This provision, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substance, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of Class VI.

4. Every such building or fire-proof safe as is mentioned in Mode A shall be at least 20 yards from any dwelling-house, workshop, highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place.

5. There shall not be kept in any premises registered for the keeping of explosives any explosive other than gunpowder small-arm nitro-compound, safety cartridges made with gunpowder or with small-arm nitro-compound, cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting made with gunpowder and not contaning within themselves their own means of ignition, percussion caps, safety fuze, or manufactured fireworks.

6. For purposes of computing the amount of explosives that may be stored in registered premises, 1 lb. gunpowder = 1 lb. Schultz powder = 1 lb. E. C. powder = 1 lb. any other small-arm nitro-compound = 5 lb. safety cartridges filled with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound = 2 lb. manufactured fireworks = 1 lb. cartridges for cannon or blasting which do not contain their own means of ignition.

7. Maximum to be stored in registered premises :—

	Mode A.	Mode B.
Gunpowder	200 ..	50
Small-arm nitro-compound ..	200 ..	50
Safety cartridges filled with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound ..	1,000 ..	250
Manufactured fireworks	400 ..	100

8. It shall not be necessary to register premises for the keeping of percussion caps or safety fuze for blasting.

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9. Any article or substance of a highly inflammable nature, or any article liable to cause fire or explosion, shall be kept at a safe distance from any explosive, and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

10. All explosive, other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (Firework) class exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial bag, canister, or other case, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping, and no package containing more than 1 lb. of explosive, other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (Firework) class shall be opened on any registered premises, unless all explosive therein is contained in inner packages which themselves fulfil all the foregoing conditions; provided that the rules shall not be deemed to prohibit the opening in a room attached to the premises for the purpose of filling small-arm cartridges of a package containing not more than 5 lb. of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound for immediate use only in connection with the filling of small-arm cartridges in such room.

11. Any explosives, each of which may lawfully be kept alone in registered premises licensed for mixed explosives, may be kept in the same premises, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject nevertheless to the following qualifications :—

(*a*) The various explosives of Class I. (Gunpowder), Class II. (Nitrate Mixture) Class III. (Nitro Compound), Class IV. (Chlorate Mixture), safety fuze belonging to the 1st Division of Class VI. (Ammunition), and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of Class VI. (Ammunition) as do not contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*b*) The various explosives of the 1st division of Class VI. (Ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*c*) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of Class VI. (Ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*d*) The various explosives of the 3rd division of Class VI. (Ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*e*) The various explosives of Class VII. (Firework) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

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12. No explosives other than those mentioned in the licence shall be stored in registered premises.

13. If a room is used in connection with the premises for the filling of small-arm cartridges—

(*a*) The use of such room shall be duly notified to the Government Agent ;
(*b*) There shall not be present in such room at any one time more than 5 lb. of gunpowder not made up into safety cartridges ;
(*c*) No work unconnected with the filling of small-arm cartridges shall be carried on at the same time as the filling of the cartridges ;
(*d*) No fire or artificial light shall be in the room while any filling of cartridges is going on, except under exceptional circumstances, when special leave in writing must be obtained from the Government Agent. The description, character, and position of the light to be used shall in all such cases be submitted for the approval of the Government Inspector.

14. All due precautions shall be taken by the occupier of the premises and by every person employed in or about the same to—

(*a*) Prevent accidents by fire or explosion ;
(*b*) Prevent unauthorised persons having access to the explosives on the premises ; and
(*c*) Prevent any act from being committed which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonabls. necessary for the purpose of the work on the premisey

15. If any accident by fire or explosion causing loss of life or personal injury should occur in or near, or in connection with, the premises, it shall be reported forthwith to the Colonial Secretary* and to the Government Agent by the occupier of the premises.

Rules as to Explosives exposed for Sale in Registered Premises, under Section 3 (*b*).

1. No explosives other than the under-mentioned shall be exposed for sale :—

Gunpowder.
Small-arm nitro-compound.
Safety cartridges (made with gunpowder or with small-arm nitro-compound).
Charges for cannon or blasting made with gunpowder and not containing within themselves their own means of ignition.
Percussion caps.
Safety fuze.
Fireworks.

* Superintendent of Police ; *vide Gazette* No. 7,867 of July 6, 1931.

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2. The amount of explosive exposed for sale or sold otherwise than in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping, shall not exceed 1 lb., provided

(*a*) that in the case of explosives of Class VI. (Ammunition), Division I., the amount may be a quantity containing of gunpowder or of any other explosive not more than 5 lb. ; and

(*b*) in the case of explosives of Class VII. (Fireworks), Division II., the amount shall not exceed 5 lb.

3. There shall be on the outermost package containing the explosive the name of the explosive with the addition of the work " Explosive."

4. Percussion caps and safety fuze shall be exempted from rule 2.

5. No explosives other than those mentioned in the licence shall be exposed for sale or sold by retail.

NOTE.—The penalty for breach of any of the above rules is liability to confiscation of the explosive concerned and to a fine of one hundred rupees for the first offence, and in the case of a second offence of one hundred rupees a day during continuance of such offence.

Notes for Guidance with regard to above Rules.

With regard to the " Rules as to Explosives exposed for Sale," it may be well to notice that it is not to be construed as conveying authority to expose explosive for sale in shop windows, on open shelves, or other similar places, as is not unfrequently done by firework sellers, &c. The rules for premises registered for mixed explosives directs that when the explosive is kept in Mode B (obviously in the case of explosive kept in Mode A, and in the case of explosive kept in a store or factory, no such question could arise : it could only arise in connection with the explosive kept in a dwelling-house or shop), it shall be in a receptacle (whether or not a fire-proof safe) exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive, a provision which would certainly render unlawful the keeping of the explosive in a shop window or on an open shelf with other goods, or even without other goods unless the window or shelf were specially fitted to serve as a " receptacle " of the required construction. Also the rule 14, which requires a dealer to take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for preventing unauthorised persons having access to the explosives on the premises, would render unlawful the keeping of explosive in a shop window or on an open shelf.

Accordingly the rule 2 (for sale), as to explosive being kept in a substantial case, bag, &c., when publicly exposed for

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sale or sold, must be taken to relate to the exposure of the explosive when removed from the " receptacle ", where it is to be kept, for the purpose of being exposed or offered for sale to a customer, or handing it to that customer when sold.

The officer or local authority should point this out to the registered dealers within his jurisdiction, and explain that the the case may be met by the use of " dummy " fireworks or cartridges, or empty canisters, &c., or labels or notices that explosive is on sale within.

Breaking on Registered Premises.

It is desirable to point out that it is not permitted to a retailer to open on any registered premises a package containing more than 1 lb. of explosive (other than explosive of the 1st division of the Ammunition Class or of the 2nd division of the Firework Class) so as to expose such explosive. For by rule 10 (Storage in Registered Premises) explosive exceeding these amounts is required to be kept in a substantial bag, canister, or other case made and closed so as to prevent any explosive escaping ; and no such package is to be opened on any registered premises unless all explosive therein is contained in inner packages which themselves fulfil this condition. Consequently it would be illegal (and properly so) to open a barrel of gunpowder and to weigh it out into packages and retail it. It would not, however, be illegal to open a barrel containing a number of 1 lb. (or larger) packages of gunpowder which themselves fulfil the conditions laid down, and retail them intact.

The opening of a package so as to effect the exposure of explosive exceeding 1 lb. is distinctly illegal.

This point is a very important one, and its observance should be strictly enforced by the officers and local authorities.

REGULATION FOR KEEPING EXPLOSIVES FOR PRIVATE USE UNDER SECTION 5.

1. There shall not be kept for private use any explosive which is not an authorised explosive.

2. The following are explosives authorised to be kept for private use :—

(*a*) Gunpowder.
(*b*) Small-arm nitro-compound.
(*c*) Safety cartridges (made with gunpowder or with small-arm nitro-compound).
(*d*) Cartridges for cannon or blasting made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition.
(*e*) Percussion caps.
(*f*) Safety fuzes.
(*g*) Fireworks.
(*h*) Cartridges for small arms which are not safety cartridges.

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3. The following are the amounts of authorised explosives that may be kept for private use :—

(*a*) Gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lb.

(*b*) Small-arm nitro-compound not exceeding 30 lb.

(*c*) Safety cartridges (made with gunpowder or with small-arm nitro-compound) not exceeding 150 lb.

(*d*) Cartridges for cannon or blasting made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, if containing no larger amount of gunpowder than 30 lb.

(*e*) Percussion caps, 150 lb.

(*f*) Safety fuze for blasting, 150 lb.

(*g*) Fireworks, if not more than 5 lb. in weight, or to an unlimited amount on special licence from the Government Agent, provided that the fireworks be for immediate use and kept for a period not exceeding fourteen days in a suitable place and with all due precautions for the public safety ;

(*h*) Cartridges for small arms (not being safety cartridges) filled with gunpowder where the total weight of gunpowder contained in the cartridges at any one time in possession shall not exceed 15 lb.

Rules for Keeping Unauthorised Explosives for Private Use.

Any explosive not authorised as above (not being a fulminate, not in the form of caps or detonators), if required for any industrial, agricultural, sporting, or special purpose, may be kept upon special certificate from the Government Agent, in form below that the person so authorised is a fit and proper person to keep the same. The certificate shall specify the explosive that may be so kept, and shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and shall be available only for the person in whose favour it is issued.

The amount of explosive (whether contained in cartridges or not) which can only be lawfully kept on the above-mentioned certificate shall not exceed 10 lb., and in the case of detonators shall not exceed 100 in number.

Form of Certificate.

I, the undersigned, being Government Agent of the ——— Province, ——— do hereby certify that ——— of ——— is a fit person to keep, during the continuance of this certificate, for private use for the purpose of ———, and not for sale, the following explosives, namely, ———, in a quantity not exceeding ——— lb.

This certificate must not be issued for a quantity greater than 10 lb.

Note.—The penalty for breach of the above rules is liability to a fine of two hundred rupees and to forfeiture of the explosive concerned, under section 7 of the Ordinance.

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SECTION 5.

Regulation.

[5890/14-11-1902.] Buildings and works, called in the regulation under the Explosives Ordinance, published in the *Gazette* of June 20, 1902, "Protected Works" from which stores for explosives are to be separated, shall be classified as follows :—

"Protected Work of Class I." means any dwelling-house, shop, room (whether or not used for the filling of cartridges for small-arms with explosive), workshop (whether or not used for the adoption or preparation of explosives), mineral or private railway (whether worked by steam or otherwise), magazine for explosive, store for explosive, premises registered for the keeping of explosive, and any furnace kiln, or fire for the use of any boiler, engine, or machine, or manufacturing purpose, if such house, shop, room, workshop, railway, magazine, store, registered premises, or the premises on which such furnace, kiln, or fire is situated, be occupied by the licensee, or if the occupier thereof gives his consent in writing to the same being considered as included in protected works of Class I. ; and also any highway, public footpath, promenade, or open place of resort for the public, or for persons carrying on any trade or business, and any canal, navigable water, dock, river wall, sea wall, pier, jetty, or reservoir.

"Protected Work of Class II." means any dwelling-house, shop, room (whether or not used for the filling of cartridges for small-arms with explosive), workshop (whether or not used for the adaption or preparation of explosive), railway (whether worked by steam or otherwise), magazine for explosive, store for explosive, premises registered for the keeping of explosive, and any furnace, kiln, or fire for the use of any boiler, engine, or machine, or for any manufacturing purpose, which is or are not included in protected works of Class I. or Class III. ; and any factory not included in protected works of Class III., any Church, Chapel, University, College, School, Hospital, Public Institution, Town Hall, Court of Justice, Theatre, Covered Market, buildings wherein persons are accustomed to assemble or public buildings in charge of the Commissioners of His Majesty's works, and public buildings.

"Protected Work of Class III." means any factory or magazine occupied by a Department of the Government unless the Government consent in writing to such factory or magazine being included in protected works of Class II.

Regulations.

[7821/23-12-1930.] 1. Gunpowder when conveyed shall be packed in barrels properly joined and hooped ; other explosives, such as dynamite, gelignite, and detonators, shall be packed in cases properly joined and secured with copper or brass screws. All packages containing explosives other than gunpowder shall have brass or galvanized iron seals fixed in such a manner as effectively to secure their contents.

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2. The owner, master, or agents of every ship carrying cargo any part of which consists of explosives shall, before the ship enters the Harbour, give notice in writing of the nature of such cargo to the Master Attendant and the Collector of Customs, and shall place or moor his ship in such place as the Master Attendant may direct, and while any explosive remains on board, shall not, except for the purpose of proceeding to sea, remove his ship without the written permission of the Master Attendant.

3. No boat shall be employed in the conveyance of a greater quantity of any explosive than one hundredweight, until three hours' notice shall have been given given in writing by the master, owner, or agents of the vessel to the Inspector of Harbour Police, and until a Police Officer shall have boarded the boat.

4. No explosive shall be placed on board any boat unless it is packed in the manner required by regulation No. 1.

5. No more than one hundredweight of explosive shall be loaded or unloaded until all boats, except such as are necessary for the purpose, shall have been removed to a distance of not less than 50 feet from the place of loading or unloading, and no boat except the boats aforesaid, shall come within 50 feet of such place of loading or unloading.

6. No cargo of any other description shall be taken in any boat conveying a quantity of explosive greater than one hundredweight.

7. The conveyance in the same vehicle or boat of explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) class, of the 6th (Ammunition) class containing its own means of ignition, or of the 7th (Firework) class, together with any explosive of a different class and division from its own is prohibited.

8. The owner and tindal of any boat engaged in the loading or unloading of a quantity of any explosive greater than one hundredweight shall, as long as the explosive remains in the boat, be responsible for keeping it under hatches or covered with double tarpaulins, for displaying at the bow and at the stern a red flag not less than 2 feet square, on a staff not less than 6 feet above the deck, and for seeing that no light or fire is permitted on such boat.

9. Any boat engaged in the loading or unloading of a quantity of any explosive greater than one hundredweight shall, if there be already on board any explosive which cannot be shipped, or transhipped at once, be removed

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by the owner or tindal to a place of safety appointed by the Master Attendant and shall remain there until the explosive can be shipped or transhipped.

10. All boats containing explosives shall be removed at sunset by the owner or tindal to the mooring specially appointed by the Master Attendant.

11. Subject to regulation No. 3, any quantity of explosive greater than one hundredweight shall be loaded or unloaded at the McCallum Quay between the hours of 7 A.M. and 4 P.M. or at such other place and time as shall be approved by the Principal Collector.

12. No explosive shall be conveyed to the Customs premises unless at least three hours' notice in writing shall have been given to the Collector. Explosives for shipment will not be allowed to remain in the Customs premises but shall be shipped forthwith.

NOTE.—Under section 7 of the Explosives Ordinance a breach of any of the above regulations will render the party or parties concerned liable to a penalty of Rs. 200, the explosives themselves being liable to forfeiture.

SECTION 8.

No Notifications.

SECTION 13.

Note.—Chinese crackers which are usually packed in bundles with the fuzes twisted together, each separate cracker not exceeding $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter by external measurement, and which are charged with black powder (gunpowder) consisting essentially of carbon, sulphur, and a nitrate, with or without other inert matter, but not containing any aluminium powder with an oxygen carrier, have been exempted from the operation of the Ordinance by Proclamation published in *Gazette* No. 7,703 of April 5, 1929, as amended by Proclamation published in *Gazette* No. 7,817 of December 5, 1930.

SECTION 14.

Vide Regulations under sections 3, 5, 14 and 26 at page 177.

Note.—The regulations published in *Gazette* No. 5,858 of June 20, 1902, contain regulations under sections 3, 5, 14 and 26. These regulations are reproduced in the order in which they appear in that *Gazette*. *Vide* page 155.

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SECTION 26.

Vide Regulations under sections 3, 5, 14 and 26 at page 164, and the note under section 14.

SECTION 28.

SPECIAL ORDER.

1. 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 fireworks 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. [8295/11-6-1937.]

2. The Special Orders under section 28 of the Ordinance published in *Gazette* No. 7,556 of November 19, 1926, are hereby cancelled.

SECTION 30.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for public information that the Governor, in exercise of the power vested in him by paragraph (c) of section 30 of the Explosives Ordinance, and with the advice of the Executive Council has been pleased to extend the definition of the term " explosive " to non-safety matches. [6426/24-2-1911.]

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CHAPTER 141.

PETROLEUM.

THE PETROLEUM ORDINANCE.

SECTIONS 2 AND 4.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONVEYANCE AND STORAGE OF DANGEROUS PETROLEUM IN BULK ON THE RAILWAY.

Conditions subject to which licences will be granted in terms of sections 2 and 4 of the Petroleum Ordinance.

[7526/21-5-1926.]
[7765/7-3-1930.]

1. Storage of dangerous petroleum in horizontal storage cylinders—

(*a*) No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be stored on Railway land or any land adjoining thereto, except (i) on sites approved by the General Manager of Railways and the Local Authority and (ii) in storage tanks constructed in accordance with plans approved by them.

(*b*) Every application to construct such a tank shall be made in writing to the Local Authority and shall give details regarding the site on which it is to be built, the design and manner of construction, and the maximum quantity of dangerous petroleum to be stored at the site : Provided that the storing of more than 50,000 gallons shall not be permitted at any one site.

(*c*) The capacity of a storage cylinder shall not exceed 25,000 gallons.

(*d*) Every storage cylinder shall be wholly sunk in the ground and surrounded by earth or rock in such manner that (i) the bottom of the cylinder is not less than 8 feet below the surrounding ground level, (ii) the top of the cylinder is not less than 1 foot below such level, and (iii) there is not less than 1 foot of earth or other suitable substance well rammed in and consolidated on top of the cylinder.

(*e*) Should the sides and foundations be found unsuitable on opening up the ground for the reception of the cylinder, a stone concrete or brick well must be built and the cylinder laid therein, the pits being afterwards covered with approved filling material, and the upper surface covered with rammed earth or other suitable material 12 inches in thickness.

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(*f*) The whole of the premises must be enclosed by an unclimbable wall or corrugated iron fence, 7 feet 6 inches high, serrated at the top, the stays or supports for the fencing being of iron.

(*g*) The standpipe for pumping from the railway tank wagons must be kept as far as possible from the storage cylinder and must never be less than 20 feet away. The service pipe connecting the standpipe must be laid underground without the tenancy and above ground within the premises.

(*h*) The premises shall be kept in a cleanly condition, free from grass, weeds, and all inflammable material such as straw, wood, litter, &c.

(*i*) Notices strictly prohibiting smoking, lighting of matches, and the carrying of unprotected lights must be provided and fixed in prominent positions in and about the premises.

(*j*) Due precautions shall at all times be taken for the prevention of accident from fire, and a quantity of sand (not less than 1 ton) must be kept adjacent to the premises in covered iron receptacles which will keep it dry at all times, and from which it can be removed in case of fire by means of a scoop or buckets provided for the purpose. Fire buckets filled with sand must also be hung in convenient positions within the premises or chemical extinguishers provided of approved make.

(*k*) The whole installation must be constructed and maintained to the satisfaction of the General Manager of the Railways and the Local Authority, and they or any officer so delegated by them shall be admitted at any time during the day between sunrise and sunset for inspection purposes.

(*l*) The General Manager or the Local Authority shall have the right at any time to order the tenants to have the tank or tanks uncovered so that a thorough inspection may be made, the full cost of which must be borne by the tenants.

(*m*) The tenants shall be subject to all statutory instructions or regulations, and to all by-laws and conditions of the Local Authority for the time being in force, and shall obtain all necessary licences of the Local or other authority and renewal of the same at their own expense.

2. *Issue of Dangerous Petroleum from Horizontal Storage Cylinders into Lorries.*—(*a*) The operation in connection with the issue of dangerous petroleum from the storage cylinder into lorries must be performed only during daylight. No

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artificial light will be allowed, but the use of an electric can-examining torch of approved pattern will under conditions be permitted.

(*b*) An approved pump or pumps shall be placed in position shown on a plan submitted to and approved by the General Manager of the Railways ; the pipe connection between the tank or tanks and the pumps together with all joints, valves, and cocks shall be gas-tight.

(*c*) In the purpose of charging tank lorries the petroleum shall be pumped by means of the approved pumps, through sound hose fitted with secure tap and nozzle, into the tanks of the lorries.

3. *Conveyance of Tank Wagons* (*Dangerous Petroleum*) *by Railway.*—(*a*) Dangerous petroleum will be conveyed in tank wagons of a design approved by the General Manager of the Railways. They must be in good condition and free from leakage when used for conveyance.

(*b*) Tank wagons must have a label attached, 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. Tank wagons must in no case be loaded beyond the capacity indicated on the wagons.

(*c*) Emptying of tank wagons must be performed 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 unauthorised persons from coming within the danger zone during the process of discharging the dangerous petroleum from the railway tank wagon to the storage cylinder.

(*d*) Tank wagons must not be emptied within 60 feet of a flame or furnace nor within 60 feet of any spot on which the wagon would be exposed to sparks. Always excepting, that if in the opinion of the General Manager or Local Authority conditions are such that this distance cannot be observed, or if special conditions obtain which would warrant a reduction, or if special precautions approved by the General Manager or Local Authority are taken, this distance may be reduced.

(*e*) In filling any tank wagon an air space must be left of not less than 10 per cent. of the total capacity of the tank.

(*f*) The lid and all inlets and outlets of the tank (whether loaded or empty) must be properly secured and closed gas-tight.

4. Every licence shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Petroleum Ordinance or of any rule thereunder, or of any conditions contained in this licence.

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SECTION 8.

The Petroleum Rules, 1931.

RULES RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

1. These rules may be cited as the Petroleum Rules, 1931, and the rules published in *Gazette* of September 24, 1926, are hereby revoked. [7899/23-12-1931.]

2. These rules shall come into operation from and immediately after December 23, 1931.

3. (*a*) All words and expressions used in these rules and defined in the Ordinance shall in these rules have the meanings respectively assigned to them by the Ordinance, provided, however, that nothing in the following rules shall be deemed to apply to petroleum which has a flashing point of over 150° F :—Numbers 15 (*a*), 15 (*b*), 16, 17, 17 (*a*), 18, and 19 and numbers 2, 3, and 4 (Rules applicable to Colombo).

4. Colombo, Galle, Trincomalee and, subject to the special permission of the Principal Collector of Customs, Talaimannar, are hereby declared to be the only ports at which imported petroleum may be landed. [8073/17-8-1934.]

5. The master, owner, or agents of every ship conveying petroleum shall, on entering a port mentioned in rule 4 and before discharging any petroleum or other cargo, immediately declare in writing to the Collector of Customs, apart from the production of the ship's manifest—

(*a*) What quantity of petroleum the ship is carrying ; and

(*b*) Whether any, and if so what part, is dangerous petroleum.

6. No cargo of petroleum shall be discharged or landed until the master, owner, or agents produce or cause to be produced at the Custom House the following documents :—

(*a*) The manifest issued at the port of shipment showing the quantity of petroleum in tons.

(*b*) A loading certificate signed by the Customs or Port authority at the port of shipment giving the following particulars :—

(1) The gallonage pumped into the ship from the shore tanks.

(2) The specific gravity and the temperature of the oil at the time of loading.

7. When petroleum is imported in bulk, the contents of each compartment of the tankship shall be regarded as a separate consignment.

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8. The master of any importing vessel shall not discharge any petroleum in cases, tins, or drums until permission for that purpose has been obtained from the Collector of Customs or an officer specially authorised by him to grant such permission.

9. After the production of the documents mentione din rule 6, and the granting of the permission mentioned in rule 8, petroleum not being dangerous petroleum may be discharged subject to the following rules, on production to the Collector of Customs of a flash point certificate signed by one of the following authorities :—

(1) By the Government Inspector under the Petroleum Ordinance at a British port of shipment, or at a British port where the ship has called ; or

(2) By the analyst of the port of shipment ; if foreign, certified by the British Consul there ; or

(3) If the port of shipment is one at which there is no British Consul, by the Refinery Chemist or Manager, attested by the local Agents of the importer duly authorised thereto by the Collector of Customs.

Provided that in any case the Collector of Customs may cause samples to be taken for the purpose of testing the nature of the cargo, whether before or after landing.

Provided further that no petroleum shall be discharged until the importer has in the opinion of the Collector of Customs made adequate arrangements for the landing, transport, removal from the Customs premises, and for the storage of the petroleum in a licensed installation or store. In the event of these arrangements not being considered satisfactory at any stage, the Collector of Customs may order the discharge of the petroleum to be stopped forthwith.

The master of the vessel from which any petroleum is discharged shall be liable for any breach of this rule.

10. (*a*) When the master, owner, or agents of a ship shall have made the declaration in rule 5, and if the petroleum does not fall within the class of petroleum described in rule 9, the officer appointed thereto by the Governor in this behalf shall, as soon as possible, go on board, and, unless the petroleum is inconveniently stowed (see (*d*) *postea*), obtain samples of all the petroleum on board.

(*b*) The master shall give to such officer as aforesaid in accordance with section 8 of the Ordinance, a sample of each variety of petroleum comprised in the petroleum of which samples are to be taken under 10 (*a*), and shall, if such officer as aforesaid shall so require, take those samples from such particular receptacles as may be indicated by him.

(*c*) When petroleum is imported in bulk, one sample shall be taken from each of the compartments of the ship from which petroleum is to be landed.

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(*d*) Such officer as aforesaid shall forthwith seal the packages containing the samples, and, having labelled them with the name of the ship, the name of the consignee, and such other distinguishing marks as may be necessary, shall hand them over to the officer appointed under section 9 of the Ordinance to be tested ; and this officer, having tested them, shall sign a report certifying that they are or are not dangerous petroleum (as the case may be), and forward that report to the Office of the Collector of Customs where it shall be deposited. The petroleum may thereafter be discharged.

(*e*) In the event of a ship being so inconveniently stowed that the sampling cannot be done satisfactorily on board, it shall be competent for the Collector of Customs to cause such petroleum as may be declared to be not dangerous petroleum to be landed, upon such conditions and removed to such places as he may appoint, with a view to its being sampled.

11. When a consignment of petroleum on board a ship otherwise than in bulk is stated by the master of the vessel or the consignee of the cargo, as the case may be, to be of one uniform quality, the officer appointed thereto by the Governor in this behalf shall select not less than one sample for every consignment up to 40,000 gallons, and so on in proportion for each multiple of 40,000 gallons, and the testing officer in ascertaining the average flashing point of the several samples shall be guided by the same procedure as is prescribed in section 3 of the schedule* to the Ordinance for ascertaining the average flashing point of each sample.

12. In the event of any doubt arising as to the uniformity of the quality of the petroleum in any such consignment it shall be competent for the testing officer to require the division of the consignment into as many lots as he may deem necessary, and to instruct the officer detailed to draw samples, to take as many samples of each lot as may seem to him sufficient ; and in determining the average flashing point of the samples of each lot, he shall be guided by the same principles as are prescribed under the preceding rule, and he shall withhold his certificate for any lots the average flashing points of which fall below the limits defined for dangerous petroleum under the Ordinance.

13. Where no certificate is produced in accordance with rule 9 or where such certificate having been produced is found by the Government Analyst to be incorrect, the following fees shall be paid to Government by the consignee :—

A fee of Rs. 5 for every sample tested during office hours, viz., between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on Saturdays and 10 A.M. and 4·30 P.M. on other working days, and an additional fee of Rs. 10 for every sample tested out of office hours or on Sundays and public holidays.

* Repealed by the Petroleum Amendment Ordinance, No 15 of 1936.

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14. The requirements of these rules with regard to the testing of petroleum shall not apply to petroleum imported from British India at Trincomalee in quantities not exceeding 24 tins at a time, if the Assistant Collector of that port is satisfied by a certificate from the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of shipment, or his Deputy, that such petroleum forms part of a consignment which has passed the test prescribed by law in British India.

15. When permission has been granted for the discharge within the aforesaid ports, of petroleum in cases, tins, or drums—

(*a*) It shall be discharged only in cargo boats, and after sunrise and before 3 P.M., and only at such place or places as the Collector of Customs shall direct. Every such cargo boat shall carry at its bows and stern a red flag not less than two feet square on a staff not less than six feet above the deck. When conveying petroleum the boat shall carry no other cargo.

(*b*) 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 the boat.

The tindal or other person in charge of any boat engaged in the conveyance of petroleum shall be liable for any breach of this rule.

16. No boat shall be engaged in the discharging, landing or transhipping, of petroleum or any of its products from any vessel within any harbour until three hours' notice shall have been given by the master, owner, or agents of the vessel to the Inspector of Police of such port and an officer of the Police Force shall have been appointed by him for the purpose of supervising such discharge, landing, or transhipment. The master of any vessel from which petroleum is discharged shall be liable for any breach of this rule.

17. When permission has been granted for the landing of petroleum in cases, tins, or drums, it shall not be deposited or stacked on the ground, but shall be removed at once from the boat in which the petroleum has been conveyed, either to a place indicated by the Collector of Customs, to premises in respect of which a licence for the possession of petroleum has been granted, or into vehicles or trucks for removal from the Customs premises. No trucks or other vehicles laden with petroleum shall remain in the Customs premises. The importer of any petroleum shall be liable for any breach of this rule.

18. (*a*) All barges containing petroleum in cases, tins, or drums shall be removed at sunset to a mooring specially appointed by the Master Attendant, and such barges shall be moored fore and aft by chains.

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(*b*) When permission has been granted for the conveyance of petroleum in lighters, the lighters shall be securely covered by hatches and tarpaulins as soon as the petroleum has been taken on board. The tindal or other person in charge of such barges or lighters shall be liable for any breach of this rule.

19. The master of an importing ship shall not discharge any damaged or leaking cases, tins, or drums of petroleum into lighters.

20. The tindal or other person in charge of any barge or lighter into which cases, tins, or drums of petroluem are discharged 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 lighter may be placed with the leak uppermost.

21. 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 from which dangerous petroleum in cases, tins, or drums is being discharged or into which it is being loaded.

22. No case, tin, or drum shall be soldered on board any vessel in the harbour so long as any petroleum is still on board such vessel. The contents of any damaged or leaking receptacle, however, may be decanted on board into sound containers.

The master of such vessel shall be liable for a breach of this rule.

23. Except in the case of importation or transhipment in bulk no dangerous petroleum shall be imported or transhipped which does not comply with the following conditions :—

(1) Where the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons, the receptacle shall be not less than 27 BWG; where the capacity does not exceed 4 gallons, the receptacle shall be not less than 22 BWG; where the capacity does not exceed 8 gallons, the receptacle shall be not less than 20 BWG; where the capacity does not exceed 20 gallons, the receptacle shall be not less than 16 BWG; where the capacity does not exceed 30 gallons, the receptacle shall be not less than 14 BWG; where the capacity does not exceed 65 gallons, the receptacle shall be not less than 12 BWG.

(2) An air space of at least 1/20th of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

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(3) The receptacle shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky, or insecure.

(4) All receptacles shall bear the name of the importer and the nature of the contents thereof with the addition of the words " highly inflammable ".

The master of the importing vessel shall be liable for any breach of this rule.

24. Should any vessels discharging petroleum commence to leak while in harbour, the master shall immediately report such leakage to the Master Attendant.

[8311/27-8-1937.] **25.** The Collector of Customs may, in his discretion, exempt the importation of any consignment of petroleum from any of the foregoing rules or of the " Rules applicable to Colombo " set out hereunder.

Rules applicable to Colombo.

1. Nothing in the following rules shall be deemed to apply to petroleum which has a flashing point of over 150° F.

2. The master of any importing vessel shall not discharge any dangerous petroleum imported in cases, tins, or drums except at the Guide Pier direct from the importing vessel and between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. Petroleum in cases, tins, or drums other than dangerous petroleum shall be subject to the same restrictions, provided that the Collector may, on special application, permit it to be landed elsewhere, within the hours specified above, by means of lighters.

3. The master of any importing vessel shall not discharge any non-dangerous petroleum imported in cases, tins, or drums into lighters after 3 P.M.

4. The tindal or other person in charge of any lighter into which non-dangerous petroleum has been received shall forthwith bring the lighter by the most direct route to the authorised landing place, and the petroleum shall be landed immediately. No petroleum shall in any circumstances be waterborne.

5. The importer of any petroleum in cases, tins, or drums, whether landed at the Guide Pier or landed by special permission elsewhere, shall forthwith remove such petroleum from the Customs premises. Any petroleum not removed by 6 P.M. shall be stacked in such manner and in such place

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as the Collector may require, in order that it may be supervised until it is removed. Such defaulting importer shall be liable to defray the following expenses of storage :—

For storing any quantity, from the time of landing till 8 A.M. on the following morning, Rs. 200 ; for every hour thereafter, Rs. 10.

6. Leaking cases, tins, or drums of petroleum may be discharged from an importing vessel direct on to the Guide Pier. All leaking cases, tins, or drums so discharged shall forthwith be removed to a place approved by the Collector of Customs and there repaired or replaced by sound containers without delay. The importer of any petroleum shall be liable for a breach of this rule.

7. The master of any vessel shall not discharge any cases, tins, or drums of petroleum on to the Guide Pier except in the presence of a representative of the importer and of an officer appointed by the Collector to supervise the discharge.

SECTIONS 8 AND 13.

RULES REGULATING THE STORAGE, AND TRANSPORT OF CALCIUM CARBIDE.

1-9. (Rescinded by Notification published in *Gazette* No. 7,585 of June 2, 1927.).

Storage.

10. When any carbide of calcium— [6065/21-7-1905.]

(*a*) Is kept at any place except during the seven days next after the day on which it has been imported ; or

(*b*) Is sent or conveyed by land or water between any two places in the Island of Ceylon ; or

(*c*) Is sold or exposed for sale, the label on the vessel containing the said carbide of calcium shall 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 ".

11. The premises for storage of carbide of calcium exceeding twelve 2 lb. or twenty-four 1 lb. tins must be substantially constructed with walls of stone brick, or concrete with tiled roofs and with tiled, bricked, paved, or concrete floors, well ventilated, dry, isolated, and approved of by the local

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authority. Such 2 lb. and 1 lb. tins shall be strong metal vessels so constructed and closed as to exclude water and atmospheric pressure.

12. No unauthorised person shall be permitted to have access to premises where carbide of calcium is stored in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 11.

13. No fire or any artificial light shall be taken into premises where calcium of carbide is stored in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 11.

14. The premises for storage of calcium of carbide in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 11 shall be fitted with lightning conductors, approved of as sufficient by the local authority.

15. The place of storage shall in all respects be kept and maintained in the same condition in which it was when inspected and approved by the local authority.

16. The local authority or any officer specially authorised in this behalf may enter any premises in which carbide of calcium is stored, with the object of inspecting the same at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

17. Where carbide of calcium is stored in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 11, the buildings shall be exclusively appropriated for the storage of calcium carbide. Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of calcium carbide shall be stored in one building, and a separate licence shall be taken for every building where calcium carbide is stored in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 11.

18. A plan, section, and elevation of every building intended for the storage of carbide of calcium in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 11 shall be deposited with the local authority, and on it shall be shown the position and nature of every other building within 60 ft. of the building to a scale not less than 15 ft. to an inch for plans and 4 ft. to an inch for sections, and all the principal dimensions shall be figured thereon.

19. Strong metal vessels so constructed and closed as to exclude water and atmospheric moisture shall be used for keeping carbide of calcium in quantities exceeding those prescribed in rule 11, and those vessels should only be opened during such time as is necessary for the removal of the required portion of the contents or for refilling.

20. The maximum contents of each metal vessel shall not exceed 1 cwt., or 112 lb. The metal vessels shall be so

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constructed as to hold 112 lb., 56 lb., and 28 lb., and if smaller vessels are required they shall be of the capacity of 5 lb., 10 lb., or 20 lb. Vessels of no other sizes shall be used.

21. Copper shall not be used in the construction of the vessels.

22. Not more than one vessel shall be opened at one time.

23. Every storage vessel of a greater capacity than 2 lb. shall be secured by a lock and key, or be kept in a locked receptacle, so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the contents.

24. Apparatus for generating and storing accetylene gas yielded by carbide of calcium must be placed in a well-ventilated outbuilding, and no artificial light capable of igniting inflammable gas shall be taken into or near the building used for this purpose. An exception to this will be made in the case of portable apparatus taking a charge not exceeding 2 lb. of carbide.

25. Every apparatus (including generator and gas holder) used for generating and holding acetylene gas must be so constructed and used as to guard against the special risks, therefore—

(*a*) Copper must not be used in the construction of any part of the apparatus.

(*b*) The various parts of the apparatus must be of adequate strength.

(*c*) Escape of gas from the apparatus must be carefully guarded against and provision must be made against the occurrence of undue pressure by the employment of a safety valve connected with a pipe discharging into the open air. The apparatus must also be furnished with a pressure gauge.

(*d*) Satisfactory provision must be made against dangerous development of heat.

(*e*) The residue of carbide must be mixed with at least 10 times its bulk of water on being removed from the generator.

(*f*) No person shall have charge of an apparatus until he has been properly instructed in its management.

26. On the doors of each store licensed for calcium carbide shall be painted the words "Licensed Calcium Carbide Store".

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27. The quantity of calcium carbide which may be kept without a licence shall be as follows :—

(*a*) Where it is kept in separate substantial hermetically closed metal vessels containing not more than 1 lb. or 2 lb., 24 lb.

(*b*) Where it is kept otherwise, Nil.

28. A licence for the possession of calcium carbide shall be annual and shall expire on 31st December of the year in which it is issued.

29. Application to the local authority for licence to store calcium carbide in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 11 should be fully filled up in accordance with the following form :—

" State forename and surname of applicant (if a firm, the names of each member in full, if a company the name of the company and its secretary). Situation of the premises for which the licence is required. . . . .

2. Quantity required. . . . .

3. State if the carbide will be kept and sold unopened in the tins in which it is received, and if not, what will be done with it. . . . .

4. State in what description of vessel the carbide will be kept, capacity of vessel, how closed against moisture, and of what material constructed ? . . . .

5. State in what part of the premises the carbide will be kept, the construction of the store, and if the store is used for other purposes, and if so, what purposes ? . . . .

6. State if the carbide is to be used for the manufacture of acetylene gas, and if so, state—

(*a*) The maker and capacity of the generator.
(*b*) The particulars as to the building in which it will be placed, if detached from other buildings, and if used for other purposes.
(*c*) How residue will be disposed of.
(*d*) If the machine will be in sole charge of a person properly instructed in its management.

Signature of Applicant : ————.
Postal Address : ————.
Trade : ————.
Date : ————."

30. The following fees shall be charged for licences to possess calcium carbide :—

	Rs.	c.
When the quantity to be stored at one time exceeds 24 lb. but does not exceed 50 lb.	2	0
When the quantity to be stored at one time exceeds 50 lb. but does not exceed 112 lb.	6	0
When the quantity to be stored at one time exceeds 112 lb. but does not exceed 1,120 lb. ..	20	0
And for each additional 224 lb. or less ..	5	0

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Transport.

31. Calcium carbide shall only be conveyed to and from the licensed premises in closed vessels. These vessels shall be so constructed and closed as to exclude water and atmospheric moisture. Calcium carbide conveyed to and from licensed premises must be conveyed in accordance with the condition of the licence.

32. Rules for transport of calcium carbide will be of the same nature as those for transport of petroleum, and likewise licences to convey. The following fees shall be charged for the transport of calcium carbide :—

	Rs.	c.
When the quantity exceeds 24 lb. and does not exceed 56 lb.	0	20
When the quantity exceeds 56 lb. and does not exceed 112 lb.	1	0
For each additional 56 lb. or less	0	50

Rules relating to the Importation, Possession, and Transport of Acetylene or Calcium Carbide to which the Provisions of the Petroleum Ordinance have been applied by Notification* published in Gazette No. 7,585 of June 2, 1927.

[7959/23-12-1932.]

1. Acetylene when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding 100 inches in height and whether or not in admixture with other substances shall be deemed to be dangerous and shall be prohibited from being manufactured, imported, kept, conveyed, or sold subject to the following exceptions :—

(*a*) Acetylene in admixture with oil gas in a proportion not exceeding 20 parts by volume of acetylene in every 100 parts of the mixture, when subjected to a pressure not exceeding 150 lb. to the square inch, shall not be deemed to be dangerous, provided that the acetylene and oil gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.

(*b*) Acetylene when contained in a homogeneous porous substance with or without acetone or other solvent, shall not be deemed to be dangerous provided the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(1) The porous substance shall fill as completely as possible the cylinder into which the acetylene is compressed.

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* *Vide* page 238.

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(2) The porosity of the substance shall not exceed 80 per cent.

(3) Any acetone or other solvent used shall not be capable of chemical reaction with the acetylene gas or with the porous substance or with the metal of the cylinder, and the quantity of acetone or other solvent shall be such that when fully charged with acetylene it shall not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance at any temperature likely to be met with in ordinary practice or use.

(4) The pressure in the cylinder shall not exceed 255 lb. to the square inch at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit :

Provided that no cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubit foot of water or more, which has the ends secured to the body by welding only, and no cylinder in which a porous substance is used without acetone or other solvent shall be charged to a pressure exceeding 150 lb. to the square inch at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. This condition shall not apply to cylinders used exclusively for marine lighting by an officer appointed by the Government in that behalf.

2. The importation of calcium carbide, which contains impurities liable to generate phosphoretted hydrogen or siliciuretted hydrogen so as to render the gas evolved liable to ignite spontaneously, is hereby prohibited.

3. The owner, master, or agents of every ship carrying a cargo any part of which consists of carbide of calcium shall, before entering the harbour, give notice in writing of the nature of such cargo to the Master Attendant and Collector of Customs, and shall place or moor his ship in such place as the Master Attendant may direct, and while any carbide of calcium remains on board shall not, except for the purpose of proceeding to sea, remove his ship without the written permission of the Master Attendant.

4. The hold of every vessel carrying carbide of calcium shall be efficiently ventilated from the time of entering the harbour until all the carbide of calcium has been discharged or until the ship has left the harbour.

5. Carbide of calcium shall only be brought into the harbour in hermetically closed metal vessels having no copper in their construction, containing each not more than 224 lb. and of such strength and construction as not to be liable to be broken or to become defective or insecure in

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conveyance otherwise than by gross negligence or extra-ordinary accident.

Every such vessel or, if packed, the case in which it is packed shall be distinctly labelled in red letters "CALCIUM CARBIDE DANGEROUS."

6. No such closed metal vessel containing calcium carbide shall be opened within the limits of the port or Customs premises except with the written consent of the Collector of Customs.

7. Every reasonable precaution shall be taken to prevent the contact of water or moisture with the carbide of calcium, and where such contact may have occurred to prevent the gas evolved from being ignited.

8. When carbide of calcium is discharged or shipped within the ports of Colombo, Galle, and Trincomalee—

(*a*) It shall be discharged or shipped only in cargo boats and after sunrise and before sunset and only at such place or places as the Collector of Customs shall direct. Every such cargo boat shall carry at its bows and stern a red flag not less than two feet square on a staff not less than six feet above the deck. The nature of the contents of any cargo boat carrying carbide of calcium shall be clearly described on the boat note and certified by the ship's officer, and no calcium carbide shall be discharged or received into a cargo boat carrying any other cargo.

(*b*) No fire, smoking, or light shall be allowed in any boat during the time the calcium carbide is on board the boat.

(*c*) All barges containing calcium carbide shall be removed at sunset to the mooring specially appointed by the Master Attendant and such barges shall be moored fore and aft by chains.

(*d*) The tindal of any cargo boat engaged in such discharging or shipping of calcium carbide shall, so long as the calcium carbide remains in the boat, (except during the process of loading or unloading) keep it under hatches or covered with double tarpaulins. He shall furthermore take every reasonable precaution to prevent the possible contact of water or moisture with the calcium carbide.

9. No boat shall be engaged in the discharging, landing, shipping, or transporting of calcium carbide from any vessel within the port of Colombo, Galle, or Trincomalee, until three hours' notice shall have been given by the master, owner, or agents of the vessel to the officer in charge of the police at such port, and an officer of the Police Force appointed

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by him shall have occupied the boat to see the regulations carried out. The master of any vessel from which calcium carbide is discharged shall be liable for any breach of this rule.

10. All calcium carbide landed as aforesaid shall, without being deposited or stacked on the ground, be removed at once from the boat in which it has been conveyed to premises in respect of which a licence for the storage of calcium carbide has been granted.

11. The owner, master, or agents of any ship in port with calcium carbide on board shall, when so required by the Collector of Customs or other officer of Customs authorised by the Collector, or by the Master Attendant, or by any Police officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector appointed in this behalf by order in writing by the Inspector-General of Police, show to such officer all calcium carbide on board such ship, and shall afford every reasonable facility to enable such officer to inspect and examine such calcium carbide on board such ship.

12. The rules dated May 30, 1927, and published in *Gazette* No. 7,585 dated June 2, 1927, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 12.

Vide Notification under Sections 35 and 12 at page 239.

SECTION 13.

The Petroleum Service Station Rules, 1937.

[8275/5-3-1937.]

1. These rules may be cited as the Petroleum Service Station Rules, 1937.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

"dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below the temperature fixed by the Governor by Notification* in the *Gazette* for the purposes of section 35 of the Ordinance;

"Ordinance" means the Petroleum Ordinance;

"service station" or "station" means a place constructed and equipped for the storage of any quantity of dangerous petroleum not exceeding 2,000 gallons at any one time, for the purpose of sale by retail to the public by means of pumps or in any other manner authorised by these rules.

* *Vide* page 239.

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3. Save as hereinafter expressly provided, every licence issued under these rules shall be in the form set out in the First Schedule to these rules and shall remain in force until the 31st day of December next following the date of its issue.

4. No licence to possess dangerous petroleum in a service station shall be granted by a local authority unless the station is, in respect of structure and equipment, in conformity with the conditions and requirements as to structure and equipment set out in the Second Schedule to these rules :

Provided, however, that a licence to possess dangerous petroleum in any service station which is not in conformity with the conditions and requirements aforesaid, may be issued if that service station has been specially prepared for the storage and handling of dangerous petroleum in accordance with plans and specifications which have received the prior approval of the Governor.

5. (1) The first application for a licence in respect of a new service station or in respect of a service station extended or improved for the purpose of storing an increased quantity of dangerous petroleum, shall be accompanied by plans and specifications of such station drawn to scale, and shall specify the name and situation of the station and the quantity which the applicant desires to keep therein, and in the case of an extended or improved service station, specify also the quantity kept therein under the licence in force before the extension or improvement was made.

(2) Every application for a renewal of a licence shall specify the name and situation of the service station and the quantity which the applicant keeps therein under the licence then in force, and shall contain a declaration that that station is in conformity with the conditions and requirements set out in the Second Schedule to these rules.

6. Every application for the renewal of a licence shall be made not less than thirty days prior to the date on which that licence is due to expire, and where an application is so made, the applicant shall be deemed to be duly licensed and to be entitled to store the dangerous petroleum in the service station, in respect of which the application is made, until the renewal of the licence is granted or the decision to refuse the renewal is communicated to the applicant by the local authority.

7. (1) The local authority may inspect, or cause any other officer or person to inspect any service station in respect of which an application is made for a licence or the renewal of a licence, and may in his discretion grant or refuse the licence or the renewal, or issue a licence for the storage or possession of a smaller quantity than is specified in the application or in the licence then in force.

(2) Where a licence or the renewal of a licence is refused by the local authority, the reasons for such refusal shall be communicated to the applicant in writing.

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8. Every licence granted or renewed under rule 7, shall be subject to the conditions set out in the Third Schedule to these rules.

9. A fee according to the following rates shall be charged for each licence or renewal of a licence to possess dangerous petroleum in a service station :—

	Rs.	c.
Where the quantity to be possessed at any one time does not exceed 160 gallons ..	2	50
Where the quantity to be possessed at any one time exceeds 160 gallons, but does not exceed 500 gallons	5	0
Where the quantity to be possessed at any one time exceeds 500 gallons, but does not exceed 2,000 gallons	15	0

10. Where dangerous petroleum is stored or possessed, or is to be stored or possessed, in two or more separate service stations simultaneously by any one person, a separate licence shall be obtained by him in respect of each such service station.

11. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to prohibit or in any way affect the possession of non-dangerous petroleum on the premises of any service station by the licensee of that station, if such licensee is also the holder of a separate licence to possess non-dangerous petroleum issued in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum (Minor Installations and Transport) Rules, 1935.*

12 (1) The holder of a licence may, at any time before its expiry, apply to the local authority for permission to transfer it to another person. The local authority, if he approves of the transfer, shall make an endorsement upon the licence to the effect that the licence has been transferred to the person named in the endorsement.

(2) A fee of one rupee shall be charged for the endorsement of each such transfer of a licence.

(3) The person to whom the licence is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the licence as the original holder.

13. Any licence issued in respect of any service station under the rules or regulations in force on the 31st day of December, 1935, may, so long as that station is in conformity with the requirements of those rules or regulations be renewed in like manner as a licence issued under these rules, notwithstanding that such station is not, in respect of structure and equipment, in conformity with these rules : Provided, however, that every licence so renewed shall be subject to the conditions set out in the Third Schedule so far as they are applicable to the service station to which the licence relates.

* *Vide* page 216.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM OF LICENCE.

LICENCE TO POSSESS DANGEROUS PETROLEUM IN QUANTITIES NOT EXCEEDING 2,000 GALLONS IN A SERVICE STATION.

No. ——. Fee : Rs. ——.

Licence is hereby granted to —— for the storage and possession in the service station described below, of —— gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the Petroleum Service Station Rules, 1937.

This licence shall be in force until the 31st day of December, 19—.

————,
Local Authority.

Description of Petrol Service Station referred to.

———

SECOND SCHEDULE.

1. The building or premises in which a service station is or is to be established shall not form part of or be attached to any building used as a dwelling house or any school, church, temple, market, or other place of assembly.

2. Every tank for the storage of dangerous petroleum in a service station shall—

(*a*) be constructed of mild steel plates welded or well rivetted together and thoroughly caulked ;

(*b*) be of a capacity not exceeding 1,000 gallons ;

(*c*) be sunk completely underground in the position shown on the plan submitted to the local authority, the tank being packed round with sand, earth, or clay in such manner as to leave no air space round the tank below ground level and to render the tank invisible ;

(*d*) be provided with the equipment necessary for the reception of petroleum " under seal ", that is to say, through a pipe so screwed or otherwise attached to the tank and to the discharging vehicle as to prevent effectively the escape of any liquid or vapour therefrom ;

(*e*) be equipped with a vent pipe leading into the open air and having its open end either covered with brass gauze 32 mesh and fitted with a hood, or fitted with an inlet valve and an exhaust valve ; and

(*f*) have every other opening, whether intended for use as a manhole or for the insertion of any pipe or equipment other then a vent pipe, effectively closed and secured by a cap, cover, or tap.

3. For the purpose of charging the tanks of motor vehicles the dangerous petroleum shall be—

(*a*) pumped through strong metal piping by means of approved pumps into measuring tanks of a capacity not exceeding 30 gallons fixed above ground level in the approved positions, and thence through sound hose, fitted with secure tap and nozzle, into the tanks of motor vehicles ; or

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(*b*) pumped through strong metal piping by means of approved pumps into service tanks of approved capacity, fixed above ground level in approved positions, and run thence through strong metal piping into measuring tanks of a capacity not exceeding 30 gallons fixed in approved positions, and thence through sound hose, fitted with secure self-closing cock and nozzle, into the tanks of motor vehicles ; or

(*c*) pumped by means of approved measuring pumps, fixed in approved positions, through strong metal piping and sound hose fitted with secure tap and nozzle, into the tanks of motor vehicles.

4. All pumps, pipes, and fittings in a service station shall be of such materials and such construction as may be approved by the local authority.

5. All service or measuring tanks shall be fitted to the satisfaction of the local authority with approved overflow and emptying pipes returning to the storage tank.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

1. The premises of the service station shall be kept at all times clean and free from rubbish and from all articles of a combustible nature other than liquid fuel within the meaning of the proviso to section 12 of the Petroleum Ordinance, and petroleum of either kind or petroleum products the possession of which is authorised by the licence.

2. All dangerous petroleum in the service station shall be stored in metal storage tanks constructed in accordance with condition 2 of the Second Schedule to the Petroleum Service Station Rules, 1937 :

Provided, however, that in order to meet cases of emergency any part not exceeding forty gallons of the aggregate quantity specified in the licence relating to any service station may be stored by the licensee in tins upon the following conditions :—

(*a*) such quantity of dangerous petroleum shall be kept only in securely closed metal vessels of a capacity not exceeding two gallons ;

(*b*) such vessels when filled shall be kept in a storage bin constructed of concrete, stone, or brick and locked and secured except when the vessels are taken out or placed therein ;

(*c*) the words " HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE " shall be painted conspicuously on the storage bin in English, in Sinhalese, and in Tamil ;

(*d*) no other goods of any description shall be stored in or upon the storage bin ;

(*e*) no fire or naked light shall be kindled or lit, and no source of heat shall be allowed, within twenty feet of the storage bin unless it is effectively protected by a wall or screen ;

(*f*) proper means of ventilation shall be provided so as to carry off any fumes accumulating either in the storage bin or in the room or the building in which the bin is placed.

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(*g*) the room or building in which the storage bin is placed shall in no circumstances be used for sleeping or for any other residential purposes.

3. (1) Dangerous petroleum shall not be discharged into any storage tank in the service station otherwise than "under seal" as specified in condition 2 of the aforesaid Second Schedule.

(2) Dangerous petroleum shall not be discharged into any storage tank in the service station between the hours of sunset and sunrise except from a tank lorry in respect of which a licence to transport dangerous petroleum is for the time being in force.

4. No person shall be permitted to smoke or to light matches or to carry unprotected lights, and no inflammable goods of any kind, except petroleum, dangerous petroleum, or other inflammable oils and packing materials used in connection therewith, shall be stored inside the service station. Notices in English, in Sinhalese, and in Tamil prohibiting smoking, the lighting of matches, and the carrying of unprotected lights must be provided and fixed in prominent positions in and about the premises.

5. All operations within the service station shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible agent or supervisor.

6. The service station shall not be kept open, and no work shall be done or permitted therein, between sunset and sunrise, unless the station is equipped with electric lighting.

7. A supply of sand, not less in quantity than four buckets each of two gallon capacity, shall be kept ready for immediate use in a service station, for the purpose of extinguishing fires.

8. All due precautions shall be taken for preventing any person who is not authorised in that behalf by the licensee or by the local authority from having access to any dangerous petroleum or to receptacles which contain or have recently contained dangerous petroleum.

9. No fire or naked light shall be lit or kept in any part of the service station for any purpose whatsoever.

10. No person in charge of, or working in, a service station shall, unless it is reasonably necessary for a lawful purpose, commit, or permit any other person to commit, any act which is likely to cause any outbreak of fire or any explosion.

11. If the local authority, by written notice served on the licensee, specifies any repairs, alterations or improvements necessary for the safety of the service station, the licensee shall comply with such notice within such time as may be stated therein or such further time as may be allowed by the local authority upon application made by the licensee.

12. Before any storage tank in the service station is repaired, it shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapour arising therefrom.

13. (1) Where dangerous petroleum is supplied otherwise than by filling the tank of a motor vehicle brought for that purpose to the service station, the quantity supplied to any one person shall not exceed—

(*a*) ten gallons, if that person is the registered owner, or the servant or authorised agent of the owner, of any licensed motor cycle, motor car, or motor launch; or

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(*b*) forty gallons, if that person is the holder of a licence to possess petroleum under section 5 of the Petroleum Ordinance, or

(*c*) two gallons in any other case.

(2) For supplying dangerous petroleum under paragraph 1 of this condition no receptacle shall be used which is not constructed of metal in accordance with the following specifications as to the minimum thickness thereof :—

Where the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons ..	27 B.W.G.
Where the capacity exceeds 2 gallons but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B.W.G.
Where the capacity exceeds 4 gallons but does not exceed 8 gallons	20 B.W.G.
Where the capacity exceeds 8 gallons but does not exceed 20 gallons	16 B.W.G.
Where the capacity exceeds 20 gallons but does not exceed 30 gallons	14 B.W.G.
Where the capacity exceeds 30 gallons ..	12 B.W.G.

SECTIONS 13, 18, AND 34.

The Petroleum (Minor Installations and Transport) Rules, 1935.

[8183/18-12-1935.]
[8275/5-3-1937.]

1. (1) These rules may be cited as the Petroleum (Minor Installations and Transport) Rules, 1935, and shall come into operation on the expiry of one month from the date of their publication in the *Gazette*.

(2) Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to apply—

(*a*) to the possession of dangerous petroleum in a service station that is to say, a place constructed and equipped for the storage of any quantity of dangerous petroleum not exceeding 2,000 gallons at any one time, for the purpose of sale by retail to the public by means of pumps or in any other manner authorised by the Petroleum Service Station Rules, 1937,* or any other rules for the time being in force relating to such place ; or

(*b*) to the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum by any person in accordance with the Petroleum Special Regulations, 1937,† solely for the propulsion of any motor car, motor cycle, or launch owned or used by that person ;

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

[8275/5-3-1937.]

" closed system " means a system of discharging dangerous petroleum whereby the gasses from a tank which is being filled are passed by pipes to the tank which is being emptied, so that none of the gases can escape into the air ;

* *Vide* page 210.

† *Vide* page 238.

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[8275/5-3-1937.]

"dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below the temperature fixed by the Governor by Notification* in the *Gazette* for the purpose of section 35 of the Ordinance ;

"filling bay" means a place specially prepared and used solely for the purpose of filling tank lorries or tank carts with dangerous petroleum ;

"filling shed" means a building used solely for the purpose of the filling of metal vessels with petroleum or dangerous petroleum ;

"installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum or dangerous petroleum and includes a minor installation ;

"minor installation" means a place—

(*a*) which has been specially prepared for the storage of petroleum or dangerous petroleum in bulk or otherwise,

(*b*) which is capable of containing a quantity of petroleum or dangerous petroleum not exceeding fifty thousand gallons, and

(*c*) in which no tin-making operations are carried on ;

"Ordinance" means the Petroleum Ordinance ;

"Petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above the temperature fixed for the time being by the Governor for the purposes of section 35* by notification published in the *Gazette*, and below the temperature fixed in like manner for the purposes of section 12 of the Ordinance ;

"Petroleum in bulk" or "dangerous petroleum in bulk" means such petroleum in quantities exceeding sixty-five gallons contained in any one vessel or receptacle ;

"protected works" includes buildings used as dwellings or as places of assembly, docks, wharves, timber yards, running lines, other petroleum stores, and any other place which does not form part of a petroleum store and which is declared to be a protected work by the Governor by notification under these rules ;

"running lines" means any main railway lines or loops over which trains pass when proceeding from station to station, but does not include storage or shunting sidings ;

"storage shed" means a building used for the storage of petroleum or dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk, and includes a filling shed situated on the same premises ;

"tank cart" means a cart specially constructed for the conveyance of petroleum or dangerous petroleum in bulk and propelled otherwise than by mechanical means ;

* *Vide* page 239.

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"tank lorry" means a cart specially constructed for the conveyance of petroleum or dangerous petroleum in bulk and propelled by mechanical means;

"tank wagon" means a railway wagon specially constructed for the conveyance of petroleum or dangerous petroleum in bulk.

3. Save as hereinafter expressly provided, every licence issued under these rules shall be in the appropriate form set out in the First Schedule to these rules and shall remain in force until the 31st day of December next following the date of its issue.

Licence to possess Petroleum or Dangerous Petroleum.

[8275/5-3-1937.]

4. (1) (*a*) No licence to possess dangerous petroleum in any quantity not exceeding forty gallons shall be issued by a local authority unless the applicant for a licence satisfies the local authority that such quantity of dangerous petroleum is required in any place which is not within a reasonable distance of any petrol service station.

(i) for the purposes of retail sale, or
(ii) for use in a stationary power-engine, or
(iii) for use in any motor car, motor cycle, motor launch, or aircraft otherwise than in accordance with the Petroleum Special Regulations, 1937.*

(*b*) Every licence to possess dangerous petroleum in any quantity not exceeding forty gallons shall be subject to the conditions specified in Form C set out in the First Schedule and to such other conditions as may be added by the local authority as to the maximum quantity that may be kept in any specified receptacle and otherwise.

(*c*) Every licence issued under this rule shall be deemed for all purposes to authorise the transport of the quantity of dangerous petroleum specified therein without any further licence in that behalf.

(2) No licence to possess any quantity exceeding forty gallons of petroleum or dangerous petroleum stored in a minor installation shall be granted by a local authority unless the installation is, in respect of structure and equipment, in conformity with the conditions and requirements as to structure and equipment set out in the Second Schedule to these rules:

Provided, however, that a licence to possess petroleum or dangerous petroleum in any installation which is not in conformity with the conditions and requirements aforesaid, may be issued if that installation has been specially prepared for the storage, handling, and packing of petroleum or dangerous petroleum in accordance with plans and specifications which have received the prior approval of the Governor.

* *Vide* page 238.

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5. (1) The first application for a licence in respect of a new installation, or in respect of an installation extended or improved for the purpose of storing an increased quantity of petroleum or dangerous petroleum, shall be accompanied by plans and specifications of the installation drawn to scale, and shall specify the name and situation of the installation and the quantity which the applicant desires to keep therein, and in the case of an extended or improved installation, specify also the quantity kept therein under the licence in force before the extension or improvement was made.

(2) Every application for a renewal of a licence shall specify the name and situation of the installation and the quantity which the applicant keeps therein under the licence then in force, and shall contain a declaration that the installation is in conformity with the conditions and requirements set out in the Second Schedule.

6. Every application for the renewal of a licence shall be made not less than thirty days prior to the date on which that licence is due to expire, and where an application is so made, the applicant shall be deemed to be duly licensed and to be entitled to store the petroleum or dangerous petroleum in the installation in respect of which the application is made until the renewal of the licence is granted or the decision to refuse the renewal is communicated to the applicant by the local authority.

7. (1) The local authority may inspect, or cause any other officer or person to inspect any installation in respect of which an application is made for a licence or the renewal of a licence, and may in his discretion grant or refuse the licence or the renewal, or issue a licence for the storage or possession of a smaller quantity than is specified in the application or in the licence then in force.

(2) Where a licence or the renewal of a licence is refused by the local authority, the reasons for such refusal shall be communicated to the applicant in writing.

8. Every licence granted or renewed under rule 7 other than a licence in Form C set out in the First Schedule, shall be subject to the conditions set out in the Third Schedule to these rules. [8275/5-3-1937.]

9. A fee according to the following rates shall be charged for each licence or renewal of a licence to possess petroleum or dangerous petroleum :— [8275/5-3-1937.]

	Rs.	c.
Where the quantity to be possessed at any one time does not exceed 40 gallons ..	1	0
Where the quantity to be possessed at any one time exceeds 40 gallons but does not exceed 160 gallons	2	50
Where the quantity to be possessed at any one time exceeds 160 gallons, but does not exceed 500 gallons	5	0

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	Rs.	c.
Where the quantity to be possessed at any one time exceeds 500 gallons, but does not exceed 2,000 gallons	15	0
Where the quantity to be possessed at any one time exceeds 2,000 gallons, but does not exceed 10,000 gallons ..	50	0
Where the quantity to be possessed at any one time exceeds 10,000 gallons, but does not exceed 20,000 gallons ..	75	0
For every additional 10,000 gallons or part thereof	25	0

10. Where petroleum or dangerous petroleum is stored or possessed, or is to be stored or possessed, in two or more separate installations simultaneously by any one person, a separate licence shall be obtained by him in respect of each of those installations.

Licence to transport Petroleum or Dangerous Petroleum.

11. No licence to transport petroleum or dangerous petroleum in bulk shall be issued by a local authority unless the cart or each of the carts to be used for the conveyance of the petroleum or the dangerous petroleum is in conformity with such of the conditions and requirements as to construction and equipment, set out in the Fourth Schedule to these rules, as are applicable to that class of carts.

[8275/5-3-1937.]

12. (1) Where two or more carts are to be used by any person for the transport of petroleum or dangerous petroleum, a separate licence to transport petroleum or dangerous petroleum, as the case may be, shall be obtained by that person in respect of each such cart.

(2) Any cart in respect of which a licence to transport dangerous petroleum has been issued to any person may be used by that person for the transport of petroleum without any further licence or payment of any additional fee, but a cart in respect of which a licence to transport petroleum has been issued to any person shall not be used by that person for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

13. (1) The first application for a licence in respect of a new cart shall be accompanied by a statement containing full particulars of the make and nature of the cart and its equipment, and shall specify the number of gallons it is intended to convey.

(2) Every application for the renewal of a licence shall contain a declaration that the cart, in respect of which the licence is to be issued, is in conformity with the conditions and requirements set out in the Fourth Schedule, and shall specify the number of gallons it is intended to convey.

14. Every application for the renewal of a licence shall be made not less than thirty days prior to the date on which that licence is due to expire, and where an application is so made, the applicant shall be deemed to be duly licensed and

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to be entitled to use the cart in respect of which the application is made, until the renewal of the licence is granted or the decision to refuse the renewal is communicated to the applicant by the local authority.

15. (1) The local authority may inspect, or cause any other officer or person to inspect, any cart in respect of which an application is made for a licence or the renewal of a licence, and may in his discretion grant or refuse the licence or the renewal of the licence.

(2) Where a licence or the renewal of a licence is refused by a local authority, the reasons for his refusal shall be communicated in writing to the applicant.

16. Every licence to transport petroleum or dangerous petroleum—

(1) shall be subject to the conditions set out in the Fifth Schedule to these rules ; and

(2) shall be valid throughout the Island.

17. A fee according to the following rates shall be charged for each licence or renewal of a licence to transport petroleum :— [8275/5-3-1937.]

In respect of each tank lorry or tank cart, which is to be used for the transport of dangerous petroleum in bulk or both in bulk and otherwise than in bulk, and of which the capacity—

	Rs.
(*a*) does not exceed 125 gallons ..	25
(*b*) exceeds 125 gallons but does not exceed 250 gallons	35
(*c*) exceeds 250 gallons but does not exceed 500 gallons	50
(*d*) exceeds 500 gallons	75

In respect of each lorry or cart, which is to be used for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk, and of which the capacity—

	Rs.
(*a*) exceeds 50 gallons but does not exceed 200 gallons	10
(*b*) exceeds 200 gallons but does not exceed 1,000 gallons	15
(*c*) exceeds 1,000 gallons	25

In respect of each tank cart, which is to be used for the transport of petroleum in bulk or both in bulk and otherwise than in bulk, or of each cart which is to be used for the transport of petroleum otherwise than in bulk, and of which the capacity—

	Rs. c.
(*a*) does not exceed 125 gallons ..	2 50
(*b*) exceeds 125 gallons but does not exceed 250 gallons	3 50
(*c*) exceeds 250 gallons but does not exceed 500 gallons	5 0
(*d*) exceeds 500 gallons	7 50

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Licence for Carts used for the purpose of hawking Petroleum.

18. No cart shall be licensed for the purpose of hawking dangerous petroleum.

19. No cart shall be licensed for the purpose of hawking petroleum unless it is in conformity with such of the conditions and requirements set out in the Fourth Schedule as are applicable to that class of carts. A licence for hawking petroleum shall be issued only to the person who holds the licence for the possession of petroleum.

20. The provisions of the foregoing rules 13, 14, and 15 as to applications for, and the issue or renewal of, licences to transport petroleum shall apply to applications for, and the issue or renewal of, licences for carts intended to be used for the purpose of hawking petroleum.

21. Where two or more carts are to be used by any person for hawking petroleum, a separate licence shall be obtained by that person for each such cart.

22. Every licence for a cart used or to be used for the purpose of hawking petroleum, shall be subject to the condition that the cart shall not be used for hawking petroleum between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or for hawking dangerous petroleum at any time.

23. The licence for a cart used or to be used for the purpose of hawking petroleum shall be valid only within the province, revenue district, or other area under the administrative control of the local authority by whom the licence is issued.

24. A fee of Rs. 2·50 shall be charged for each licence or renewal of a licence for a cart which is used or to be used for the purpose of hawking petroleum : Provided, however, that in any case where a cart is used or to be used both for the purpose of transporting and for the purpose of hawking petroleum by any person who is the holder of a licence to transport dangerous petroleum or petroleum in bulk issued in respect of that cart, the licence authorising the use of that cart for the purpose of hawking petroleum shall be exempt from the aforesaid fee.

[2875/5-3-1937.]

General.

25. (1) The holder of a licence may, at any time before its expiry, apply to the local authority for permission to transfer it to another person. The local authority, if he approves of the transfer, shall make an endorsement upon the licence to the effect that the licence has been transferred to the person named in the endorsement.

(2) A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged for the endorsement of each such transfer of a licence.

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(3) The person to whom the licence is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the licence as the original holder.

26. Any licence to possess petroleum or dangerous petroleum issued in respect of any installation, under the rules in force on the 31st day of December, 1935, may, so long as the installation is in conformity with the requirements of those rules, be renewed in like manner as a licence issued under these rules notwithstanding that such installation is not, in respect of structure and equipment, in conformity with these rules: Provided, however, that every licence so renewed shall be subject to the conditions set out in the Third Schedule so far as they are applicable to the installation to which the licence relates.

27. Any licence to transport petroleum or dangerous petroleum issued in respect of any cart under the rules in force on the 31st day of December, 1935, may, so long as the cart is in conformity with those rules, be renewed in like manner as a licence issued under these rules notwithstanding that such cart is not constructed in accordance with the requirements of these rules: Provided, however, that every licence so renewed shall be subject to the conditions set out in the Fifth Schedule so far as they are applicable to the cart to which the licence relates.

28. Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing rules 6, 14, and 20 as to the time limit for applications for the renewal of licences, any licence issued under the rules in force on the 31st day of December, 1935—

(*a*) may be renewed on application made not less than 30 days before the date on which the licence is due to expire; and

(*b*) where it is due to expire at any time before the 31st day of December in the year 1936, may be renewed for the remaining period of that year on payment of a fee bearing the same proportion to the fee prescribed by these rules as is borne by that remaining period to the complete year.

Repeal.

29. The following rules are hereby repealed :—

(1) the rules under section 13 of the Ordinance, published in *Gazette* No. 5,721 of September 28, 1900;

(2) the rule under section 13, published in *Gazette* No. 6,084 of November 10, 1905;

(3) the rules under sections 13 and 17, published in *Gazette* No. 6,986 of December 13, 1918;

(4) the rules relating to Minor Installations, published in *Gazette* No. 7,167 of April 8, 1921;

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(5) the rules under section 13, published in *Gazette* No. 7,382 of March 21, 1924 ;

(6) the rule under sections 13 and 17, published in *Gazette* No. 7,413 of September 5, 1924, so far as it relates to possession of petroleum in Minor Installations, and to the transport of petroleum ;

(7) the rules under section 34, published in *Gazette* No. 6,062 of July 7, 1905, No. 6,125 of June 8, 1906, No. 7,526 of May 21, 1926, and No. 7,530 of June 11, 1926, so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of these rules ;

(8) the rules under sections 13 and 17 published in *Gazette* No. 8,148 of September 27, 1935.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

FORM A.—LICENCE TO POSSESS PETROLEUM IN QUANTITIES OVER 500 GALLONS AND NOT EXCEEDING 50,000 GALLONS IN MINOR INSTALLATIONS.

No. ————. Fee : Rs. ————.

Licence is hereby granted to ———— for the storage, in the place described below, of ———— gallons of petroleum, subject to the Petroleum (Minor Installations and Transport) Rules, 1935.

This licence shall be in force until the 31st day of December, 19—.

The ———— day of ————, 19 - .

————,
Local Authority.

Description of the Place above referred to.

Under this licence dangerous petroleum not exceeding 10 per cent. of the total licensed quantity may be stored in receptacles in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Second and Third Schedules attached to the Petroleum (Minor Installations and Transport) Rules, 1935.

FORM B.—LICENCE TO POSSESS PETROLEUM IN QUANTITIES OVER 50 GALLONS AND NOT EXCEEDING 500 GALLONS.

No. ————. Fee : Rs. ————.

Licence is hereby granted to ———— for the storage, in the place described below, of ———— gallons of petroleum, subject to the Petroleum (Minor Installations and Transport) Rules, 1935.

This licence shall be in force until the 31st day of December, 19—.

The ———— day of ————, 19—.

————,
Local Authority.

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Description of the Place above referred to.

Under this licence dangerous petroleum not exceeding 10 per cent. of the total licensed quantity may be stored in receptacles in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Second or Third Schedules attached to the Petroleum (Minor Installations and Transport) Rules, 1935.

FORM C.—LICENCE TO POSSESS DANGEROUS PETROLEUM IN QUANTITIES NOT EXCEEDING 40 GALLONS. [3275/5-3-1937.]

No. ————. Fee : Rs. ————.

Licence is hereby granted to ———— for the storage in the place described below, of ———— gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the conditions endorsed on this licence.

This licence shall be in force until the 31st day of December, 19—.

The ———— day of ————, 19—.

————,
Local Authority.

Description of the Place referred to.

(Endorsement on Form C.)

Conditions.

1. Dangerous petroleum shall be kept only in securely closed metal receptacles, each containing not more than two gallons. The receptacles shall, for the purposes of storage, be kept in a properly constructed bin of concrete, stone, or brick construction, free from all leakage, and of such size as to contain only the quantity licensed. The bin shall be closed by a strong lid which shall be properly locked and secured except when issues are being made.

2. The words "HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE" shall be conspicuously painted on the storage bin in English and the Vernaculars.

3. No other goods of any description shall be stored in or upon the storage bin.

4. No fire, furnace, or similar source of heat shall be allowed within twenty feet of the storage bin unless it is effectively protected by a wall or screen, and no artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall at any time be present in or near the store.

5. An adequate supply of dry sand shall always be kept in the premises for the purpose of extinguishing any outbreak of fire.

6. Proper means of ventilation shall be provided to carry off any fumes which may accumulate either in the storage bin or the building in which this is situated.

7. Under no circumstances shall the room in which the storage bin is situated be used as a sleeping or living quarter.

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[8275/5-3-1937.]

8. Additional conditions, if any, imposed by the local authority—

FORM D.—LICENCE FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM OR DANGEROUS PETROLEUM.

No. ————. Fee : Rs. ————.

Licence is hereby granted to ———— for the transport of petroleum or dangerous petroleum* not exceeding ———— gallons in cart No. ———— (tank lorry/tank cart/lorry/cart*) in bulk/otherwise than in bulk,* subject to the Petroleum (Minor Installations and Transport) Rules, 1935.

This licence shall be in force until the 31st day of December, 19—.

The ———— day of ————, 19—.

————,
Local Authority.

* Here strike out words not applicable.

FORM E.—LICENCE FOR A CART FOR THE HAWKING OF PETROLEUM.

No. ————. Fee : Rs. 2·50.

Licence is hereby granted to ———— to hawk petroleum in cart No. ————, subject to the Petroleum (Minor Installations and Transport) Rules, 1935.

This licence shall be in force until the 31st day of December, 19—.

The ———— day of ————, 19—.

————,
Local Authority.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS AS TO STRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT OF MINOR INSTALLATIONS.

1. Every storage shed in the installation shall be constructed of masonry or other non-inflammable materials and have a concrete or tiled or paved or earthen floor, but the beams, rafters, columns, windows, and doors may be of wood.

2. In every storage or filling shed either (*a*) the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of 2 feet above the level of the ground outside it, or the floor sunk to a depth of 2 feet below the ground, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in the event of its escaping from the receptacles in which it is contained, or (*b*) the building itself shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment (or both) not less than 2 feet high. When the quantity of petroleum or dangerous petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons, the height or depth shall be 3 feet. A combination of these methods is permissible, but the total height and depth shall not exceed three feet. In every case the safety space so formed must be sufficient to contain the total licensed capacity of storage shed or filling shed. In every filling shed the internal measurements to the

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level of the eaves must provide for not less than 4 cubic feet of air space for every gallon of dangerous petroleum to be kept in the shed.

3. Any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure shall be kept effectively closed and they shall only be opened when they are actually necessary for drainage purposes. The device provided for closing the pipes or openings shall be such as to be capable of being operated from outside the enclosure.

4. Petroleum or dangerous petroleum tanks shall be constructed of mild steel plates properly welded or rivetted together and caulked.

5. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum or dangerous petroleum in bulk shall be efficiently earthed: Provided, however, that this condition shall not apply to a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum or dangerous petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum or dangerous petroleum being ignited.

Explanation: A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum or dangerous petroleum being ignited, if that tank or receptacle is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building not forming part of the installation, and if it is surrounded by a wall or embankment, or sunk in an excavation so as to form an enclosure of sufficient capacity, in the case of petroleum, to hold the entire contents of the tank or receptacle, and in the case of dangerous petroleum, to provide in addition an allowance of ten per cent. of that space.

6. Every tank containing petroleum in bulk shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be entirely sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to hold the total quantity of petroleum that can be stored in the tank or tanks. Where dangerous petroleum is stored otherwise than in bulk in a storage shed within the same enclosure, the dimensions shall be increased by ten per cent., and the walls or embankments shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation and not occupied by the tanks shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

7. The capacity in gallons of every tank other than tanks sunk in an excavation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated for this purpose at the rate of 6·25 gallons per cubic foot.

8. Measured from the ground level, the distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or embankments which surround it, shall be—

(*a*) in the case of horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank;

(*b*) in the case of vertical tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

Every tank or tanks containing dangerous petroleum in bulk in a minor installation shall be surrounded by a corrugated iron fence, or a concrete or brick wall, not less than 7 ft. 6 in. high

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and not less than 5 feet from the nearest part of any tank, except in special cases where the local authority may allow this limit to be reduced to 3 feet.

9. The height of walls and embankments required by conditions 8 (*a*) and (*b*) shall be not less than 2 ft. 6 in. from the ground level.

10. The following distances shall be kept clear between protected works not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments :—

Where the Number of Gallons stored is :	Distance to be kept clear :
Over 500 and up to 5,000 ..	Not less than 15 feet
Over 5,000 and up to 50,000 ..	Not less than 20 feet

When any quantity of dangerous petroleum in bulk is stored in tanks in a minor installation, the distance to be kept clear shall be 20 feet, except in the case of running lines, where it shall be 30 feet :

Provided that in the case of minor installations belonging to separate companies the local authority may waive the condition as to the safety distance between such installations if the companies jointly apply for the concession and the total amount of all products of petroleum or dangerous petroleum so stored in any such combination of minor installations does not exceed 100,000 gallons.

11. For the storage of dangerous petroleum in bulk in minor installations, there shall be provided in every case underground tanks, with their upper surface at least 12 inches below ground level and covered and rammed round with earth or other suitable materials at least 12 inches in thickness. On opening up the ground, should the sides and foundations be found unsuitable for the reception of the tank, a pit of masonry or concrete must be built and the tank laid therein and securely strapped down if necessary, the pit being afterwards filled and covered with an approved filling material and the upper surface covered with rammed earth or other suitable material at least 12 inches in thickness.

[8275/5-3-1937.]

Provided, however, that in any case where the pressure of water in the subsoil is such as to prevent the construction of the entire tank below ground level, the tank may be constructed partly above ground level to a height not exceeding one-third of the diameter of the tank ; but in every such case the part of the tank constructed above ground level shall be covered with earth or other suitable material not less than 12 inches in depth, and surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment of a height sufficient to contain the maximum capacity of the part of the tank which is above ground level.

12. Dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk shall be packed in gas-tight, tinned, or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles each containing not more than 65 gallons and fitted with well-made screwed bungs or faucet bodies and faucet caps. The screwed bungs or the faucet caps, as the case may be, shall be fitted with suitable jointing material to ensure that no leakage takes place. The receptacle for the purpose of transport shall be contained in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood not being less than three-eighths of an inch : provided that

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wooden cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

		Not less than
1.	When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	27 B. W. G.
2.	When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons, but does not exceed 4 gallons ..	22 B. W. G.
3.	When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons, but does not exceed 8 gallons ..	20 B. W. G.
4.	When the capacity exceeds 8 gallons, but does not exceed 20 gallons ..	16 B. W. G.
5.	When the capacity exceeds 20 gallons, but does not exceed 30 gallons ..	14 B. W. G.
6.	When the capacity exceeds 30 gallons, but does not exceed 65 gallons ..	12 B. W. G.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ELECTRIC WIRING IN MINOR INSTALLATIONS.

13. All electric wiring shall be carried out on one of the following systems :—

(*c*) Rubber insulated wires in heavy screwed metal conduit ; the whole of the conduit and fittings to be in strict accordance with the regulations for screwed conduit installations contained in the I. E. E. rules, 9th Edition of May, 1927.

(*b*) Metal-sheathed or armoured wiring may be used, instead of wiring in screwed conduit, provided that the wires and method of installation comply in every respect with the requirements of the I. E. E. rules for this class of wiring in the 9th Edition of May, 1927.

14. All cables laid underground shall be lead-sheathed and armoured, and laid at a depth of not less than 2 ft. 6 in. These cables shall be effectively earthed and bonded on to the metal covering of the wiring of the installation. No conduits shall be allowed underground.

15. All conduits, fittings, and metal sheathing shall be efficiently earthed, so that the resistance in ohms of the earthed metal when tested with an independent earth (*e.g.*, a water pipe) shall not exceed 2 ohms.

16. Switches, fuses, and fittings shall be metal-covered and water-tight, and effectively bonded to the metal covering of the wiring system.

17. All fuses shall be enclosed in an iron clad water-tight and gas-tight distribution box provided with a suitable lock and sealed.

18. All switches and fuses shall be fixed at least 6 feet above ground and removed as far as possible from danger of contact with dangerous petroleum vapour.

19. Lamps shall not be suspended by flexible conductors but shall be supported rigidly and enclosed in a gas-tight fitting. No portable lamps, fans, or other fittings shall be permitted within an installation.

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20. All cables and apparatus shall be so constructed, installed, protected, worked, and maintained, that in the normal working thereof there may be no risk of open sparking.

21. All motors shall be so constructed that where any part is live all rubbing contacts are so arranged as to prevent sparking.

22. The pressure shall be switched off apparatus forthwith if open sparking occurs.

23. All installations shall be examined and tested at least once in every six months and any defects immediately made good.

24. The insulation resistance of any installation shall before it is connected to the electricity supply system comply strictly with the conditions laid down in clause 127 of the I. E. E. rules, 9th Edition of May, 1927, and it shall at all times be maintained up to that standard.

25. All material used on any installation shall comply with the requirements for the highest class of work and the appropriate British Standard Specifications. No wires or cables shall be used which have an insulation resistance of less than 600 megohms per mile.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENCE TO POSSESS PETROLEUM OR DANGEROUS PETROLEUM IN MINOR INSTALLATIONS.

1. The grounds within an installation shall be kept clean and free from articles of a combustible nature, vegetation, and rubbish.

2. No person shall be permitted to smoke or to light matches or to carry unprotected lights, and no inflammable goods of any kind, except petroleum, dangerous petroleum, or other inflammable oils and packing materials used in connection therewith, shall be stored inside any installation or storage shed. Notices in English and the vernaculars prohibiting smoking, lighting of matches, and the carrying of unprotected lights must be provided and fixed in prominent positions in and about the premises.

3. All operations within any installation or storage shed shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible agent or supervisor.

4. No installation or storage shed shall be open, and no work in any installation or storage shed shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise : Provided that in cases where electric lighting is installed in accordance with the " Instructions for Electric Wiring in Minor Installations " contained in the Second Schedule, night working may be permitted by the local authority.

5. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building situated not less than 30 feet from any place where dangerous petroleum is stored or handled. No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at any one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

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6. (1) Cans, drums, or other receptacles shall not be filled with dangerous petroleum in any place other than a specially constructed filling shed.

(2) Receptacles shall be filled with dangerous petroleum only from an approved filling machine fitted with a service tank connected with the main storage tank by a pipe line and supplied under seal. The filling machine and service tank must both be situated within the filling shed.

(3) An air space of at least one-twentieth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

(4) The receptacles shall be substantially constructed and so secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

(5) All receptacles shall bear the name of the importer and the nature of the contents thereof with the addition of the words " Highly Inflammable ".

(6) Every receptacle before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising therefrom.

7. Due precautions shall at all times be taken for the prevention of accident from fire, and a quantity of sand (not less than 1 ton) shall be kept adjacent to the premises in covered iron receptacles capable of keeping it dry at all times, and a scoop or buckets shall be provided for the purpose of taking out sand in case of fire. Fire buckets filled with sand shall also be hung in convenient positions within the premises or chemical extinguishers of approved make provided.

8. All due precautions shall be taken for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to any dangerous petroleum or to receptacles which contain or have recently contained dangerous petroleum.

9. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the storage shed and for the time necessary for drawing off the dangerous petroleum, and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

10. No fire shall be lit in any part other than the soldering room and no lights other than electric lights shall be used within an installation.

11. No person in charge of, or working in a storage shed shall unless it is reasonably necessary for a lawful purpose, commit, or permit any other person to commit, any act which is likely to cause any outbreak of fire or any explosion.

12. Once at least in every year the licensee shall cause tests to be made to ensure that the tanks are efficiently earthed and that such parts of the tanks as are underground are staunch and are not likely to leak.

[8275/5-3-1937.]

13. Any officer appointed by the local authority may enter any installation for the purpose of inspecting the installation or of satisfying himself that the tanks are efficiently earthed.

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FOURTH SCHEDULE.

CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS AS TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF CARTS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM OR DANGEROUS PETROLEUM IN BULK.

(i) *Tank Lorries.*

1. Every tank lorry including its tank and fittings, shall be strongly constructed of fire-resisting materials. The engine and fuel tank shall be effectively screened from the tank by a fire resisting shield carried up above the top of the tank and down to within 12 inches of the ground, and the exhaust shall be wholly in front of this shield. The shield may have a fixed glass not larger in size than may be necessary to enable the driver to see behind him. The tank shall be securely fastened to the frame of the lorry, provided that in the case of a composite vehicle to which condition 9 applies a removable tank securely fastened to a cradle may be used. A clear space of not less than three inches, unobstructed except by a part of the framework of the lorry shall be left between the tank and the fire-resisting shield.

2. The tank if it is of more than 600 gallons capacity shall be divided into self-contained compartments, no one of which shall contain more than 600 gallons.

3. The draw-off pipes shall be fitted with internal valves in addition to strong and secure taps and screw caps. The taps shall be enclosed in a strong locked box of hardwood or other suitable material or shall be locked or sealed and the taps at the rear shall be protected by the rear cross member of the frame, such protection being extended when necessary to the lower rear portion of the tank. Where a siphon system of emptying the tank is employed, internal valves are not required :

Provided that in the case of a composite vehicle to which condition 9 applies, the taps of the tank, if not projecting behind the back of the vehicle, need not be enclosed in a box.

4. (*a*) The filling pipes (if filling is not done through the draw-off pipe) shall be carried down nearly to the bottom of the tank and shall each terminate in such a way as to provide at all times a liquid seal at the bottom of the pipe, or alternatively,

(*b*) The covers over the filling openings shall be kept locked or sealed except during the operation of filling.

5. The dipping pipes shall be carried down to the bottom of the tank, and any openings in them other than the upper orifice shall be covered with fine wire gauze of not less than 28 meshes to the linear inch.

6. The ventilating openings, if any are fitted, shall be covered with fine wire gauze of not less than 28 meshes to the linear inch, protected by covers when not in use.

7. A quick action cut-off valve shall be fitted to the fuel feed pipe in an easily accessible position.

8. The capacity of a tank lorry shall not exceed 2,500 gallons. If the capacity of the tank exceeds 1,500 gallons, the weight of the engine and the load shall be distributed over the three axles of a six-wheeled combination vehicle (tractor and trailer) and when the vehicle is engaged in the conveyance and delivery of dangerous petroleum it shall be constantly attended by not less than two competent persons.

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9. Dangerous petroleum in cans or other packages shall not be conveyed on any tank vehicle used for the conveyance of dangerous petroleum, unless the vehicle is a composite vehicle one part of which is constructed in accordance with the requirements prescribed for tank-lorries and the other part constructed in accordance with the requirements prescribed for lorries conveying dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.

10. If electric lighting is employed on any vehicle conveying dangerous petroleum, the following conditions shall be complied with :—

(i) The pressure shall not exceed fourteen volts.

(ii) The circuit shall be heavily insulated from the chassis and the wiring shall be so fixed and protected as to reduce as far as possible risk of damage.

(iii) The generator, battery, switches, and fuses shall be carried in front of the fire-resisting shield, if one is fitted, and the battery shall be in an easily accessible position.

(iv) Means of cutting off the current close to the battery by a double pole switch or other suitable method shall be provided.

(ii) *Tank Carts for the transport of Dangerous Petroleum.* [8275/5-3-1937.]

11. Every tank cart, including the carriage, the tank, and the fittings, shall be strongly constructed, and the tank shall be securely fastened to the under-carriage.

12. The capacity of the tank shall not exceed 300 gallons with an allowance of not less than 5 per cent. for expansion of load.

13. The body of the tank shall be circular or elliptical in cross section and shall be constructed throughout of mild steel or iron plate not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick with " petrol-tight " lap-welded joints.

14. The ends of the tank shall be of dished plates double-lap welded to the body, or alternatively, flat end plates may be used provided they are welded to iron supports and double-welded to the tank shell.

15. The filling orifice of the tank shall be fitted with a strong well-made screwed metal bung and the outlet of the tank shall be fitted with a draw-off cock. [8275/5-3-1937.]

16. The tank fitted to every cart used for the conveyance of dangerous petroleum by road shall be capable of withstanding an internal hydraulic test pressure of 10 lb. per square inch maintained for fifteen minutes without " starting," or leaking at the joints, or showing any other signs of failure.

17. If ventilators are fitted to tanks, they shall be covered with fine wire gauze not less than 28 meshes to the linear inch.

18. During the process of taking in or discharging dangerous petroleum the tank body shall be effectively " earthed."

19. The surface of all wood or metal work composing the body of the cart shall be adequately painted or galvanised for the protection thereof. [8275/5-3-1937.]

20. The draw-off pipes shall be fitted with internal valves in addition to the draw-off cocks hereinbefore described.

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[8275/5-3-1937.]

(iii) *Tank Carts for the transport of Petroleum.*

21. Every tank cart, including the carriage, the tank, and the fittings, shall be strongly constructed, and the tank shall be securely fastened to the under-carriage.

22. The capacity of the tank shall not exceed 300 gallons with an allowance of not less than 5 per cent. for expansion of load.

23. The body of the tank shall be circular or elliptical in cross section, and shall be constructed throughout of mild steel or iron plate not less than 12 B. W. G. in thickness, with all seams efficiently welded.

24. The filling orifice of the tank shall be fitted with a strong well-made screwed metal bung and the outlet of the tank shall be fitted with a draw-off cock.

25. The surface of all wood or metal work composing the body of the cart shall be adequately painted or galvanized for the protection thereof.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENCE TO TRANSPORT PETROLEUM OR DANGEROUS PETROLEUM.

1. (*a*) Petroleum or dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk shall be transported only in properly constructed and sealed receptacles.

[8275/5-3-1937.]

(*b*) Where a quantity of petroleum or dangerous petroleum in excess of 50 gallons is being transported by tank cart a red flag shall be displayed on such cart.

2. In the case of dangerous petroleum, the following directions shall be observed when filling or emptying tank wagons :—

(*a*) When tank wagons are to be filled from tank lorries, the engine of the lorry must be brought to a dead stop before covers are removed or any valves are opened. All pipe connections must be securely made and the tank of the tank lorry efficiently " earthed " before any valves are opened.

(*b*) If the dangerous petroleum be not discharged under the Closed System, a distance of 60 feet from the filling point shall be kept clear in each direction and roped off, and red flags exhibited. Where dangerous petroleum is discharged under the " Closed System " such distance may be reduced to not less than 20 feet as may be approved by the General Manager of the Railway, but watchers must be provided by the installation authorities to prevent unauthorised persons from coming within the danger zone.

(*c*) When discharging operations are completed the lids, valves, inlets, and outlets of the tank wagon and the tank lorry shall be closed and made gas-tight before any connections are broken or the roped enclosure is removed. This procedure shall be repeated each time the contents of a tank lorry are discharged into the tank wagons.

[8275/5-3-1937.]

Except in cases of emergency no dangerous petroleum shall be transferred from one tank wagon into another tank wagon, or from a tank wagon into a tank lorry ; and except with the

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written permission of the local authority and except at an installation siding, no dangerous petroleum shall be transferred from a tank wagon into tins or other similar receptacles. In such cases before the operation of transfer is commenced red flags shall be placed at a distance of 50 feet from the ends and outer sides of the wagon or wagons. Such transfer shall be made only if the adjacent sidings or running lines are clear of locomotives up to a distance of 30 feet ; and no locomotive shall be allowed to enter into or pass this area (danger zone) during the operation of transfer.

(*d*) The process of filling tank wagons from other tank wagons must be carried out under the " Closed System".

(*e*) The process of emptying tank wagons shall be performed in daylight only. The Station Master must be advised before pumping commences and red flags must be placed by the installation authorities 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 authorities to prevent unauthorised persons from coming within the danger zone during the process of discharging the dangerous petroleum from the Railway tank wagon to the storage tank. Tank wagons must not be emptied within 60 feet of a flame or furnace or within 60 feet of any spot on which the wagon would be exposed to sparks. Where the closed system of discharging a tank wagon is used, the safety distance shall be 30 feet. Provided always that if in the opinion of the General Manager of the Railway conditions are such that this distance cannot be observed or may safely be reduced, or if special precautions approved by the General Manager of the Railway are taken, this distance may be reduced to 20 feet.

(*f*) The lid and all inlets and all outlets of the tank wagon must be properly secured and made gas-tight before the operation of discharging is commenced and both the tank wagon and storage tank must be similarly secured after the operation is completed.

(*g*) The tank wagon manhole may be opened, prior to discharge for the purpose of ascertaining the dip and temperature of the wagon contents, after which the manhole shall be closed and shall not be reopened until the wagon is discharged, except under exceptional circumstances preventing the discharge of dangerous petroleum.

(*h*) All pipe connections shall be securely made and the tank wagon efficiently " earthed " before any valves on the tank wagon main tank or pumping arrangements are opened.

(*i*) There shall be a continuous electrical connection from the tank wagon to the tank.

(*j*) In filling tank wagons or storage tanks, an air space must be left of not less than 5 per cent. of the total capacity of the tank wagon or storage tank.

(*k*) The operation of filling tank wagons must be carried out in daylight only.

3. Tank lorries or carts shall be filled with dangerous petroleum only in filling bays.

4. (1) Filling bays shall not be constructed less than 30 feet from a fire or a source of sparks.

Y 1 0——J. N. 69528 (10/37).

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(2) Filling bays shall be surrounded by a fence 7 ft. 6 in. high made of corrugated iron, or by a wall with movable doors for the ingress and egress of tank lorries. A space of not more than 6 inches may be left between ground level and the bottom of the fence.

(3) No receptacle other than the tank of a tank lorry or tank cart shall be filled at a filling bay with dangerous petroleum.

5. Dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk shall be conveyed in strong metal receptacles in good condition and securely closed so as to prevent leakage as described in condition 12 of the Second Schedule to the rules to regulate the possession and storage of all products of petroleum. The receptacles shall be packed so as not to project beyond the sides or back of the cart.

6. Trailers shall not be employed with tank lorries except under the following conditions :—

(i) only four-wheeled trailers fitted with tank shall be employed and not more than one such trailer shall be attached to any tank lorry ;

(ii) the capacity of the tank of any trailer fitted with a tank shall not exceed 800 gallons ;

(iii) the tank lorry and trailer while in use shall be constantly attended by not less than three competent persons.

The foregoing limitation on the capacity of a tank lorry shall be construed so as to permit of the tank containing the amount specified under varying degrees of temperature.

7. In the case of dangerous petroleum, during the process of filling or emptying a tank lorry or tank cart the following precautions shall be observed :—

(i) In the case of a tank lorry the engine shall be stopped the whole time the operation of filling or emptying is proceeding and shall not be started again until all tanks have been securely closed.

(ii) In the case of a tank cart the animals shall be removed and the wheels securely scotched before the operation of filling or emptying is begun.

(iii) The filling pipe shall be made of metal and where a flexible non-metal hose pipe is fitted to the end of the filling pipe the part entering the tank shall be made of brass or copper to avoid the risk of mechanical sparking and there shall be electrical continuity between the brass or copper and piece of the flexible hose and the metal of the filling pipe. The filling pipe shall be efficiently "earthed".

(iv) An efficient earth with a flexible wire connection should be provided at each position at a filling bay, and every tank vehicle shall be provided with a suitable terminal or socket, electrically bonded to the metal of the tank, to which the wire from the earth can be attached.

(v) The metal of the tank should be electrically connected to the metal of the filling pipe.

(vi) In the case of a tank lorry, the operation of filling should not be commenced until steps have been taken to ensure that there is no risk of sparking from any electrical equipment.

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(vii) Filling bays should, where practicable, be situated away from the main traffic route, and no possible source of ignition, including a rail or road locomotive or a running motor car, shall be allowed near the filling bay while any operation of filling is in progress.

(viii) An adequate supply of fire extinguishing apparatus shall be provided in close proximity to every filling bay.

8. No fire or artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be allowed on any vehicle conveying dangerous petroleum, nor shall any explosive substance or any substance or article capable of causing fire or explosion be carried on any such vehicle.

9. A supply of sand or other efficient means of extinguishing an outbreak of fire shall be carried in an easily accessible position on every vehicle conveying dangerous petroleum.

10. No person shall smoke while he is on or attending to any vehicle conveying dangerous petroleum.

11. All persons engaged in the loading, unloading, or conveyance of petroleum or dangerous petroleum shall observe all precautions necessary for preventing fire or explosion.

12. No person shall, on a highway, fill or replenish with dangerous petroleum the fuel tanks of tank lorries direct from any tank lorry or tank cart carrying dangerous petroleum in bulk.

13. Proper care shall be taken to prevent dangerous petroleum from escaping into any part of a house or building, or of the curtilage thereof or into a drain or sewer.

14. The owner of a vehicle used for the conveyance of dangerous petroleum shall, if he employs any person in connection with such conveyance, furnish a copy of these conditions to or affix a copy thereof in some place where it can be conveniently read by such person and shall take all other measures necessary to ensure that such person understands and carries out the provisions of these conditions. A copy of the conditions shall be so furnished or affixed in each of the three languages, English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

15. Every licensed cart shall at all times be maintained in good condition according to the standards prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to the rules.

16. In the event of a breakdown of any tank lorry or tank cart conveying dangerous petroleum, if no other lorry or cart constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Fourth Schedule is available, it shall not be deemed to be a breach of these conditions to use, for the purpose of conveying the dangerous petroleum to its destination, a vehicle which is not so constructed.

17. The foregoing conditions shall not apply to the conveyance of dangerous petroleum on a vehicle (not being a tank cart or a public vehicle used for the conveyance of passengers) in a quantity not exceeding thirty gallons of dangerous petroleum in securely closed containers of a capacity not exceeding two gallons or in securely closed metal cans or drums of a capacity not exceeding ten gallons, or in a quantity not exceeding sixty-five gallons, of dangerous petroleum contained in a single securely closed steel barrel.

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SECTION 19.

RULE.

[8280/24-3-1937.] The apparatus and the methods of testing petroleum specified for the time being in the publication of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists, entitled "Standard Methods for Testing Petroleum and its Products", shall be employed in Ceylon for the purpose of ascertaining the flashing point of petroleum.

SECTION 29.

NOTIFICATIONS.

[6000/12-8-1904.] It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor in Executive Council, in exercise of the power vested in him by paragraph (*b*) of section 29 of the Petroleum Ordinance, has been pleased to apply, as from September 1, 1904, the following sections of the said Ordinance, namely sections 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 35 to the substance known as calcium carbide (being a substance other than petroleum), and to fix in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections 2 and 12 of the said Ordinance the following quantity of calcium carbide, namely, 5 lb.

[7585/2-6-1927.] It is hereby notified that the Officer Administering the Government in Executive Council has under paragraph (*b*) of section 29 of the Petroleum Ordinance, applied as from June 2, 1927, sections 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 35, of the said Ordinance to the substance known as acetylene (being a substance other than petroleum), and has fixed in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by the said sections 2 and 12 the following quantity of acetylene to which those sections shall apply, namely, dissolved acetylene in any quantity when contained in cylinders not exceeding externally five feet in length or one foot in diameter.

SECTION 34.

The Petroleum Special Regulations, 1937.

[8275/5-3-1937.] 1. These regulations may be cited as the Petroleum Special Regulations, 1937.

2. The registered owner of any motor car, motor cycle or motor launch duly licensed for the time being in accordance with any written law relating to the licensing of such car or cycle or launch, or any person acting as the servant or authorised agent of such owner, may, for the purposes of the

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propulsion of such car or cycle or launch, possess, transport and use, without the licences required in that behalf by the Ordinance, dangerous petroleum—

(*a*) in the tank fitted to such car or cycle or launch in any quantity up to the maximum capacity of that tank, and

(*b*) in addition, a reserve supply not exceeding ten gallons at any one time, on the condition that such reserve supply shall in every case be kept or transported in vessels which are made of metal not less than 27 B.W.G. in thickness, are fitted with a faucet body and a faucet cap, and do not exceed two gallons in capacity.

3. The regulations under section 34, published by Notification in *Gazette* No. 6,062 of July 7, 1905, are hereby rescinded.

4. The regulations under section 34, published by Notification dated June 10, 1926, in *Gazette* No. 7,530 of June 11, 1926, as amended by Notification in *Gazette* No. 7,634 of March 16, 1928, shall cease to be in force on the date on which, by virtue of section 28 of the Ordinance, the Petroleum Service Station Rules, 1937, made under section 13 of the Ordinance and published in *Gazette* No. 8,275 of March 5, 1937, come into force.

SECTIONS 35 AND 12.

NOTIFICATION.

[8132/5-7-1935.]

By virtue of the powers vested in the Governor by sections 35 and 12 of the Petroleum Ordinance, the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon has, with the advice of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs, fixed—

(1) 73 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer as the temperature for the purposes of the definition of "Dangerous Petroleum" set out in section 35 of the Ordinance; and

(2) 150 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer as the temperature for the purposes of the provisions relating to "liquid fuel" set out in section 12 of the Ordinance.

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CHAPTER 142.

EDUCATION.

THE EDUCATION ORDINANCE.

SECTION 10 (1) (g), (h) and (j).

ATTENDANCE OFFICERS REGULATIONS.

[7494/30-10-1925.]

Appointment of attendance officers.

1. It shall be lawful for an Education District Committee appointed under section 18 of the Education Ordinance, to appoint one or more attendance officers to secure the attendance of children at elementary schools in districts in which by-laws for their compulsory attendance are in force. The salaries of such attendance officers shall be fixed by the Education District Committee and shall be paid out of their funds.

Power of Attendance Officers to demand information.

2. An attendance officer appointed under section 1 of these regulations may require the occupier of any premises to give full information with regard to the children residing in such premises and with regard to the provision, if any, which is made for their instruction.

Penalties.

3. Any person who refuses to give an attendance officer any information which such attendance officer is authorised by these regulations to require, or wilfully gives any information which is false in any particular, or wilfully obstructs any attendance officer in the discharge of his duties, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding one month.

(*Note.*—The rest of the subsidiary legislation under section 10 is not reproduced.)

SECTION 17.

Proclamations not reproduced.

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CHAPTER 143.

COLOMBO MUSEUM.

THE MUSEUM ORDINANCE.

SECTION 2.

REGULATIONS OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

Museum.

[S175/22-11-1935.]

1. The Museum shall be open to the public on all Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. and on Christmas Day and New Year's Day from 3 to 6 P.M.

2. (1) Every visitor on entering the hall shall give up to the attendant at the counter any stick, umbrella, or other article brought by him, and obtain a ticket in exchange therefor.

(2) The ticket shall be issued free of charge by the attendant.

(3) The article so given up shall remain in the custody of the attendant during the time the visitor remains in the Museum and shall be returned on surrender of the ticket at the time he leaves the building.

3. A book shall be kept in the Museum in which visitors may enter their names and record any suggestions for the improvement of the Museum.

4. A daily list of visitors shall be kept by the Director.

5. (1) No person shall be permitted to enter the Museum who is not clothed with a due regard for propriety or who appears to the officers on duty to be likely to behave in any improper or violent or disorderly manner.

(2) No person who is permitted to enter the Museum shall interfere with any other visitor or create any disturbance or behave in any improper or disorderly manner or resist or obstruct any member of the staff in the execution of his duty.

6. No person shall smoke, spit, or chew tobacco or betel within the Museum.

7. No dogs shall be admitted into the Museum grounds.

8. (1) No employee of the Museum shall demand or accept any fee or gratuity from a visitor.

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(2) Any contravention of this regulation shall be an offence punishable with dismissal from service in addition to such fine as the Court may impose.

9. No employee of the Museum shall take part in any transaction concerned with the purchase of specimens for the Museum except with permission previously obtained from the Director.

Library.

10. The Reading Room shall be kept open on all Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., but not on any Government holiday.

11. Any person other than a member of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society desiring to avail himself of the privilege of using the Reading Room shall apply to the Director for a reader's ticket on the form provided for the purpose.

12. Every reader's ticket shall be returned to the Librarian for renewal on or before December 31 each year.

13. Every reader on entering the reading room shall sign his name in a book kept for that purpose, and shall produce his ticket if required by the Librarian.

14. No person other than a member of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society or a person holding a reader's ticket, shall be admitted to the Reading Room except on the order of the Director or the Librarian.

15. A book shall be kept in the Reading Room in which readers may enter the names of any works they desire to recommend for purchase, and record any suggestions for the improvement of the library.

16. No reader shall write or make any mark upon, or damage any printed book, manuscript, or map belonging to the Museum.

17. The leaves of any book in the library shall not be turned over in any circumstances with moistened fingers.

18. No tracing shall be made of any map or of a plan or design in any book in the Museum without express permission from the Director.

19. Every reader shall strictly observe silence in the library.

20. Every reader shall before leaving the library, restore to an attendant, all books, manuscripts, or maps issued to him and shall reclaim the tickets given by him therefor.

21. Any infringement of these rules shall be punishable with the forfeiture of the privilege of admission to the library.

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22. Any person desiring to a vail himself of the privilege of taking home for study books belonging to the Museum shall apply to the Committee on the form prescribed for the purpose and shall be entitled to take away books only if his application is allowed.

23. All books issued from the library shall be returned in time to reach the Museum on or before the following dates :— March 30, June 29, September 29, and December 30 respectively. If the same book be again required by the borrower it may be reissued.

24. The Librarian may call in a book at any time, and the person to whom it has been issued shall return it immediately on receipt of the Librarian's requisition.

25. The person to whom a book is issued shall be held responsible for its safe keeping and for any damage sustained by it. In the event of the loss of a book, its value shall be paid by the person to whom it was issued.

Director.

26. The Director shall be the chief executive officer of the Museum and his duties shall include the control of the Museum staff, the care and custody of the Museum collections, the general supervision of the library, buildings, and grounds and the editing of all Museum publications including the *Spolia Zeylanica*.

27. The Director shall have charge of all the records and minutes, and shall be responsible for the accounts and correspondence of the Museum.

28. The Director shall extend the Museum collections (1) by means of scientific expeditions, (2) through the agency of paid or voluntary collectors, (3) by purchase, (4) by exchange, (5) by accepting donations, (6) by securing the co-operation of all Government officials.

29. The Director shall prepare and exhibit on the Notice Board a monthly statement of the number of visitors to the Museum and the donations received, with other items of interest relating to the Museum generally.

30. The Director shall be responsiblef or the preparation of an inventory of the collections and for the numbering and labelling of the specimens in such a manner as to admit of the verification of the collections from time to time, and, in order to establish the identity of specimens and to ensure correct nomenclature he may seek the assistance of and refer specimens to distinguished specialists.

31. On or before March 31 in each year the Director shall place before the Committee of Management a copy of the general report and of the annual statement of accounts submitted to the Governor under section 4 of the Ordinance.

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32. At least one typical specimen of each determined species shall be specially reserved for the Museum collection and such specimens may not be removed from the Museum save with the express consent of the Committee of Management. Other specimens may be loaned to specialists either in Ceylon or abroad at the discretion of the Director, but shall not ordinarily be sent to a private address.

33. A specialist to whom specimens are sent for identification may at the discretion of the Director be permitted to retain a reasonable number of duplicates, but shall not in any case be permitted to retain any typical or unique specimen.

34. (1) The Director may on application provide facilities for research to any person specially interested in the collections at the Museum.

(2) Any order by the Director on any such application shall be subject to appeal to the Committee of Management.

Museum Staff.

35. In addition to the Director, the Museum staff shall include (*a*) the Librarian, who shall also be Secretary of the Museum, (*b*) Assistants in Systematic Entomology and Ethnology, (*c*) Taxidermists, and (*d*) such other officers as may from time to time be found necessary for the administration of the Museum and the sustody of the collections.

36. The duties of each member of the Museum staff other than the Director shall be determined by the Managing Committee.

Repeal.

37. The rules and regulations published in the *Gazette* of February 28, 1913, and March 16, 1923, are hereby rescinded.

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CHAPTER 144.

ANTIQUITIES.

THE ANTIQUITIES ORDINANCE.

(No Subsidiary Legislation.)

CHAPTER 145.

TREASURE TROVE.

THE TREASURE TROVE ORDINANCE.

(No Subsidiary Legislation.)

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CHAPTER 146.

POST OFFICE.

THE POST OFFICE ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1 (2).

No Proclamations.

SECTIONS 6, 7, 8, 15, 17, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35 AND 36.

The Inland Post Rules, 1934.

PRELIMINARY.

1. These rules may be cited as the Inland Post Rules, 1934, and shall be in force on and after the first day of December, 1934. [8093/30-11-1934.]

2. *Definition.*—The term "Postal Articles" shall in these rules be deemed to include the following seven classes, for each of which a distinctive rate of postage is hereinafter prescribed :— [8267/15-1-1937.]

(1) Letters.
(2) Post Cards.
(3) Printed matter open packets.
(4) Parcels.
(5) Periodicals registered as newspapers in Ceylon.
(6) Periodicals registered as newspapers in the United Kingdom or a British Colony, when re-posted at one place in Ceylon for transmission to another place in Ceylon.
(7) Blind Literature. [8267/15-1-1937.]

GENERAL RULES AS TO POSTING.

3. *Sender to affix Stamps.*—The stamp or stamps used for the prepayment of the postage due on any postal article shall be affixed to the article by the sender himself before it is posted.

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4. *Spoilt or Defaced Stamps.*—(1) For the payment of postage no postage stamp whether adhesive, embossed, or impressed shall be used, which,—

(*a*) has been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect ;

(*b*) has at the time of posting any word, letter, figure, or design written, printed, or impressed upon it, otherwise then by the authority of Government ; or

(*c*) has been cut or otherwise separated from embossed or impressed envelopes, letter cards, post cards, or wrappers ;

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the perforation of postage stamps with initials or other identifying marks traced in minute holes.

5. The special registration envelopes provided by the Post Office, bearing embossed stamps denoting the registration fee, shall not be used for the transmission of unregistered postal articles.

6. *Certificate of Posting.*—(1) A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not ordinarily given by the Post Office, if the following conditions are fulfilled :—

[S229/26-6-1936.]

(i) A certificate written in ink shall be prepared by the sender of the articles and presented to an officer on duty at the Post Office along with the articles to be posted during the hours fixed for the posting of such articles.

(ii) There shall be set out in that certificate an exact copy of the addresses on the articles to which it relates and a postage stamp or stamps shall be affixed thereto in payment of a fee in accordance with the following rates :—

(*a*) In the case of unregistered letters, post cards, and packets (including registered newspapers and excluding value-payable articles and samples) posted by the same person at one time	Five cents for any number not exceeding three, of articles of any of these classes.
(*b*) In the case of unregistered parcels (except value-payable) posted by the same person at one time	Five cents for any number not exceeding six.

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(iii) A separate certificate shall be presented for each of the two foregoing classes of articles (*a*) and (*b*) with the heading "Certificate of posting for Letters" or "Certificate of posting for Parcels", as the case may require, and the actual number of articles in respect of which the certificate is required shall be written in words at the foot of each certificate.

(2) The officer on duty shall compare the number of the articles presented and the addresses on them with the entries in the certificate and if the latter be correct, shall obliterate the postage stamps and impress the date stamp upon the certificate.

(3) The certificate so perfected shall then be delivered to the person who presented it.

PART I.

Stamps and Stamped Stationery.

7. *Postage Stamps, &c., sold.*—Every adhesive postage stamp shall be sold at the face value denoted thereon.

8. *Stamp Booklets.*—Booklets containing postage stamps shall be sold at the face value of the stamps contained therein.

9. (1) Post cards shall be sold in each case for the face value of the stamp or stamps which they bear.

(2) Stamped envelopes and wrappers shall be sold at the prices notified from time to time by the Postmaster-General in the Post Office Guide or the Post Office Daily List.

PART II.

Posting, Transmission, and Recall.

Letters.

10. *Dimensions.*—No letter shall exceed two feet in length, one foot in width, or one foot in depth.

11. *Manner of paying Postage.*—The postage on all inland letters shall be prepaid by means of postage stamps affixed or impressed by a stamping die or franking machine.

12. *Postage.*—The rates of postage on letters shall be as follows:—

For district letters not exceeding 2 ounces in weight ..	.. 3 cents for each letter.
For all other inland letters	.. 6 cents for every 2 oz.

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13. Any article found in the letter post which may not be transmitted thereby shall, if admissible as a parcel, be transferred to the parcel post and surcharged at parcel rates of postage as a parcel irregularly posted.

Post Cards.

14. (1) *Dimensions.*—Private post cards shall not be more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches or less than 4 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, and shall not be of thinner or more flexible quality than the inland post cards issued by the Post Office ; but it shall not be obligatory to have the words " Post Card " printed on the address side.

(2) The right-hand half of the address side of private post cards shall in all cases be reserved for the address of the recipient, for the stamp necessary for prepayment of postage, and for postal directions.

15. *Reply Paid Post Cards.*—All reply post cards of private manufacture shall display the title " Post Card " on the address side of the original half and the words " Post Card " and " Reply " on the half intended for the reply.

16. *Special Rules.*—(1) No post card shall be posted or transmitted which is folded, cut, or altered otherwise than by the perforation of the impressed stamp with initials, or is enclosed in a cover of any kind.

(2) Nothing shall be attached to a post card posted or intended for transmission except the following :—

(*a*) Stamps in payment of postage ; or

[8321/1-10-1937.] (*b*) A label or slip of paper completely adherent to the card and bearing the name and address of the addressee ; or

[8321/1-10-1937.] (*c*) A similar label (not exceeding two inches in length and three-quarters of an inch in width) bearing the name and address of the sender of the card ; or

(*d*) Engravings, illustrations, drawings, photographs, and printed matter on very thin paper and completely adherent to the card,

the articles specified in paragraphs (*c*) and (*d*) being affixed either to the back or the left-hand half of the address side.

(3) A post card may be sent by registered post. A reply-paid post card may also be registered but the half intended for the reply may not be registered in advance by the original sender of the reply post card.

17. *Penalty for Breach of Conditions.*—(1) Should any of the conditions laid down in the foregoing rule 16 be infringed the post card shall be treated as a letter but the amount of

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postage prepaid on the post card or if it is a reply post card on the first half thereof, shall be taken into account in assessing the postage to be charged on delivery.

(2) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to exempt any person infringing any of the conditions aforesaid from liability to any other penalty prescribed by law.

18. *Manner of paying Postage.*—The postage on all inland post cards shall be prepaid by means of postage stamps affixed or impressed by a stamping die or franking machine in the top right hand corner immediately above the address.

19. *Postage.*—The postage on post cards shall be 3 cents on each card.

Printed Matter Open Packets.

20. The printed matter post shall be used only for open packets not exceeding 2 pounds in weight.

21. *Postage.*—The rate of postage on printed matter open packets shall be 2 cents for every two ounces of the maximum weight of 2 pounds permitted by the foregoing rule.

22. A packet prepaid at the printed matter open packet rate which is found to contain any enclosure not admissible at that rate or which infringes any of the conditions for printed matter open packets prescribed by the Postmaster-General by virtue of the powers delegated to him, shall—

(1) either be treated as an insufficiently paid post card or insufficiently paid letter and charged with double the deficiency due thereon ; or

(2) be transferred to the parcel post and charged with a fine of 5 cents in addition to any deficiency in the postage due on it as a parcel

whichever of these two charges is the lower.

Registered Newspapers.

23. *Dimensions.*—No copy or packet of copies of any newspapers shall be posted or transmitted which weighs more than 2 lb. or exceeds 2 ft. in length, and 1 ft. in width or depth or, if made up in the form of a roll, 30 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter.

24. *Special Conditions.*—(1) No newspaper registered in Ceylon shall be transmitted by post as a registered newspaper unless it complies with the following conditions :—

(i) The postage shall be prepaid by postage stamps affixed or duly impressed with a franking die or postal franker.

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(ii) The newspaper shall bear in print in a conspicuous position on the front page the words " Registered as a newspaper in Ceylon ".

(iii) Every copy of a newspaper for transmission by post shall be so folded as to admit of the ready inspection of the title ; and every copy or packet of copies shall be posted either without a cover, or in a cover open at both ends and capable of being easily removed for the purpose of examination.

(iv) No packet containing any registered newspaper shall bear on its cover, and no registered newspapers posted without a cover shall bear on any part of it in addition to the usual printed matter appearing on it, any writing, statement, message, or particulars other than the following :—

(*a*) the names, addresses, and descriptions of the sender and the addressee with index or reference numbers and letters ;

(*b*) the words " with compliments " ;

(*c*) the title of the newspaper and a reference to its registration for transmission by post ;

(*d*) a reference to any place in the newspaper to which the attention of the addressee is directed ;

(*e*) a request for return in case of non-delivery.

(v) No paper other than an extra or supplement as defined in section 8 (3) of the Ordinance and no other article of any kind whatsoever shall be enclosed in or with any newspaper or packet of newspapers.

(2) If any one of the foregoing conditions is infringed, the newspaper or packet (unless admissible at the printed matter open packet rate) shall either be treated as an insufficiently paid letter and charged with double the deficiency due thereon or be transferred to the parcel post and charged with a fine of 5 cents in addition to any deficiency in the postage due on it as a parcel, whichever of these two charges is the lower.

25. *Postage.*—(1) The rate of postage to be prepaid on copies of publications registered for transmission at the inland newspaper rate, including any supplement thereto, shall be 2 cents for every copy not exceeding 8 oz. in weight with a further charge of 2 cents for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz. of the weight of that copy : Provided that the postage payable on any copy shall not in any case exceed the postage payable on a printed matter open packet of the same weight.

(2) If two or more copies are sent in a single packet postage at the foregoing rates shall be paid in respect of each copy in the packet : Provided that the postage payable on any packet containing two or more copies shall not in any case exceed the postage payable on a printed matter open packet of the same weight.

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26. (1) Periodicals registered as newspapers in the United Kingdom or in India or in any British Dominion or Colony other than Ceylon, when posted in Ceylon for transmission by the inland post—

(i) shall comply with conditions (i), (iii), (iv), and (v), set out in rule 24, and

(ii) shall be charged with postage at the rate of 6 cents for the first 6 oz. and 3 cents for each additional 6 oz. up to a maximum of 2 lb.

(2) In the event of failure to comply with any of the aforesaid conditions the provisions of rule 24 (2) shall apply to the packet containing such periodicals.

Parcels.

27. *Weight and Size.*—(1) No parcel for transmission by the inland post shall exceed 20 lb. in weight or be of a kind which, owing to size, shape, manner of packing, or any other cause is incapable of being carried by post without serious inconvenience or risk.

(2) The dimensions of any such parcel shall not exceed the following :—

	Ft.	in.
Greatest length	3	6
Greatest length and girth combined ..	6	0

28. *Contents.*—A parcel may contain one, but not more than one, letter or personal communication intended only for the addressee of the parcel itself.

29. *Manner of prepaying Postage.*—The postage on a parcel, and also the registration fee if the parcel is to be registered, shall be prepaid fully by means of postage stamps affixed or impressed thereon or, if the space available is insufficient, on a label firmly attached to the parcel.

30. *Postage.*—The rates of postage chargeable on inland parcels shall be as follows :—

For a parcel not exceeding 1 lb. in weight, 25 cents ; and 10 cents for every additional lb. or fraction thereof, up to a maximum weight of 20 lb.

31. *Manner of Posting.*—(1) A parcel shall not be posted in a letter box, but shall be presented at the counter of a Post Office.

(2) Any parcel posted in a letter box shall—

(i) if the postage thereon has been fully prepaid at the rate applicable to a letter, printed matter open packet, newspaper, or parcel and admissible to that class, be forwarded as such ; and

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(ii) if the postage thereon is unpaid or insufficiently paid at the rate applicable to the cheapest class of postal articles to which it is otherwise admissible, be charged with double postage, or double the deficiency in the postage, at the rate applicable to that class.

Blind Literature.

[8267/15-1-1937.] 31A. *Definition.*—Blind Literature means papers of any kind, periodicals and books, impressed in "Braille" or other special type for the use of the blind.

31B. *Postage.*—(1) The postage on Blind Literature shall be at the rate of 3 cents for every 2 lb. or fraction thereof and shall be paid by means of postage stamps affixed or impressed by a stamping die or franking machine.

(2) Any packet posted unpaid shall be charged with double postage, and, if posted insufficiently prepaid, with double the deficiency.

31C. *Special Conditions.*—(1) To be entitled to transmission as Blind Literature a packet shall—

(*a*) consist only of Blind Literature as defined in rule 31A, and may not contain any communication either in writing or printed in ordinary type, except the title, date of publication, serial number, names and addresses of printer and publisher, price and table of contents of the book or periodical and any key to, or instructions for, the use of the special type, or any enclosure except a label for the return of the packet ;

(*b*) bear on the outside the inscription "Literature for the Blind" and the written or printed name and address of the sender ;

(*c*) be posted either without a cover, or in a cover open at both ends which can easily be removed for the purpose of examination ;

(*d*) not exceed 10 lb. in weight or 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in dimensions, or if made up in the form of a roll, 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

(2) In the event of non-compliance with any one or more of the conditions set out in paragraph (1), the packet shall be transferred to any one of the following classes of postal articles :—

(i) Letters ;

(ii) Printed matter open packets ;

(iii) Parcels,

8268/22-1-1938.] and charged with any deficiency at the rate applicable to the class to which the packet is transferred : Provided that if

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more than one of the said classes are appropriate to the case, the packet shall be transferred to the cheapest appropriate class.

31D. Any sum chargeable under rule 31B (2) or rule 31C (2) shall be recovered from the addressee before the packet is delivered to him.

Business Reply Cards and Envelopes.

32. "Business Reply Cards" and "Business Reply Envelopes" addressed to any holder of a permit obtained in the manner hereinafter prescribed shall, subject to the provisions of these rules, be transmitted by the inland post without prepayment of postage, and shall not be regarded as unpaid-for matter.

33. The postage due on such cards and envelopes shall be calculated at the prepaid rates applicable to such classes of articles and collected from the addressee on delivery.

34. Persons desiring the privilege of having Business Reply Cards and Envelopes transmitted to them through the inland post without prepayment, shall obtain a permit from the Postmaster-General.

35. The fee for a permit shall be Rs. 10 and shall be paid in advance by the applicant. Such permit shall expire at the end of one year from date of issue but may be renewed for further periods of one year at a time on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 in respect of each such renewal.

36. Without prejudice to any other penalties prescribed in the Ordinance, the permit shall be liable to cancellation in the event of default in the payment of the postage due on such cards and envelopes as are transmitted to the permit-holder through the post.

37. Business Reply Cards and Envelopes shall conform in size, form, and quality to the conditions prescribed for post cards and letters of the Inland Post.

38. Business Reply Cards and Envelopes issued by the permit-holder shall bear on the address side such particulars and identifying marks as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe.

Late Letters.

39. *Late Fee.*—A late fee of 5 cents per article payable by means of postage stamps shall be charged on articles of the letter post tendered for inclusion in any mail after the hour prescribed for the closing of that mail. [8115/12-4-1935.]

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Recall of Articles Posted.

40. *Procedure, Fee and Conditions.*—(1) Any inland postal article may during transmission by post be recalled without reference to the consent of the addressee, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) It shall be re-delivered only on the orders of (i) the Postmaster-General or (ii) any other officer of the Post and Telegraph Department authorised in that behalf by the Postmaster-General or (iii) the Minister for Communications and Works, on an application for re-delivery made in writing to any of the authorities aforesaid, either direct or through any officer in charge of a Post Office.

(*b*) Every application shall be made either by the sender of the postal article or by some person authorised in this behalf by the sender in writing.

(*c*) A fee of one rupee shall be paid in postage stamps affixed to the application in respect of each postal article for the re-delivery of which to the sender an application is made.

(*d*) Every application shall be accompanied by a statement (which may be enclosed in a sealed cover) of the reasons why re-delivery is sought. Such sealed cover shall be opened only by (i) the Postmaster-General, (ii) an Officer of the Post and Telegraph Department authorised by him in that behalf, or (iii) the Minister for Communications and Works.

(*e*) No postal article in course of transmission by post shall be re-delivered to any person other than the sender or some person authorised in that behalf by the sender in writing.

(2) Where any such application is presented in the first instance to the officer in charge of a Post Office, that officer shall—

(*a*) forward the application and statement immediately to the Postmaster-General or the officer of the Post and Telegraph Department authorised by the Postmaster-General to deal with such application ; and

(*b*) if the postal article in question is in his own Post Office retain it instead of forwarding it to the addressee ; or

(*c*) if the postal article is not in his own Post Office, require the officer in charge of the Post Office of address to retain it in that office instead of delivering it to the addressee, and where any such request is made by telegraph, recover from the applicant the charges and other expenses incurred in transmitting the telegram.

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(3) The Postmaster-General or the officer to whom the application is forwarded, may—

(*a*) if he is satisfied that the applicant is the sender and that the reasons given for the re-delivery are sufficient, order the article to be re-delivered to the applicant ; and

(*b*) in every other case, order the article to be transmitted at once to its address.

(4) The provisions of this rule shall apply to all postal articles, official as well as non-official : Provided that in the case of official postal articles no fee shall be charged, which is likely to be debited as public expenditure.

PART III.

DELIVERY.

41. *Services which cannot be claimed.*—Postmen shall not be bound to call a second time to receive postage or other sums due under the Ordinance or these rules or to give change.

42. *Articles to bear a definite Address.*—(1) No article shall be delivered by the Post Office unless it bears a definite address.

(2) Articles addressed in a general way, that is to say, addressed to a class of persons in contradistinction to a particular person or firm, or to initials or clearly fictitious names, shall be regarded as not bearing a definite address unless they are to the care of some definite person or firm, or unless the address specifies some definite place for delivery, such as a particular house or a particular number in a street, or a particular estate.

(3) Articles directed in a general way or to initials or clearly fictitious names shall not be delivered if addressed merely to a Post Office or "Poste Restante" or to the care of a Postmaster.

43. *Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid Letters and Post Cards.*—(1) If the postage on any letter or Post Card is not prepaid charges at double the postage due on it shall be recovered from the addressee before the letter or post card is delivered to him.

(2) If the postage prepaid on any letter or post card is insufficient, double the amount of the deficiency shall be recovered from the addressee before the letter or post card is delivered to him.

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Special Delivery of Correspondence.

[8229/26-6-1936.] [8115/12-4-1935.] **44.** *At the Post Office of Address.*—(1) (*a*) Postal articles addressed to persons residing within a daily delivery area shall be delivered free at the Post Office only to private box-holders, bag-holders, or box-holders and persons entitled to use the Poste Restante at the hours specified at the respective post offices.

(*b*) After the mails have been sorted, other persons residing within a daily delivery area may obtain delivery at the Post Office of unregistered postal articles, other than parcels, addressed to them, on payment of a search fee of 25 cents on each application whether any article be found or not.

(*c*) If postal articles addressed to a person who has two addresses (for instance, a business address and a private address) are required and search has to be made among articles belonging to two different postmen's beats or to two different sorting divisions, a separate fee at the aforesaid rate shall be charged for each search.

[8229/26-6-1936.] (*d*) A person residing beyond the limits of a daily delivery area may on application at the Post Office from which his letters are delivered obtain, free of charge, any postal articles addressed to him subject to the condition that they are sorted ready for delivery when applied for.

[8115/12-4-1935.] (2) One search fee covers postal articles addressed to Mr. Mrs., Miss, or Master of the same family at the same address.

45. *At an Intermediate Post Office.*—(1) Unregistered postal articles, other than parcels, may during transmission by post be stopped at any intermediate office where they are sorted for onward despatch, and be delivered to the addressee on his written application and production of proof of his identity to the satisfaction of the Postmaster and on payment by him of a search fee of Rs. 2 in respect of each search whether any article be found or not.

(2) One search fee covers postal articles addressed to Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Master of the same family at the same address.

Express Delivery.

[8115/12-4-1935.] [8328/29-10-1937.] **46.** *Express Delivery.*—(1) Registered and unregistered articles other than articles of the parcel post received at a Post and Telegraph Office which delivers telegrams, will be delivered by express messenger to persons residing within the area in which telegrams from that office are delivered free of charge on the following conditions :—

(*a*) The word " Express " shall be boldly and legibly marked above the address on the left hand side of the cover, and the cover must also have a broad perpendicular line from top to bottom both in front and on the back.

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(*b*) In addition to full ordinary postage an " Express " fee of 20 cents shall be prepaid by means of stamps affixed to each article.

(*c*) Unregistered " Express " articles may be handed in at any Post Office or may be posted in any letter box in the Island, but registered " Express " articles shall be handed in at a Post Office.

(*d*) " Express " articles will be sent out for delivery by special messengers as soon as the mails by which they arrive are dealt with and a telegraph messenger is available.

(*e*) " Express " articles which do not comply with conditions (*a*) and (*b*) or which after reasonable exertions the special messenger is unable to deliver, or which are addressed to persons residing outside the area to which the " Express " delivery system is restricted, will be dealt with as ordinary letter packets.

[8115/12-4-1935.]

(2) Insured articles posted for express delivery, shall be subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraph (1) of this rule and to the further condition that in every such case only advise of the arrival of the article will be delivered by express messenger.

Redirection.

47. *Redirection by the Public.*—(1) Any redirected letter, letter card, post card, printed matter open packet, or newspaper shall be retransmitted by post without additional charge, if in case of redirection by the addressee's agent such article is reposted not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted) and has not previous to redirection, been opened or tampered with.

(2) If an adhesive label be used for the purpose of indicating the new address, the name of the original addressee shall not be obscured.

(3) If the name is obscured, the article shall be liable to surcharge as an article on which postage has not been prepaid.

(4) Any redirected postal article which is reposted later than is required by the foregoing paragraph (1) of this rule, or which appears to have been opened or tampered with before being reposted shall be charged fresh postage at the rate applicable to its class.

(5) Every redirected parcel shall be liable for each redirection to an additional charge amounting to half the postage prepaid thereon, except in cases where both the original address and the substituted address are either served from the same delivery office or are within the same town delivery area, and where redirection of such parcels is made within the period of free redirection allowed for letters: Provided however that no parcel which has been redirected and on which charges are due shall again be transmitted on a further redirection unless the charges already incurred have been paid.

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(6) A parcel reissued either to the sender or the addressee from a Returned Letter Office shall similarly be liable to an additional charge amounting to half the postage prepaid thereon.

(7) (i) A registered postal article, on being redirected, shall not be dropped into a letter box, but shall be handed in at a Post Office to be dealt with in the manner prescribed in that behalf.

(ii) No additional registration fee shall be charged if the article is presented for re-registration not later than the day after delivery ; but if it is presented after that time, it shall be treated as freshly posted, and a fresh registration fee shall be payable.

(8) Any redirected registered article which instead of being given back to the Post Office to be dealt with in the prescribed manner is dropped into a letter box, shall be treated in all respects as a letter intended for registration, but irregularly posted.

(9) On delivery of a redirected postal article at the new address, the addressee shall give a receipt therefor, if required so to do by the officer in charge of the Post Office of delivery.

PART IV.

Undelivered Postal Articles.

48. *Definition.*—In these rules the expression " Undelivered articles " shall include all postal articles which remain undelivered either because the person to whom they are addressed cannot be found, or because the addresses are illegible or imperfect and the destination cannot be ascertained.

At the Post Office of Address.

49. (1) Undelivered articles the addresses on which are so illegible or imperfect that the destination cannot be ascertained and articles which do not bear a definite address or are directed to initials or clearly fictitious names shall be sent at once to the Returned Letter Office.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this rule, any undelivered article, on which the words " Poste Restante " " to await arrival " or similar instructions have been written, shall remain in the Post Office to which it was addressed (i) for a period of three months from the date of receipt, if that office is situated in a seaport town ; (ii) for a period of one month in all other cases.

(3) No undelivered article shall ordinarily remain in a Post Office to which it has been redirected after it has been ascertained that the addressee cannot be found.

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(4) (i) The undelivered postal articles mentioned in column "A" of the schedule hereto shall remain at a Post Office and be liable to demurrage charges for the respective periods specified in column "B" of that schedule.

Schedule.

A. Kind of Article.	B. Days.
(*a*) All inland parcels and value-payable parcels other than those addressed to the Poste Restante.	15 days. The first 10 days free of charge and the subsequent 5 days subject to demurrage charges.
(*b*) All inland parcels and value-payable parcels addressed to the Poste Restante	30 days. The first 10 days free of charge and the subsequent 20 days subject to demurrage charges.

(ii) Accrued demurrage charges on undelivered inland parcels shall in no case be waived and shall be collected from the sender on return.

(iii) The demurrage charges shall be 10 cents per parcel for each day it remains undelivered after the expiry of the period during which it is held free of charge.

(5) After the expiration of the appropriate period specified in the foregoing schedule any parcel is liable to be returned to the office of origin for delivery to the sender free of return postage but subject to collection of any accrued demurrage charges.

(6) No undelivered postal article, of which the addressee has refused to take delivery, shall be detained in the Post Office to which it was addressed.

(7) An undelivered postal article, the addressee of which cannot be found, and to which the foregoing provisions of this rule do not apply, shall remain in the Post Office to which it was addressed for a period of three weeks from the date on which it reached that office.

50. An undelivered inland letter bearing the full name and address of the sender, printed or written upon the outside, shall, at the expiration of the period provided for in the foregoing rule 49 be returned direct to the sender unopened without any further charge for postage.

51. An undelivered inland post card, printed matter open packet, or newspaper, if bearing on the outside the name and address of the sender, with a request for its return in case of non-delivery, shall, at the expiration of the period provided for in rule 49 be returned direct to the sender charged with a second postage equal to the first.

52. An undelivered inland post card, printed matter open packet, or newspaper, bearing on the outside no request for

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return in case of non-delivery shall be destroyed or disposed of in such manner as the Postmaster-General may from time to time direct.

53. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions relating to undelivered postal articles it shall be lawful for the officer in charge of the Post Office, to which any undelivered postal article containing goods of a perishable nature has been addressed, to destroy or sell such articles as soon as it may become necessary to do so. The proceeds of the sale, if any, shall be dealt with as money found in an undelivered postal article.

54. All postal articles other than those for which special provision has been made in the foregoing rules shall, at the expiration of the period provided for in rule 49, be sent to the Returned Letter Office.

In the Returned Letter Office.

55. Every undelivered inland letter shall be opened in the Returned Letter Office and returned to the sender free of charge if his name and address can be ascertained : Provided that if any letter so returned contains anything of value, a registration fee of fifteen cents shall be recovered from the sender.

56. (1) If an undelivered inland letter which does not disclose the sender's address does not contain any enclosure of value, it shall be destroyed.

(2) If it contains any enclosure of value, the enclosure shall be retained for a period of one year in the Returned Letter Office ; and if on the expiration of that period no person has established, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, his right thereto, the enclosure, if it is money, shall be credited to the Post Office and if it consists of any other article it shall be sold and the sale proceeds credited to the Post Office.

57. (1) Every undelivered inland parcel shall be opened in the Returned Letter Office and examined.

(2) If the name and address of the sender can be ascertained, the parcel shall be returned to the sender free of additional postage.

58. If the name and address of the sender cannot be ascertained from the examination of an undelivered inland parcel, the parcel shall be retained in the Returned Letter Office for a period of three months ; and if no person establishes his right to it to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General within that period, the contents, if they are money, shall be credited to the Post Office, and if they consist of any other article it shall be sold, and the sale proceeds credited to the Post Office.

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PART V.

BOXES, BAGS, AND TAPPAL BOOKS.

59. *Private Bags and Boxes.*—(1) Private bags or boxes may be used at any Post Office by any person, company, office, or estate for the posting and delivery of correspondence. Should any question arise as to whether the use of a box or of a bag shall be allowed the decision of the Postmaster-General on the question shall be final. The boxes or bags shall be of such size or sizes as the Postmaster-General may from time to time direct.

(2) The bag or box and the necessary keys shall in every case be provided by, or at the expense of, and shall be clearly marked with the name of the person, company, office, or estate for which it is to be used.

(3) A fee at the following rates shall be paid in advance by the owner of every private bag or box who lives or has a place of business within the limits of a postman's daily delivery :—

	Rs.	c.
For each bag or box for each calendar year ..	18	0
For each bag or box used for the first time after June 30 in any year	9	0

(4) No fee shall be charged for attention to the private bag or box when the owner has no residence or place of business within the limits of a postman's daily delivery.

(5) At Post Offices where there is a postman's delivery only on certain days of the week, persons residing or having a place of business within the delivery limits may use a private bag or box without payment of the annual fee, subject to the condition that its use is confined solely to those days on which there is no postman's delivery.

(6) All postal articles bearing an address which includes the number of a bag or box shall be placed for delivery in that bag or box : Provided however that in any town or place other than Colombo articles addressed to any person other than the owner of the bag or box may on the written application of that person be delivered to him separately.

(7) The provisions of this rule shall apply to bags or boxes used by Government Departments or officers : Provided that the Postmaster-General may on application made in that behalf give permission for such bags or boxes to be attended to within the limits of a postman's delivery without payment of the fee prescribed in paragraph (3) of this rule.

60. *Tappal Books.*—(1) Postal or tappal books may be used by any person, company, office, or estate for the entry by them of correspondence sent to the post, and for the entry by the postal officials of correspondence sent out for delivery to them.

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(2) A fee of Rs. 24 shall be paid in advance and an official receipt obtained therefor, for each calendar year in respect of each tappal book : Provided that in any case where a tappal book is started after the end of January in any year, the fee for that year shall be reduced by the sum of Rs. 2 for each complete calendar month that has elapsed at the time the book is started.

(3) Should the tappal book be discontinued during the course of any calendar year the sum of Rs. 2 shall be refunded, on application by the holder of the book, for each complete calendar month that has still to elapse until the end of the year. The holder shall, when making his application, produce his receipt for the fee for the current year.

(4) A tappal book may be transferred without payment of any additional fee from one Post Office to another, on production of the receipt for the fee for the current year to the Postmaster of the latter office.

(5) On application made in that behalf by the holder of a tappal book all postal articles addressed to the house, place of business, or estate, as the case may be, for which the tappal book is used, shall be entered in the book : Provided that in the event of any objection being raised by any other person at that address, postal articles addressed to that person shall be delivered to him separately.

(6) A tappal book shall not be used for more than one address at the same time.

(7) The Postmaster-General may refuse the further use of a tappal book to any person who writes in it abusive or offensive words addressed to any officer of the department, or puts it to any other improper use.

(8) The Postmaster-General may on application allow tappal books to be used by Government officers whose offices are beyond the limits of a postman's delivery without payment of the fee prescribed in this rule.

PART VI.

REGISTRATION.

61. (1) A postal article may be registered at any Post Office for transmission by the inland registered post to any other Post Office.

(2) An article tendered at a Post Office for transmission by registered post will not be accepted unless it is definitely addressed to a particular person or firm.

62. A fee of 15 cents shall be charged for the registration of any postal article in addition to the postage payable on it.

63. Prepayment of the postage and of the registration fee shall be compulsory in all cases, and shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

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64. (1) Articles intended for registration shall be presented at the window of the Post Office.

(2) If in contravention of paragraph (1) of this rule, a postal article bearing the word "Registered", or any other word, phrase, or remark to the like effect, is dropped into a letter box, it shall be compulsorily registered before transmission, and charged on delivery with a registration fee of 30 cents, less any amount purporting to have been prepaid for registration. [8115/12-4-1935.]

65. A receipt shall be given at the time of registration to the person who presents an article for registration at the Post Office window.

66. No registered article shall be delivered to the addressee until he or his agent has signed a receipt for it on such form as the Postmaster-General may for that purpose provide.

67. (1) The sender of any registered postal article may arrange at the office of posting, either at the time of posting or subsequently, for an advice of its delivery to be sent to him, by paying a fee of 5 cents in addition to the postage and registration fee.

(2) The fee for such an advice of delivery shall be paid either by means of postage stamps affixed to the article at the time of posting; or, in the case of a subsequent arrangement, by means of postage stamps affixed to a form provided for the purpose.

(3) Any inquiry regarding a registered article, for which the fee for an acknowledgment of delivery has not been paid, shall be accompanied by a fee of 5 cents in the form of postage stamps enclosed in the letter of inquiry.

68. The sender of a registered article shall be entitled to obtain an attested copy of the original receipt, on payment of a special fee of 15 cents by means of postage stamps to be forwarded with the application, if he makes his application for it within six months of the date on which the original receipt was signed.

69. (1) For the loss of or for any damage to a postal article or the contents of a postal article containing postage stamps, or an uncrossed postal order in which the name of the payee has not been inserted, or a cheque or a dividend warrant not crossed or not made payable to order, or a bank note or a bank post bill, or a bill of exchange, no compensation shall be paid unless such postal article has been registered.

(2) If a postal article containing any of the things mentioned in paragraph (1) of this rule of a value of Rs. 2 or over is found at any time during transmission (*a*) to be insufficiently or insecurely covered or packed, or (*b*) to be in such a condition that its contents are visible to the officers of the Post Office, or (*c*) to have a description of its contents superscribed upon

Y 11——J. N. 69528 (10/37).

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the cover, the officer in charge of the Post Office where it is so found may treat the postal article as liable to registration, and require the payment of a special fee of 30 cents before delivering it to the addressee, or if it has been opened in the Returned Letter Office, before returning it to the sender.

70. *Compensation.*—(1) The Postmaster-General may grant to the sender, or at the sender's request to the addressee, solely as an act of grace and not in consequence of any legal liability, compensation up to a limit of Rs. 25 for the loss of any inland letter, packet, or parcel, or its contents, or for any damage caused to it or its contents in course of transmission by post, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) that the prescribed registration fee shall have been prepaid, in addition to the postage ;

(*b*) that the application for compensation shall have been made within three months of the date of posting of the article in the case of loss of the article, and within one month of the date of delivery of the article in the case of loss of contents or damage thereto ;

(*c*) that the amount of compensation shall not exceed the actual amount of the loss or damage ; and

(*d*) that the decision of the Postmaster-General on all questions of compensation shall be final.

(2) No compensation shall be given in the following cases :—

(*a*) where the loss or damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender ;

(*b*) where the contents of the registered article were things which are not allowed to be sent by the inland post ; and

(*c*) where the contents of the registered article were liquids, or goods of a perishable or of an exceptionally fragile nature.

PART VII.

Insurance.

71. (1) A registered letter or a registered parcel may be insured for any sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 : Provided that in no case shall such sum exceed the real value of the contents of the article insured.

(2) An article tendered at a Post Office for transmission by the insured post will not be accepted unless it is definitely addressed to a particular person or firm.

72. In addition to the postage and the fee for registration a fee at the following rates shall be payable for insurance :—

	Cents.
Where the sum or declared value does not exceed Rs. 50	15
Where the sum or declared value exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100	25
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof ..	25

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73. (1) The prepayment of all charges payable on any insured article, namely, the postage, registration fee, and insurance fee, shall be compulsory.

(2) Payment in every case shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

74. (1) (i) Every letter tendered for insurance shall be enclosed in a strong cover or envelope securely fastened by means of seals in wax, impressed with a private mark, and affixed at suitable intervals and in sufficient number to hold down all the folds of the envelope.

(ii) No letter shall be accepted for insurance which is enclosed in an entirely transparent envelope or an envelope with black or coloured borders or transparent panels, or is made up in a manner permitting the contents to be tampered with without external and visible damage to the envelope or the seals.

(iii) As an additional precaution a thread may be passed through the cover, and, if the contents admit of it, through the contents, and fastened in a knot, and whenever this is done the central seal shall be placed over the knot.

(2) (i) Every parcel tendered for insurance shall be packed carefully and substantially with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, and shall be sealed with wax or lead bearing a private mark.

(ii) Every such parcel shall be so made up as to render it impossible for the contents to be tampered with without external or visible damage to the cover or seals.

(iii) Gold or silver bullion, ingots of platinum, or coins to be sent by the insured parcel post shall be packed in a strong case of wood or metal with an outer covering of cloth or stout paper.

(3) (i) A seal of wax or lead as aforesaid shall be affixed over each fold, join, or seam of the envelope or covering of every article tendered for insurance.

(ii) If the article is tied round with string or tape the ends shall be knotted together and a seal placed on the knot ; and if the string or tape is made up of several pieces each knot or joint shall be sealed.

(iii) All the seals affixed on any article shall be of the same kind of wax or lead, and shall bear distinct impressions of the same private mark or device.

(iv) The device impressed on a seal shall not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved, or crossed lines.

(4) (i) The stamps used for prepayment of postage and other charges shall not be folded over the edge of the cover of any article which is to be insured, and where more stamps

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than one are used, they shall be affixed with spaces between them so that they may not serve to conceal injuries to the cover of the article.

(ii) No label, other than the official labels belonging to the postal service, shall be affixed for any purpose whatsoever on any article which is to be insured.

(5) No postal article shall be accepted at any Post Office for insurance if it is so small, or so covered with writing or sealing wax on the address side, or so made up, as to render it impracticable to affix to the article the official labels of the postal service.

75. (1) (i) Every article intended for insurance shall bear the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured, clearly written, in words and figures, on the cover.

(ii) The name and address of the sender shall also be written either on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, if there is no room for the sender's name and address on the cover.

(2) Articles which are not properly packed, or the charges on which have not been fully prepaid, or which do not comply with the conditions prescribed in the foregoing rules relating to insurance, shall not be accepted for insurance.

76. A receipt shall be given at the time when an article is accepted for insurance to the person who presents the article at the Post Office window.

77. No insured postal article shall be delivered to the addressee unless and until he or his agent has signed a receipt for it on such form as the Postmaster-General may for that purpose provide.

78. For the loss of, or for any damage to, any insured postal article or its contents in course of transmission by post there shall be payable to the sender of the article compensation, not exceeding the amount for which the article has been insured or the actual value of the article lost or the amount of the damage caused, whichever is less : Provided that no compensation shall be payable in any of the following cases :—

(*a*) where there has been misdelivery caused by incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender ;

(*b*) where there has been fraud on the part of the sender or the addressee ;

(*c*) where the insured article has been delivered in the manner appointed by the Postmaster-General by order under section 30 (3) of the Ordinance ;

(*d*) where the sender has not within three months from the date of posting given intimation of the loss with full particulars of the contents of the article and their value ;

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(*e*) where the loss or damage was due to improper or insecure packing ;

(*f*) where there is no visible damage to the cover of the article or the seals affixed thereto, to account for the alleged loss or damage :

And provided further that the Postmaster-General may in his discretion replace the contents of any packet the loss of which is proved to his satisfaction, instead of giving pecuniary compensation.

79. (1) Compensation shall be payable one month after the date on which intimation of loss is given by the sender to the Post Office, except in cases where the Postmaster-General may consider that the circumstances demand the withholding of payment pending an inquiry into the alleged loss or damage.

(2) When compensation has been paid for the loss of a postal article or its contents, the Post Office shall be entitled to retain and dispose of such postal article or its contents should they be subsequently recovered and the compensation paid not be refunded on demand being made.

PART VIII.

Inland Value-payable Articles.

80. (1) No postal article containing coupons, tickets, certificates, or introductions designed for the sale of goods on what is known as the " Snowball System " or for the furtherance of any fraudulent, obscene, immoral or unlawful object or undertaking, or containing any goods forwarded for sale in accordance with or in pursuance of any such " system ", shall be accepted for transmission by post as a value-payable postal article. [8276/12-3-1937.

(2) Any other postal article may be transmitted as a value-payable postal article in accordance with the rules next following if the amount specified by the sender at the time of posting is not less than 50 cents or more than Rs. 600, and does not include any fraction of a cent.

81. (1) Every postal article intended to be transmitted by post as a value-payable postal article shall be presented at the Post Office with a declaration in the form set out in the schedule to these rules.

(2) Every such article shall bear the words " Value-payable " and the name and address of the sender clearly written or stamped or printed on its cover.

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(3) Every such article shall be definitely addressed to a particular person or firm.

(4) A fee at the rate prescribed by Notification under section 34 of the Ordinance shall be paid at the time the article is presented at the Post Office by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

(5) Where a value-payable postal article is not registered no receipt shall be given to the sender but a certificate of posting may be issued to him free of charge on application made at the time of posting.

82. (1) Before a value-payable article is delivered to the addressee he shall furnish a receipt and pay the amount specified for remittance to the sender together with all fees and demurrage charges that may have accrued.

(2) If the addressee refuses or omits to take delivery of a value-payable article, it shall be returned to the sender, on his furnishing a receipt and paying all the demurrage and other charges that may have accrued.

83. Subject to the payment of any accrued demurrage charges by the addressee, the officer in charge of the Post Office of delivery may deliver any value-payable postal article to the addressee free of payment or on payment of a larger or smaller amount than that specified by the sender at the time of posting, if—

(*a*) written application in that behalf is made by the sender through the Post Office at which the article was posted ; and

(*b*) any additional fee that may become due by reason of the alteration of the amount has been paid by the sender himself by means of postage stamps affixed to his application.

84. After the expiration of six months from the date of despatch of a value-payable article, no claim in respect thereof shall be entertained by the Post Office.

PART IX.

Official Correspondence and Franking.

85. Official articles for the post, such as letters, printed matter, and parcels, shall be transmitted free of postage, if the weight of any single article does not exceed eleven pounds, and if each article bears on the envelope or cover the words

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" On His Majesty's Service " or the letters " O. H. M. S." with the signature, written or stamped, and the official designation of an officer authorised to frank such articles.

86. (1) Letters and printed matter of an official nature from persons not authorised to frank such articles shall be transmitted through the post free of charge if they are superscribed " O. H. M. S." and are on Government printed forms, or enclosed in covers franked and supplied by an officer authorised to frank such articles.

(2) Parcels from persons not authorised to frank such articles shall be transmitted through the post free of charge if they are superscribed " O. H. M. S." and enclosed in covers franked and supplied by an officer authorised to frank such articles and are addressed to an official authorised to frank official postal articles.

87. (1) Officers authorised to frank such articles are not permitted to delegate the privilege of franking to any clerk or other person in their offices, and when franking stamps are used, such officers are held personally responsible for any improper use made of them.

(2) Where an officer has an authorised deputy or assistant, the latter may frank such articles in his absence, if the name and signature of such deputy or assistant have been furnished to the Post Office of the district and to the Postmaster-General.

88. (1) Official postal articles franked by authorised officers and addressed to places out of the Island shall fulfil the conditions of the foreign post as notified in the Post Office Guide.

(2) The requisite action shall be taken by the Postal Department to indicate prepayment of postage prior to their despatch abroad.

89. Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing rules 85, 86, 87, and 88, His Excellency the Governor and his personal staff may send and receive free of charge all official letters and letters to and from private individuals which are of an official nature or deal with matters of public interest.

90. Official correspondence is hereby exempted from the charges payable for redirection.

91. All official postal articles, except articles for the post from such Naval and Military Officers as have been given the privileges of franking, are hereby exempted from the fee payable for registration, but shall be subject to all other rules relating to registration.

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[8356/25-2-1938.] [8371/3-6-1938.]

91A. All official postal articles containing postage and revenue stamps or damaged currency notes are hereby exempted from the fee payable for insurance, but shall be subject to all other rules relating to insurance.

PART X.

PROHIBITIONS.

[8356/25-2-1938.]

91.B. (1) No person shall transmit any of the following articles by post :—

(*a*) The poppy plant (*Papaver Somniferum L*) or the seeds, pods, leaves, flowers, or any part of such plant, or raw or prepared opium, medicinal opium, or any product obtained from any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium.

(*b*) The coca plant (any plant of the genus *Erythroxylum*) or the seeds, pods, leaves, flowers, or any part of any such plant or any product obtained from the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf.

(*c*) The Hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa L*) or the seeds, pods, leaves, flowers, or any part of such plant, or any resin obtained from such plant, or the preparations of or extracts from such plant commonly known as bhang, hashish or ganja, or any other preparation of which such resin forms a part, or any galenical preparation of the hemp plant.

(*d*) Morphine and its salts and diacetylmorphine (commonly known as diamorphine or heroin) and the other esters of morphine and their respective salts.

(*e*) Cocaine (including synthetic cocaine) and ecgonine and their respective salts and the esters of ecgonine and their respective salts.

(*f*) Any solution or dilution of morphine or cocaine or their salts in an inert substance whether liquid or solid containing any proportion of morphine or cocaine, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance (not being such a solution or dilution as aforesaid) containing not less than one-fifth per cent. of morphine or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine or of ecgonine.

(*g*) Any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetyl-morphine.

(*h*) Dihydrohydrooxycodeinone, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphine, their esters and the salts of any of

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these substances and of their esters morphin-Noxide (commonly known as genomorphine) the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, and any other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives.

(*i*) Thebaine and its salts, and (with the exception of methylmorphine, commonly known as codeine, and ethylmorphine, commonly known as dionin, and their respective salts) benzylmorphine and the other ethers of morphine and their respective salts.

(*j*) Any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of any of the substances mentioned in item (*h*) or item (*i*) of this rule.

(*k*) Methylmorphine commonly known as Codeine, and its salts.

(*l*) Ethylmorphine commonly known as Dionin and its salts.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to affect the transmission by post of any article specially exempted by or under the proviso to section 19 (*f*) of the Ordinance, or of any article the transmission of which in Ceylon has been authorised by any written law.

(2) Where any article specified in rule 1 is transmitted by post, such article may, in course of transmission, be detained and disposed of in such manner as may be directed by the Postmaster-General by special or general order.

PART XI.

92. *Repeal.*—The following rules are hereby repealed :—

(1) The rules published by Notification dated February 26, 1909, in *Supplement to Gazette* No. 6,297 of February 26, 1909, as finally amended by Notification dated December 12, 1933, in *Gazette* No. 8,023 of December 15, 1933.

(2) The rules regarding special delivery of correspondence published by Notification dated March 16, 1932, in *Gazette* No. 7,914 of March 23, 1932.

(3) The rules relating to Business Reply Cards and envelopes published by Notification dated June 21, 1932, in *Gazette* No. 7,932 of June 24, 1932.

(4) The rules relating to franking of postal articles published by Notification dated June 29, 1932, in *Gazette* No. 7,934 of July 8, 1932, as finally amended by Notification dated October 20, 1933, in *Gazette* No. 8,015 of October 27, 1933.

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Schedule to the Inland Post Rules.

The form referred to in rule 81 (1)—

(Face.)

INLAND VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

To .....
(Addressee)
Full Address : .....
.....
.....

Parcels are not detained at Office of destination beyond 15 days. Warehousing charges accrue after 10 days. Do you wish parcel detained beyond 10 days ? If so state period. ——— days in all.

From .....
(Sender)
Full Address : .....
.....
.....

Amount due to Sender :

(In Figures) | Rs. | c. |

Rupees .....
(In words)

Cents .....

Posted at .....

Date : ....., *19*.....

P. O. No. of Parcel .....

Stamp of Posting Office.

Warehousing Charges $\frac{\text{due}}{\text{recovered}}$ ..... Cents

Date of receipt of parcel at the Office of destination.

Date of Delivery.

Date of return from the Office of destination.

(Back.)

Nothing is to be entered on this side by the Sender at the time of posting the Article.

INLAND VALUE-PAYABLE MONEY ORDER.

M.O.V.P. No. ..... *To* .....
(Office of Payment.)

Stamp of Issuing Office

Pay to the **SENDER** specified on the reverse the sum of Rupees .....
(In words)

and Cents .....

Rs.	c.

.....
Signature of Issuing Postmaster.

.....
Signature of Verifying Officer.

RECEIVED payment of the above amount.

Stamp of Paying Office.

Signature of Sender .....

Date : ....., *19*.....

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SECTIONS 6 AND 34.

NOTIFICATION.

Schedule of fees in respect of inland value-payable postal articles fixed by the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by sections 6 and 34 of the Post Office Ordinance, and by Article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, and declared to be in force from and after the 1st day of February, 1933. [7961/12-1-1933.]

INLAND VALUE-PAYABLE POSTAL ARTICLES.

At the time of posting	In addition to the ordinary postage payable on the article, a fee called a "posting and delivery fee" of— (*a*) 5 cents if the sum recoverable from the addressee in respect of the article is under Rs. 5. (*b*) 10 cents if the sum recoverable in respect of the article is Rs. 5 or over up to and including Rs. 10. (*c*) 15 cents if the sum recoverable from the addressee in respect of the article is over Rs. 10.
At the time of delivery to addressee	1. Money Order Commission on the amount to be remitted to the sender. 2. A sum equal to the unit rate of postage on a letter for posting the money order to the addressee. 3. Demurrage charges calculated at 10 cents per diem for each day in excess of the number of days during which the article is held free of demurrage charges.

SECTION 9 (1) (b).

Rules relating to the Foreign Parcel Post made by the Postmaster-General under section 9 (1) (*b*) of the Post Office Ordinance, by virtue of the powers delegated to him under section 91 of the said Ordinance by a Notification dated December 15, 1908, and published in *Gazette* No. 6,283 of December 18, 1908.

The Foreign Parcel Post Rules, 1934.

General.

1. These rules may be cited as the Foreign Parcel Post Rules, 1934, and shall be in force from and after August 15, 1934. [8071/3-8-1934.]

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

"money" shall mean coins of all kinds whether or not current in Ceylon or elsewhere, and currency notes,

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and shall include money orders, postal orders, and postage or other revenue stamps, exchange bills, bank post bills, bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques, and all orders and authorities for the payment of money, whether negotiable or not, bonds, coupons, and securities for money whether negotiable or not ;

"jewellery" shall mean gold or silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, watches in gold or silver cases, and jewels, diamonds, and precious stones, or any article of a like nature which, apart from the workmanship, has an intrinsic or market value ;

the expression "specified in the Post Office Guide" shall be deemed to incorporate by reference in the rule where it occurs the appropriate information as to terms, conditions or requirements, published in the Post Office Guide, and amended from time to time by notice published in the first instance in the Post Office Daily List, by the Postmaster-General under the provisions of the amended section 9 (3) of the Ordinance.

3. Foreign parcels may be sent to the countries and places specified in the Post Office Guide : Provided that the Postmaster-General may refuse to accept for transmission by Foreign Parcel Post any postal article or articles the transmission of which by parcel post is in his opinion an abuse of the privilege intended to be enjoyed by the public, or may direct that any article already accepted for transmission be returned to the sender.

4. (1) Prepayment of postage on foreign parcels shall be compulsory, and the postage shall be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the parcel by the sender or his messenger.

(2) The postage shall be at the Foreign Parcel Post rates specified in the Post Office Guide.

5. Every parcel shall be presented at the counter of a Post Office, and shall be accompanied by a Customs declaration in such form and with such particulars as are specified in the Post Office Guide.

6. *Receipt.*—A receipt shall be given by the Post Office to the sender of a parcel at the time of posting.

7. *Inquiries.*—The sender of a parcel may have any inquiry made as to the disposal of the parcel on making payment, by means of postage stamps affixed to his application, of a fee of 5 cents in the case of a parcel addressed to India, and 20 cents in the case of a parcel addressed to any other country.

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8. *Packing and Addressing.*—Every parcel for transmission by the Foreign Parcel Post shall be packed and addressed in such manner as may be specified in the Post Office Guide.

9. A foreign parcel shall not contain any article which is specified in the Post Office Guide as an article prohibited either generally or for transmission to any particular country.

10. *Penalty for breach of Conditions.*—No parcel which infringes any of the rules or conditions regarding prepayment, weight, size, or value, or which contains forbidden articles, or uninsured valuables for which insurance is compulsory, shall be accepted for transmission or be forwarded.

Warehousing Charges.

11. (1) Parcels received from India shall be held at the disposal of the addressee for 15 days following the date of receipt, the first 10 days free of warehousing charges and the subsequent 5 days subject to a charge of 10 cents per parcel per diem.

(2) Any warehousing charges accruing shall be collected from the addressee at the time of delivery or in the event of non-delivery of the parcel to the first addressee, from such second addressee as may have been specified by the sender.

(3) Parcels addressed Poste Restante shall in like manner be held at the disposal of the addressee free of warehousing charges for a period of 10 days following the date of receipt, and for any subsequent detention a warehousing charge shall be levied of 10 cents per parcel per diem but not exceeding in any case a sum of Rs. 2 per parcel for the total period of such detention.

(4) Value-payable articles from India, which are entitled to be paid for at letter or printed matter rates shall be exempt from all warehousing charges.

(5) On Value-payable parcels the warehousing charges aforesaid shall be payable in addition to the fees prescribed hereafter in rule 26.

12. On parcels addressed to India and returned to Ceylon as undeliverable all warehousing charges incurred in India shall be recoverable from the sender or senders as if such charges were postage due on such parcels.

Cash on Delivery and Value-payable Parcels.

General.

13. Any postal article may be transmitted by the parcel post as a Value-payable or Cash on Delivery article to such countries and subject to such limits placed on the amounts to be remitted to the senders of articles, and to such other

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conditions in connection with the systems, as may be notified from time to time in accordance with the agreements made with those countries.

14. All Value-payable or Cash on Delivery articles shall be subject (*a*) to the general rules, rates of postage, fees, and conditions which apply to other postal articles transmitted to the country to which they are addressed, (*b*) to the special provisions of the following rules, and (*c*) to such other fresh provisions as may be specified in the Post Office Guide in accordance with the agreements made with the countries to which the system applies.

15. The sender of a Value-payable or Cash on Delivery parcel may insure it under the rules relating to insurance.

Note.—The value declared for insurance need not correspond with the amount specified by the sender for remittance to himself. Thus, in the case of a watch returned after repairs per value-payable post to its owner, the amount to be remitted to the sender of the watch would be only the cost of repairs, while the sum insured would represent the value of the watch itself.

16. If the addressee refuses or omits to take delivery of a Value-payable or Cash on Delivery parcel, it may be returned to the sender.

17. In the case of a Value-payable or Cash on Delivery parcel being returned to the sender in Ceylon he shall, before it is delivered to him, sign a receipt therefor.

18. After the expiration of six months from the date of despatch of a Value-payable or Cash on Delivery parcel no claims in respect thereof shall be entertained by the Post Office.

19. Cash on delivery or Value-payable parcels received in Ceylon shall be delivered by postmen in the ordinary way: Provided that if the amount to be recovered on any parcel exceeds Rs. 25 the parcel shall be kept at the Post Office to be called for, and notice of its arrival shall be sent to the addressee.

20. Until the amount to be remitted to the sender and any other charges due have been paid, no Value-payable or Cash on Delivery parcel shall be allowed to be opened for examination by the addressee.

21. Parcels on which the amount to be remitted to the sender has to be collected shall, in the matter of insurance and compensation and in other respects than those specified in these rules, be treated like other parcels.

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22. After collection the amount to be remitted to the sender shall in no circumstances be refunded to the addressee.

23. (1) The sender of a Cash on Delivery or Value-payable parcel may by written application addressed to the Postmaster of the office of posting request that the parcel be delivered to the addressee free of all charges, or that the sum originally specified for remittance to himself be altered.

(2) A Postmaster may comply with such a request in regard to parcels received for delivery in Ceylon if the authority is sent through the office of exchange concerned, and is communicated to him by the Colombo Parcels Office of Exchange.

24. The Government shall not be deemed to have incurred any liability in respect of the sum specified for remittance to the sender of a Cash on Delivery article, until the recovery of that sum from the addressee.

Value-payable Articles.

25. (1) Every parcel intended to be transmitted by the Foreign Post as a value-payable parcel shall be presented at a Post Office with the prescribed Customs declaration form.

(2) On the cover of the parcel the sender shall specify the sum intended to be remitted to himself and shall also write or impress the words " Value-payable ", and his name and address clearly.

(3) No sum specified on a parcel shall be erased or altered. Any incorrect entry shall be completely obliterated and a fresh entry made.

26. The following is the schedule of fees payable at the time of posting and delivery of a value-payable parcel :—

At the Time of Posting.	At the Time of Delivery.
Registration fee of 15 cents per parcel	(1) Money Order Commission 20 cents for every Rs. 10 or fraction thereof
	(2) Customs Clearance Fee 25 cents per parcel

Cash on Delivery Parcels.

27. (1) Every parcel intended to be transmitted by the Foreign Post as a Cash on Delivery parcel shall be presented at a Post Office with the prescribed Customs declaration form.

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(2) On the cover of the parcel the sender shall specify the Trade Charge intended to be remitted to himself and shall also write or impress the words "Remboursement" and his name and address clearly.

(3) No sum specified on a parcel shall be erased or altered. Any incorrect entry shall be completely obliterated and a fresh entry made.

28. The sender shall enter in the special Trade Charge Card provided for the purpose all the particulars required in all the blank spaces except that headed "Service Instructions." No erasure or alteration of the entry of the amount of the Trade Charge is allowed.

29. The following is the Schedule of fees payable at the time of posting and at the time of delivery of a Cash on Delivery parcel :—

At the Time of Posting.	At the Time of Delivery.
(1) Cash on Delivery fee of 15 cents for every Rs. 15 or fraction thereof	(1) Delivery fee of 20 cents per parcel
(2) Special posting fee of 10 cents per parcel	(2) Customs Clearance fee 25 cents per parcel

REDIRECTED PARCELS.

30. (i) (*a*) Fresh postage at single rates shall be payable on every parcel redirected or returned to or from Ceylon.

(*b*) The fresh postage due on any parcel redirected or returned to Ceylon, if it has not been prepaid, shall be collected, together with such Customs and other charges as may be due thereon, at the time of delivery from the addressee.

(*c*) Where a parcel is returned to the sender at his request or as undeliverable in the ordinary course, the postage and other charges aforesaid shall be paid by such sender.

[8218/15-5-1936.]

(*d*) No parcel shall be transmitted on redirection from Ceylon unless (*a*) fresh postage at single rates is prepaid or (*b*) payment of postage at destination is guaranteed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General irrespective of the delivery or non-delivery of the parcel.

(ii) Where a parcel or a value-payable article paid for at letter or book rate, is, after arrival in Ceylon, redirected from one address to another in the Island—

(*a*) no additional postage shall be payable if the original and the second address are both within the delivery area of the same Post Office and the redirection is made within the period of free redirection ; and

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(*b*) in every other case additional postage shall be payable at the following rates :—

where the parcel or article does not exceed 20 lb. in weight—half the inland parcel rate. [8225/19-6-1936.]

where the parcel or article exceeds 20 but does not exceed 21 lb. in weight—Re. 1·12.

where the parcel or article exceeds 21 but does not exceed 22 lb. in weight—Re. 1·17.

(iii) Where a parcel is not claimed by the first addressee and a second addressee is mentioned by the sender, such parcel shall be forwarded to, and the additional postage and other charges recovered from, the second addressee.

(iv) No parcel which has been redirected and on which charges are due may be again redirected unless the charges already incurred have been paid.

30A. *Period of detention of parcels returned to senders.*— [8259-12-1936.] A parcel returned to the sender in accordance with the provisions of rule 30 shall be held at the sender's disposal at the office of origin for a period of 15 days. At the expiration of that period the parcel may, without prejudice to any action which could be taken to recover from the sender any sum due thereon, be regarded as abandoned and returned to the Returned Letter Office for disposal.

Delivery to Second Addressee.

31. (1) The sender of a parcel may request, at the time of posting, that if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, it may either be treated as abandoned or tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination.

(2) Every sender desiring to avail himself of this facility shall write his request on the parcel and the relative Customs Declaration Form in the following words :—

" If this parcel is undeliverable to the addressee it should be—

(*a*) Tendered for delivery to ————, and, if finally undeliverable, it should be—

(1) Treated as abandoned, or
(2) Returned to me at my expense.

(*b*) Considered as abandoned.

(The alternative not required should be struck out).

Name of sender ———— ".

(3) If the sender of a parcel does not wish the parcel to be redirected or if he wishes the parcel to be returned to him after a shorter period of detention than the prescribed period he should make a note to that effect on the face of the Despatch Note and on the parcel.

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Customs Duties on Parcels.

32. (1) The Import Customs duty charged on any parcel shall be paid before delivery.

(2) Export duty shall be prepaid by means of postage stamps affixed to the parcel at the time of posting.

Insurance.

33. Subject to the exceptions contained in the following rules Insurance shall cover all risks during transit by land or sea.

34. Any parcel addressed to any of the countries or places specified in the Post Office Guide, may be insured from the place of posting to its destination up to the limit of value shown against each such country or place.

35. (1) Whenever provision has been made for insurance, all parcels containing money, bullion or jewellery shall be insured to their destination or as far as the transmitting postal service permits.

(2) Parcels containing other articles may be insured at the option of the senders.

36. (i) On every parcel that is to be insured, an insurance fee shall, in addition to the postage, be charged at the rates set out in column 2 of the schedule to this rule for securing compensation not exceeding the respective amounts set out in column 1 of the schedule.

Schedule.

Column 1. Limit of Compensation to be secured. Rs.	Column 2. Fee. Rs. c.
180	0 50
360	0 75
540	1 0
720	1 25
900	1 50
1,080	1 75
1,260	2 0
1,440	2 25
1,620	2 50
1,800	2 75

(ii) The postage and the insurance fee prescribed for insured foreign parcels shall in every case be prepaid by means of postage stamps affixed to the parcel.

(iii) The denomination of the stamps to be used shall be so chosen as to make their number as small as possible.

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(iv) The stamps shall not be folded over the edge of the parcel, and when two or more stamps are used they shall be affixed apart from one another so that they may not serve to conceal injuries to the parcel.

37. (i) Every foreign parcel intended for insurance shall be packed, sealed, and addressed in the manner specified in the Post Office Guide.

(ii) No parcel shall be accepted at any Post Office for insurance if it is so small or so covered with writing or sealing wax on the address side, or is made up in such a manner, as to render it impracticable to affix to the parcel the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

38. Every foreign parcel intended for insurance shall be presented at the counter of the Post Office with such Customs declaration and other written information as may be specified in the Post Office Guide.

39. *Advice of Delivery.*—The sender of an insured parcel can obtain an acknowledgment of delivery on payment of a fee at the rate prescribed in rule 7.

40. *Responsibility of Post Office for Parcels posted in Ceylon and Insured.*—(1) In the event of any loss or damage occurring within the Postal Administration of Ceylon to any parcel, or to the contents of any parcel, posted in Ceylon, and where provision for insurance has been made, insured to its destination, compensation not exceeding the amount for which the parcel has been insured may be paid to the sender ; and the postage prepaid, exclusive of the insurance fee, may be refunded.

(2) The sender of a parcel may waive his claim in favour of the addressee.

(3) Where such loss or damage occurs outside the Postal Administration of Ceylon, the compensation shall not exceed the amount of the liability admitted by the Administration in which the loss or damage occurs.

(4) In no case shall the compensation payable under either of the above clauses exceed the value of the article lost or the damage sustained.

(5) No such compensation shall be payable in any of the following cases, namely—

(*a*) Where the loss or damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or arises from the nature of the article ;

(*b*) Where the parcel has been fraudulently insured for a sum above the real value of the contents, or there has been any other fraud on the part of the sender or the addressee ;

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(c) Where the insured article has been duly delivered and accepted without reserve ;

(d) Where the sender or addressee has not given intimation of the loss or damage within twelve months from the date of posting ;

(e) Where the loss or damage was due to improper or insecure packing ;

(f) Where there is no visible damage to the cover or seals ;

(g) Where the loss or damage is due to causes beyond control (*e.g.*, tempest, ship-wreck, earthquake, war, &c.) ;

(h) Where the insured article contained anything the transmission of which by the foreign parcel post is prohibited ;

(i) Where the insured article cannot be traced in consequence of the destruction of the relative documents through causes beyond control.

41. *Redirection.*—(1) When an insured foreign parcel is redirected or returned from Ceylon to any other country a fresh insurance fee shall be payable for each such transmission.

(2) Where a fresh insurance fee is due on an insured foreign parcel received in Ceylon by reason of its having been redirected or returned, such fee shall be recoverable on delivery from the addressee or the sender, as the case may be, as if it were postage due.

Uninsured Parcels.

42. *Compulsory Insurance.*—If an uninsured foreign parcel declared to contain coin or bullion or jewellery or found to contain any of these objects is received from a country with which insured parcels can be exchanged, the parcel may either be intercepted and returned to the sender or forwarded to destination and delivered to the addressee, subject to the payment of a fee of Re. 1. The receipt of this fee however shall not be deemed to impose any liability on the Government of Ceylon in respect of any such parcel.

43. *Compensation for Loss or Damage of Uninsured Parcels.*—(i) The Postmaster-General may (not in consequence of any legal liability, but voluntarily and as an act of grace) pay to the sender, subject to the provisions of the following paragraphs of this rule, compensation for the loss or damage occurring in Ceylon of uninsured parcels sent by parcel post between Ceylon and such other countries as are specified in the Post Office Guide.

(ii) The compensation so paid shall not exceed :

Rs. 5 for a parcel not exceeding 2 lb. in weight

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Rs. 13·50 for a parcel exceeding 2 lb. but not exceeding 11 lb. in weight

Rs. 21·60 for a parcel exceeding 11 lb. but not exceeding 22 lb. in weight

and shall not in any case exceed the value of the contents or the measure of the damage caused thereto.

(iii) No compensation for damage shall be paid—

(*a*) where a parcel contains anything not legally transmissible by post or has not been packed or posted in the manner prescribed, or

(*b*) where a parcel contains any liquid or semi-liquid or any article which is composed, wholly or in part, of an exceptionally fragile or brittle material, or which from its nature or construction is peculiarly liable to damage, however carefully it may be packed, or

(*c*) where a parcel contains money, watches, or jewellery, or

(*d*) where a parcel has been deliverd to the addressee and no complaint was made at the time of delivery, or

(*e*) where the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender or arises from the nature of the contents of the parcel, or is due to any tempest, ship-wreck, earthquake, war or other similar causes beyond control.

(iv) No compensation shall be paid for the loss of a parcel, where the parcel contained—

(*a*) Anything prohibited or legally not transmissible, or
(*b*) Money, watches or jewellery.

(v) No compensation shall be paid for the loss of a parcel, where the loss is due—

(*a*) to any fault or negligence of the sender, or
(*b*) to tempest, ship-wreck, earthquake, war or other similar causes beyond control.

(vi) No compensation shall in any case be payable for injury or damage resulting from the loss of a parcel or any article contained therein or from any damage thereto.

(vii) The Postmaster-General may in any case of loss or damage, if he thinks fit, replace the contents of a parcel instead of giving pecuniary compensation.

(viii) Where compensation is given for the loss of a parcel or of any article contained therein, the Postmaster-General may in his discretion reserve to himself the right to retain and to dispose of the parcel or article in the event of its being recovered subsequently.

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(ix) In the case of a parcel lost or damaged in any foreign country or service, the Postmaster-General will, if compensation is payable under the rules of that service or country, endeavour to obtain compensation for the sender subject always to the provisions of this rule.

44. *Claims for Compensation.*—(i) Every application for compensation under rule 43 shall be made direct to the Postmaster-General within a reasonable time; but in no case shall any application for compensation be entertained which is made more than twelve months after the date of posting of the parcel alleged to be lost or damaged.

(ii) The receipt given to the sender at the time of the posting of the parcel alleged to be lost or damaged shall be produced when required.

(iii) Where the application is made in respect of any damage to a parcel or of damage to or loss of any article contained therein, the parcel shall be retained by the addressee for inspection as nearly as possible in the state in which it was delivered, and importance will be attached to the point whether the addressee drew attention to any sign of injury borne by the parcel at the time of delivery and whether he opened the parcel, when it was possible for him to do so, in the presence of a responsible officer of the Post Office.

(iv) In every case where complaint is made that the contents of a parcel have been abstracted, the empty package shall be produced in proof thereof.

45. *Repeal.*—The following are hereby repealed—

(1) The rules relating to the foreign parcel post, numbered 48 to 73 of the rules dated July 22, 1909, published in the *Gazette* of August 20, 1909, and

(2) The schedule of fees in respect of Indian and Foreign Value-payable postal articles published by notification dated January 14, 1933, in *Gazette* No. 7,963 of January 20, 1933.

SECTION 9 (3).

Rules relating to the Foreign Post made by the Postmaster-General, by virtue of the powers vested in him under notification dated December 15, 1908, and published in *Gazette* No. 6,283 dated December 18, 1908, and section 9 (3) of the Post Office Ordinance to take effect from September 1, 1927.

Foreign Post.

7603/26-8-1927.]

1. *Importation of Dutiable Articles by Letter Post.*—The importation, in packets prepaid at the letter rate, of articles liable to customs duty is permitted provided the packets are accompanied by a Customs Declaration and bear on the

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addressed side a special green label D ter or D quater, in conformity with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union. The importation, in letter packets which do not bear such a label, of goods having a commercial value and the importation by sample post of articles which have a saleable value is forbidden.

2. *Customs Clearance fee.*—(1) A fee for clearance through the Customs shall be charged from the addressee on articles received in Ceylon as follows :— [7827/30-1-1931.] [7901/15-1-1932.]

25 cents for an article of the parcel post ;

10 cents for an article of the letter-post, if the sum recoverable as Customs duty does not exceed Re. 1.

15 cents for an article of the letter-post, if the sum recoverable as Customs duty exceeds Re. 1.

(2) The fee will be collected on delivering the article.

NOTIFICATION.

In the exercise of the powers vested in the Governor by section 9 (3) of the Post Office Ordinance, and by article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, and delegated to the Postmaster-General by notification under section 91 of the Ordinance published in *Gazette* No 8,099 of January 11, 1935, I, John Radley Walters, Postmaster-General, do hereby notify that, in lieu of the terms, conditions, and requirements set out in rules 1 to 4 published in *Gazette* No. 7,899 of December 23, 1931, as amended by rule published in *Gazette* No. 7,968 of February 17, 1933, the terms, conditions, and requirements set out in the schedule hereto shall have effect. [8369/20-5-1938.]

General Post Office,
Colombo, May 16, 1938.

J. R. WALTERS,
Postmaster-General.

SCHEDULE.

Air Mails.

1. *Definitions.*— [8369/20-5-1938.

"All-up Service" means the service whereby under the Empire Air Mail Scheme articles of the letter post and postcards are forwarded by air as the normal means of transmission to those countries participating in the scheme.

"Surcharge air service" means the service whereby postal articles, normally forwarded by surface transport, are forwarded to the country of destination, or for part of of the journey, by air on payment of a fee in addition to the postage.

"Surface transport" means all manner of transport other than by air.

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2. Every article for transmission by the surcharge air service must bear on the top left hand corner of the cover, an air mail label (or the words " By Air Mail " clearly written or printed) with the air route written below, thus : " *Via* ..... ".

3. *Registration.*—Air Mail letters and postacards may be registered on payment, in addition to the usual air mail rates of the registration fee of 15 cents in the case of an article addressed to India, or 20 cents in the case of an article addressed to any other country. The general conditions governing the registration of articles under the Foreign Letter Post Regulations shall be applicable to such air mail letters and postcards.

4. *Insurance.*—No insurance service is available to any country (other than India) to which only a surcharge air service is in operation. Insured letters to any country which participates in the insurance service (*vide* Foreign Letter Post Section of the Post Office Guide), and to which the air mail is the normal means of transmission, will be sent by air in the ordinary manner. " Surcharge " air mail letters to India may also be insured. The insurance fee is 25 cents for every Rs. 180 or part of that amount up to the maximum prescribed for each country in the Foreign Letter Post Section of the Post Office Guide. Insurance fees are payable in addition to the registration and other charges.

5. *Unpaid and Insufficiently Prepaid Articles.*—Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid air mail articles addressed to any country on the " All-Up Service " are taxed and forwarded to destination. On air mail articles addressed to any country to which a surcharge air service only is available, postage for air transmission shall be fully prepaid.

6. *Air Mail Money Orders.*—(1) Advices of Money Orders payable in, or through a country served by the " All-Up Service " shall be forwarded by air mail without any additional charge.

(2) Advices of Money Orders payable in India shall be forwarded by air mail on payment of an air fee of 10 cents on each order, irrespective of value, in addition to the usual Money Order Commission. The words " Air Mail " should be clearly written across the application form in ink.

7. *Services not available.*—The air mail service is not available for parcels and insured boxes.

The Foreign Letter Post Regulations, 1935.

In accordance with the arrangements entered into under section 9 (1) of the Post Office Ordinance, by the Postmaster-General, at the Universal Postal Convention which was held in Cairo in 1934, the following terms, conditions, and requirements relating to the Foreign Post made by the Postmaster-General, by virtue of the powers vested in him by notification dated January 7, 1935, and published in *Gazette* No. 8,099 dated January 11, 1935, and section 9 (3) of the said Ordinance are hereby published and declared to come into force as from January 1, 1935, in substitution for the rules relating to the Foreign Letter Post published in *Gazette* No. 7,813, dated November 7, 1930, as amended by notification dated January 16, 1933, and published in *Gazette* No. 7,963 of January 20, 1933, which are hereby declared to be repealed from and after January 1, 1935.

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General.

1. These terms, conditions, and requirements relating to the Foreign Letter Post may be cited as the Foreign Letter Post Regulations, 1935. [8100/18-1-1935.]

2. (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

(*a*) "Foreign post" shall mean the post maintained by sea or air between any place in Ceylon and any place beyond the limits of Ceylon. [8369/20-5-1938.]

(*b*) "Correspondence" (with the exception of correspondence addressed to India) shall mean and include the following six classes :—

(1) Letters.
(2) Post Cards (both single and reply-paid).
(3) Small packets.
(4) Commercial papers.
(5) Samples.
(6) Printed papers (including articles printed in relief for the use of the blind).

(*c*) "All-Up Service" means the service whereby, under the Empire Air Mail Scheme, articles of the letter post and postcards are forwarded by air as the normal means of transmission to those countries participating in the scheme. [8369/20-5-1938.]

(2) As regards India, the classification of correspondence, definitions, conditions, rates of postage, and the limits of size and weight shall be the same as for the Inland Post save that in regard to unpaid and insufficiently prepaid correspondence, such correspondence shall be liable to the charges laid down in regulation 53.

3. Correspondence shall in all cases be transmitted subject to the special conditions and prohibitions specified against each country in the Foreign Post Directory Section of the "Post Office Guide".

4. *Prepayment of Postage.*—Articles other than letters and single post cards shall be fully prepaid.

5. *Inquiries.*—An inquiry in respect of any postal packet shall be entertained only if made within one year, counting from the day following the posting of the article.

6. (1) *Panel Envelopes.*—Articles in envelopes with a transparent panel shall be admitted under the following conditions :—

(*a*) The transparent panel shall be parallel to the length of the envelope, so that the address of the addressee appears in the same direction and the application of the date stamp is not interfered with.

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(*b*) The panel shall be sufficiently transparent for the address to be perfectly legible even in artificial light, and shall take writing ; panel envelopes of which the transparent portion reflects artificial light shall be excluded.

(*c*) Only the name and address of the addressee shall show through the panel, and the contents of the envelope shall be folded so that the address cannot be obscured, wholly or partly, through slipping.

(*d*) The address shall be legibly indicated in ink or type-writing. Articles addressed in copying-ink pencil or lead pencil shall not be admitted.

(2) Articles in envelopes entirely transparent or in envelopes with an open panel shall not be admitted.

7. All postal articles of which the whole or a part of the address side has been marked off into several divisions intended to receive successive addresses shall not be admitted.

Prohibitions.

8. The following shall not be sent by post :—

(*a*) Articles which, from their nature or by their packing may expose postal officials to danger, or soil or damage correspondence.

(*b*) Articles liable to Customs duty, when the importation of these articles by letter post is prohibited in the country of destination, as well as samples sent in quantities with the intention of avoiding the payment of this duty. This prohibition shall not, however, apply to printed papers liable to Customs duty.

(*c*) Opium, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics.

(*d*) Any articles whatever of which the importation or circulation is forbidden in the country of origin or of destination.

(*e*) Explosives, inflammable, or dangerous substances.

(*f*) Obscene or immoral articles.

(*g*) Living creatures, except bees, leeches, and silk worms.

9. *Articles requiring Special Handling.*—Articles other than sealed registered letters shall not contain coin, banknotes, currency notes, negotiable instruments payable to bearer, platinum, gold, or silver, manufactured or not, precious stones, jewels, and other valuable articles.

Letters.

10. *General Conditions.*—The administration of the countries of origin and destination reserve to themselves the right to treat according to their internal legislation letters

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which contain documents having the character of current and personal correspondence, addressed to persons other than the addressee or persons living with him.

11. *Articles Liable to Customs Duty.*—Packets prepaid at the latter rate for despatch to certain countries may contain articles liable to Customs duty when the importation of such articles is admitted in the country of destination. A special green label obtainable at any Post Office giving particulars of the contents for Customs purposes shall be affixed on the address side of each packet; and if the packet is addressed to a country requiring the use of one or more Customs declarations, as indicated in the Foreign Post Directory Section of the "Post Office Guide", the appropriate declaration or declarations shall, in addition, either be securely fastened to the outside of the packet by a string tied crosswise or enclosed in the packet. In the latter case, only the upper part of the Customs green label should be affixed to the packet.

The countries which admit the importation of such articles are shown in the Foreign Post Directory Section of the "Post Office Guide".

12. *Weight and Size.*—(*a*) Letters to the United Kingdom, to a British Dominion, Colony or Possession shall not exceed 4 lb. in weight, 2 ft. in length by 18 in. in width or depth: a letter in the form of a roll shall not exceed 30 in. in length by 4 in. in diameter.

(*b*) Letters to other countries shall not exceed 4 lb. 6 ounces in weight—length, width, and depth combined shall not exceed 3 ft., but the greatest dimension shall not exceed 2 ft.; in roll form length and twice the diameter shall not exceed 3 ft. 3 in., but the greatest dimension shall not exceed 2 ft. 8 in.

13. *Postage.*—(1) The postage on letters to the United Kingdom and to those countries served by the "All-Up Service" shall be 20 cents for every ½ oz. or part of that weight. [8369/20-5-1938.]

(2) The postage on letters to countries which from part of the British Empire not served by the "All-Up Service" shall be 9 cents for every oz. or part of that weight.

(3) The postage on letters to all other countries served by the foreign post, except India, shall be 20 cents for the first ounce or part of that weight, and 10 cents for every additional ounce.

Reply Coupons.

14. (1) International Reply Coupons shall be sold at a cost of 30 cents, and Imperial Reply Coupons at 20 cents each. [8369/20-5-1938.

(2) An International Reply Coupon is exchangeable in any country which undertakes the sale of International Reply Coupons for a stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single rate letter originating in that country for abroad.

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(3) An Imperial Reply Coupon is exchangeable in any country of the British Empire for a stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single-rate letter originating in that country for any other country in the Empire.

(4) An International Reply Coupon shall be exchangeable on presentation at any Post Office in Ceylon for a stamp or stamps to the value of 20 cents, and an Imperial Reply Coupon shall be exchangeable for a stamp or stamps to the value of 20 cents.

[8369/20-5-1938.]

(5) The exchange of Reply Coupons shall, however, be made before the end of the sixth month following the month of issue.

Post Cards.

15. *General Conditions.*—(1) Post cards shall be made of cardboard or of paper stout enough to be easily handled.

(2) Post cards shall be sent unenclosed, *i.e.*, without wrapper or envelope.

(3) The right hand half at least of the address side shall be reserved for the address, for indications relating to the postal service and for official labels. The sender may make use of the back and of the left hand half of the address side, subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) following.

(4) It is forbidden to join or attach to post cards samples of merchandise or similar articles. Nevertheless, illustrations, photographs, stamps of any kind, address labels or slips to fold back for address purposes, labels and cuttings of any kind may be affixed to them, provided that these articles are not of such nature as to alter the character of the post cards, that they consist of paper or other very thin substance and that they adhere completely to the card. These articles may be affixed only to the back or to the left hand half of the address side of post cards, with the exception of address labels or slips which may occupy the whole of the address side. Stamps of any kind liable to be mistaken for postage stamps shall be affixed only to the back.

(5) Post cards which do not comply with the conditions laid down for this class of correspondence shall be treated as letters.

16. *Dimensions.*—Private post cards shall not be more than $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. or less than 4 in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., as regards size.

[8639/20-5-1938.]

17. *Postage.*—(1) The postage on postcards to the United Kingdom and to those countries served by the "All-Up Service" shall be 10 cents on each card.

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(2) The postage on postcards to countries forming part of the British Empire which are not served by the "All-Up Service" shall be 6 cents on each card.

(3) The postage on postcards to all other countries served by the foreign post, except India, shall be 12 cents on each card.

(4) The postage stamps on post cards shall be affixed to the address side of a post card and as far as possible to the right hand half of the card.

18. *Reply-paid Post Cards.*—(1) Reply-paid post cards shall bear on the face, the following headings :—

(*a*) On the first half : "Carte postale avec réponse payee"

(*b*) On the second or reply half : "Carte postale réponse".

Each of the two halves shall, moreover, comply with the other conditions laid down for single post cards ; one half is doubled over the other so that the fold forms the upper edge and they shall not be closed in any way.

(2) The address of the "Reply" half shall be on the inside.

(3) The sender of a reply-paid post card may indicate his name and address on the face of the "Reply" half, either in writing or by affixing a label. The sender may also print on the back of the "Reply" half a questionnaire to be answered by the addressee.

(4) The prepayment of the "Reply" half by means of the postage of the country which has issued the card shall be valid only if the two halves of the reply-paid card were attached to each other when received from the country of origin, and if the "Reply" half is despatched from the country where it has been received by post to the said country of origin. If these conditions are not complied with it shall be treated as an unpaid post card.

(5) Reply-paid post cards of which the two halves are not fully prepaid at the time of posting shall not be forwarded.

Small Packets.

19. *General Conditions.*—(1) The service of small packets is limited to and from those countries specially mentioned in the Foreign Post Directory Section of the "Post Office Guide".

(2) Small packets may be registered but shall not be insured.

(3) Small packets may contain articles liable to Customs duty. A special green label obtainable at any Post Office giving particulars of the contents for Customs purposes shall be affixed on the address side of each packet ; and if the

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packet is addressed to a country requiring the use of one or more Customs declarations, as mentioned in the Foreign Post Directory Section of the " Post Office Guide ", the appropriate declaration or declarations shall, in addition either be securely fastened to the outside of the packet by a string tied crosswise or enclosed in the packet. In the latter case only the upper part of the Customs green label shall be affixed to the packet.

(4) Small packets shall be subject to the regulations laid down for samples of merchandise as regards form, make-up, and packing.

Note.—It will be observed that the make-up of small packets precludes the enclosure of the articles enumerated in regulation 9 even if the small packet is registered.

20. *Make-up.*—Small packets shall be made up in such a manner as to admit of their being easily examined. In addition, the name and address of the sender shall be shown on the outside of the packet ; and each packet shall be marked conspicuously " Small Packet " in the left hand top corner.

21. *Weight and Size.*—A small packet may not exceed 2 lb. in weight. Size of small packets must not exceed the limits fixed for letters under rule 12 (*b*).

22. *Postage.*—(1) The postage on a small packet for the United Kingdom or a British Possession or for any other country or place served by the Foreign Post shall be 8 cents for every 2 ounces or part of that weight, subject to a minimum charge of 40 cents for each packet.

(2) Small packets shall be fully prepaid.

Commercial Papers.

23. *Definition.*—(1) The following are considered as commercial papers ; provided that they have not the character of current and personal correspondence :—All papers and all documents, wholly or partly written or drawn, such as correspondence—open letters and post cards—which is out-of-date and has already fulfilled its original purpose, and copies thereof, out of date correspondence bearing cancelled postage stamps which served to prepay the original postage, papers of legal procedure, documents of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, waybills or bills of lading, invoices, certain documents of insurance companies, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal, written on stamped or unstamped paper, musical scores or sheets of music in manuscript, the manuscripts of works or of newspapers forwarded separately, pupils' exercises in original or with corrections, but without any note which does not relate directly to the execution of the work.

These documents may be accompanied by reference slips or statements showing the following or similar particulars ;

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list of the papers included in the packet, reference to correspondence exchanged between the sender and the addressee, such as—

" Annex to our letter of ———— to Mr. ————.

Our reference ———— Your reference ————."

Out of date correspondence may bear the obliterated postage stamps which served for the original postage.

(2) Commercial papers shall be subject so far as form and make-up to the regulations laid down for Printed Papers.

(3) *Weight and Size.*—(*a*) A packet of commercial papers addressed to the United Kingdom, British Dominion, Colony or Possesions shall not exceed 5 lb. in weight, 2 ft. in length, and 1½ ft. in width or depth ; in roll form : 30 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter.

(*b*) A packet of commercial papers addressed to any other country shall not exceed the limits of weight and size specified in regulation 12 (*b*).

24. *Postage.*—(1) The postage on a packet of commercial papers for the United Kingdom or for any other country or place served by the Foreign Post, with the exception of India shall be 4 cents for every 2 ounces or part of that weight subject to a minimum charge of 20 cents for each packet.

(2) Commercial papers shall be fully prepaid.

Samples.

25. *General Conditions.*—Samples of merchandise shall be allowed to pass at the special sample rate only under the following conditions :—

(*a*) They shall not bear any notes or contain any document having the character of current and personal correspondence, postage stamps or form of prepayment whether obliterated or not, and any paper representing a monetary value.

(*b*) They shall be placed in bags, boxes, or removable covers in such a manner as to admit of their being easily examined.

(*c*) Packing is not obligatory for articles consisting of one piece, such as pieces of wood, metal, &c., which it is not the custom of the trade to pack.

(*d*) The address of the addressee shall be indicated, as far as possible, on the packing or on the article itself. If the packing or the article is not suitable for the inscription of the address and service indications or

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for affixing the postage stamps, a tie on label preferably of parchment, shall be securely attached. The same provision shall apply when the date stamping is likely to injure the article.

26. *Special Packing.*—(1) Articles of glass or other fragile materials, packets containing liquids, oils, fatty substances, dry powders, whether dyes or not, as well as packets of live bees, leeches, and of silk worm eggs shall be transmissible as samples of merchandise, provided that they are packed in the following manner :—

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

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

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

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

(*e*) Live bees and leeches shall be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to avoid all danger.

(2) Articles which would be spoilt if packed according to the general rules, may exceptionally be admitted in a cover hermetically sealed. In that case, the Administrations concerned may require the sender or the addressee to assist in the check of the contents, either by opening certain packets indicated by them, or in some other satisfactory manner.

27. *Authorised Annotations.*—It is permissible to indicate by hand or by a mechanical process, outside or inside packets containing samples, the name, position, profession, firm, and address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date

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of despatch, the signature, telephone number, telegraphic address and code, postal cheque, or banking account of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices, and notes representing essential elements of the price, particulars relating to weight, measurement, and size, or to the quantity to be disposed of, and such as are necessary to determine the origin and the character of the goods.

28. *Articles specially admitted.*—Transmission at the sample rate shall be accorded to printers' blocks, keys sent singly, fresh-cut flowers, articles of natural history (dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens, &c.), tubes of serum or of vaccine and pathological objects rendered harmless by their mode of preservation and packing. These articles, except tubes of serum and of vaccine sent in the general interest by laboratories or institutions officially recognized, may not be sent for a commercial purpose. Their packing shall be in accordance with the general regulations concerning samples of merchandise.

29. *Weight and Size.*—Subject to any restrictions as regards the limit of weight of any particular class of article imposed by any written law, sample packets addressed to— [8369/20-5-1938.]

(*a*) the United Kingdom, a British Dominion, Colony, or Possession shall not exceed 5 lb. in weight, 2 feet in length, 1 foot in width or depth in roll form 18 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter ; and

(*b*) other countries shall not exceed 1 lb. in weight, and the limit of size fixed for letters under regulation 12(*b*).

30. *Postage.*—(1) The postage on a packet of samples for the United Kingdom or for any other country or place served by the Foreign Post, with the exception of India, shall be 4 cents for every two ounces or part of that weight, subject to a minimum charge of 8 cents for each packet.

(2) Packets of samples shall be fully prepaid.

Printed Papers.

31. *Definition.*—The following shall be considered as printed papers :—Newspapers and periodicals, books, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, engravings, photographs and albums containing photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, paper patterns, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed or mimeographed, and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, or similar material parchment, or card board by means of printing, engraving, lithography, mimeography or any other mechanical process easy to recognize except the copying press, hand-stamps, with or without movable type, and the typewriter.

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32. *Articles specially admitted.*—Reproductions by a mechanical manifolding process such as hectography, &c., of a manuscript or a typewritten original, but in order to pass at the reduced postage, these reproductions shall be handed over the counter of a Post Office to the number of at least 20 packets containing precisely identical copies. The manuscript additions authorised for printed papers may also be made to these reproductions.

33. *General Conditions.*—(1) Printed papers which bear any marks whatever capable of constituting a conventional language or save the exceptions specifically authorised below, those of which the text has been modified after printing, shall not be sent at the printed papers rate.

(2) Stamps, obliterated or not, shall be excluded from transmission at the reduced rate. It is however allowed to enclose a card, envelope, or wrapper, bearing the address of the sender of the packet and having a postage stamp of the country of destination affixed for the prepayment of the return postage.

(3) Articles of stationery, properly so called, when it is clearly evident that the printed portion is not the essential part of the article, shall not be sent at the printed papers rate.

(4) Printed papers of any kind shall not contain any letter note, or document which has the character of current and personal correspondence.

(5) Cinemotograph films, gramophone records, as well as perforated sheets intended to be used with automatic musical instruments shall not be admitted.

34. *Authorised Annotations.*—(1) It is permissible outside or inside a packet of printed papers—

(*a*) To indicate the name, position, profession, style, and address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date of despatch, the signature, telephone number, telegraphic address and code, the postal cheque or banking account of the sender, as well as a serial or identity number referring solely to the articles.

(*b*) To correct errors in printing.

(*c*) To strike out, to underline, or to enclose by marks, certain words or certain parts of a printed text, unless this is done with the object of constituting correspondence.

(2) It is also allowed to indicate or to add—

(*a*) In advices of the departures and arrivals of ships—

the dates and times of departures and arrivals, as well as the names of the ships and the ports of departure, call, and arrival;

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(*b*) In travellers' advices—

the name of the traveller, the date, time, and place of his intended visit, and the address at which he is staying ;

(*c*) In forms of order or subscription for publications, books, newspapers, engravings, pieces of music—

the works and the number of copies required or offered, the price of these works, also notes representing essential elements of the price, the method of payment, the edition and the names of the authors and publishers as well as the number of the catalogue and the words " broche " (paper covers), " cartonne " (stiff covers) or " relie " (bound) ;

(*d*) On pictorial cards and printed visiting cards and also on Christmas and New Year Cards—

good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulas of courtesy, expressed in five words or by means of five conventional initials at most ;

(*e*) In proofs of printing—

alterations and additions concerned with corrections form and printing, and also notes, such as " Bon a tirer " (Passed for press), " Vu-Bon a tirer " (Read—passed for press) or any similar note concerned with the execution of the work. In case of want of space these additions may be made on separate sheets ;

(*f*) In fashion plates, maps, &c.—

Colours ;

(*g*) In price lists, tenders for advertisements, stock and share lists, market quotations, trade circulars, and prospectuses—

figures ; any other notes representing essential elements of the price ;

(*h*) On books, pamphlets, newspapers, photographs, engravings, sheets of music, and in general on all literary or artistic productions, printed, engraved, lithographed, or mimeographed—

a dedication consisting simply of an expression of regard and, on photographs a very concise description as well as a short note referring to the photograph ;

(*i*) On cuttings from newspapers and periodicals—

the title, date, number, and address of the publications from which the article is extracted.

(3) The additions and corrections permitted under sections (1) and (2) of this rule may be made by hand or by any mechanical press.

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(4) It is moreover, allowed to enclose—

(*a*) With proofs of printing, whether corrected or not—
" the relative copy ".

(*b*) With articles of the categories mentioned under paragraph 2 (*h*)—

the relative open invoice reduced to its essential elements.

(*c*) In all printed paper packets : a card envelope or a wrapper bearing the address of the sender of the packet stamped for the purpose of its return, by means of postage stamps of the country of destination of the packet.

35. *Make-up.*—(1) Printed papers shall be made up in such a manner as to admit of their being easily examined.

(2) Printed papers shall be either placed in wrappers, upon rollers, between boards, in open cases, or in unclosed envelopes furnished if necessary with clips easy to raise and replace and not dangerous, or secured with a string easy to untie.

(3) Printed papers of the form and substance of a card may be sent unenclosed without band, envelope, or fastening. The same method of despatch is allowed for printed papers folded in such a way that they cannot become unfolded during transmission.

(4) In all cases articles shall be made up in such a manner that there is no risk of their entrapping other articles.

36. *Cards at Printed Paper Rate.*—(1) Printed papers of the form and substance of a card may be sent unenclosed without band, envelope, or fastening. The right-hand half at least of the address side of printed papers sent as cards shall be reserved for the address of the addressee and indications or labels of the postal service.

(2) Cards bearing the heading " Carte Postale " (Post Card) or the equivalent of this heading in any language shall be admitted at the rate for printed papers, provided that they conform to the general conditions applicable to printed papers. Those which do not fulfil these conditions shall be treated as post cards or letters, as the case may be.

37. *Weight and Size.*—The same limits as for commercial papers shall apply, *vide* regulation 23 (3). Printed papers sent unenclosed in the form of cards whether folded or not shall be subject to the same minimum dimensions as post cards—*vide* regulation 16.

38. *Postage.*—(1) The postage on a packet of printed papers for the United Kingdom or a British Possession shall

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be 3 cents for every two ounces or part of that weight, and for all other countries and places served by the Foreign Post, shall be 4 cents for every two ounces or part of that weight.

(2) Printed papers shall be fully prepaid.

Mixed Packets.

39. (1) It is permissible to enclose in one and the same packet commercial papers, samples of merchandise, and printed papers (but not printed papers intended for the blind), subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) That each article taken singly does not exceed the limits which are applicable to it as regards weight and size.

(*b*) That the total weight does not exceed 5 lb. per packet if intended for the United Kingdom, the British Colonies in Australasia, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate ; and 4 lb. 6 oz. if intended for any other country served by the Foreign Post.

(*c*) That the minimum charge shall be 20 cents if the packet contains commercial papers, and 8 cents if it consists only of printed matter and samples.

(2) The enclosure in a mixed packet of articles of other classes of correspondence is forbidden ; if such articles are so enclosed, the packet shall be charged on its total weight at the rate applicable to the class subject to the highest postage.

Literature for the Blind.

40. *Postage.*—Articles printed in relief for the special use of the blind shall be transmitted at a specially reduced rate of 3 cents per 2 lb.

41. *Weight and Size.*—The weight, size and make-up of blind literature : Same as for printed papers. [8369/20–5–1938.]

Articles infringing the Regulations.

42. (1) Printed papers, commercial papers, mixed packets, samples, small packets, and Literarure for the Blind which are not open for easy examination of contents in the post, or which from the nature of the contents are inadmissible for transmission in the category to which they purport to belong, or which do not conform to the regulations as regards weight and size shall not be forwarded. Packets which cannot be forwarded will be returned to the senders, or if the address of the sender is not available, forwarded to the Returned Letter Office for disposal. [8369/20–5–1938.]

(2) Articles which have been wrongly accepted may be returned to the office of origin. But the office of destination, if its inland regulations so allow, may deliver such articles to the addressee, in which case it may, if necessary, apply

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to them the rates of postage and surcharges prescribed, for the category of correspondence to which they properly belong.

(3) Articles of which the weight exceeds the maximum limits laid down for each class of correspondence may be taxed according to their actual weight.

Address.

43. *Method of Address.*—(1) The address shall include in all cases—

(1) Name of addressee.

(2) Number of the house (if the house does not bear a number, the name of the house).

(3) Name of the street, road, &c.

(4) Name of place (if it is not known that there is a Post Office there, the name of the nearest known Post Office should be added).

(5) Name of Province, State, Department, &c.

(6) Name of country.

For example—

Mr. John Smith, 85, Dover Street, Halifax, England.	Postage Stamp.

Mr. J. Williams, 10, South Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.	Postage Stamp.

(2) Postal packets shall be addressed in Roman characters, parallel to the length of the article in such a manner as to leave the necessary space for the service indications and labels.

(3) Address on postal packets shall be indicated precisely and completely so that transmission and delivery to the addressee can be effected without inquiry.

(4) Each article of correspondence sent at the reduced rate of postage shall be conspicuously marked " Small Packet ", " Commercial Papers ", " Sample ", " Printed Papers ", or " Blind Literature ", as the case may be, in the left-hand top corner of the cover.

44. *Stamps and Impressions.*—(1) Postage stamps shall be affixed in the top right-hand corner of the address side; the impressions of postal franking machines shall also be applied in that place.

(2) Stamps other than postage stamps, stamps in aid of charitable objects and others which may be mistaken for

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postage stamps shall not be affixed to the address side. The same rule applies to impressions of stamps which may be mistaken for impressions of postal stamping machines.

45. *Address of the Sender.*—In the case of non-delivery the return of a postal packet to the sender is facilitated if the sender's name and address appear on the outside of the packet. The sender's name and address may be printed or written either on the back and preferably on the left-hand side in such a manner as not to obscure the address of the addressee nor prevent the application of the service indications or labels or on the back.

Withdrawal of Correspondence—Alteration of Address.

46. (1) The sender of a postal packet may have it withdrawn from the post or have its address altered, so long as the article has not been delivered to the addressee.

(2) If the postal packet has not been despatched from Ceylon, it may be withdrawn from the post, or its address may be altered under the conditions specified in rule 17 of section 1 of the " Post Office Guide ".

(3) If the postal packet has been despatched from Ceylon the request to withdraw it or to alter its address may be sent by post or by telegraph at the expense of the sender, who shall pay, for every request by post the charge for a registered single-rate letter, and for every request by telegraph the charge for the telegram. Provided, however, that in the case of every request by post for the withdrawal of several packets posted simultaneously by the same sender to the same addressee the sender shall pay the charge for one registered single-rate letter and for every such request by telegraph the charge for the telegram containing particulars of all the packets in question. (See note below.)

(4) A request for simple correction of address (without modification of the name or description of the addressee) may be addressed directly to the delivery office by the sender, that is to say, without fulfilling the formalities required for an alteration of address properly so-called.

Note.—The provisions of this rule do not apply to Great Britain and to the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates, of which the internal legislation does not permit the withdrawal or the modification of the address of correspondence at the request of the sender.

Correspondence for Boardship Passengers.

47. (1) Correspondence posted in Ceylon for delivery at Aden, Port Said, &c., to persons on their way to or from Ceylon, shall preferentially be addressed to the care of the local agent of the vessel, full particulars being given of the name, &c., of the vessel, describing it as outward bound or homeward bound.

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(2) Correspondence for passengers by sea addressed to the care of agents at seaport towns should always be properly prepaid as correspondence not fully prepaid is almost invariably refused by the agents to whose care it is consigned.

(3) It does not follow that, because no letters are taken on board a steamer for a passenger by the agent of the vessel, there are therefore no letters at the Post Office for that passenger; inquiry should be made at the Post Office, in case any letters be lying there.

Redirection.

48. (1) Correspondence addressed to a person who has changed his address is redirected to him, unless the sender has forbidden redirection by means of a note to that effect on the address side of the correspondence in a language known in the country of destination.

(2) Redirected correspondence is considered as if addressed directly from the place of origin to the place of the new destination.

49. *Unpaid and Insufficiently Prepaid Articles.*—(1) Articles unpaid or insufficiently paid for their first transmission shall be charged the rate which would have been applicable had they been addressed directly from the place of origin to that of the new destination.

(2) Articles properly prepaid for first transmission, but on which the complementary postage appropriate to the further transmission has not been paid before their redirection, shall be charged a rate equal to the difference between the amount of postage already prepaid and that which would have been charged if the articles had been despatched in the first instance to the new destination.

(3) Articles originally addressed in the inland service of a country and fully prepaid at the inland rate shall be considered as articles properly prepaid for their first transmission.

(4) Correspondence which is redirected is delivered to the addressees, against payment of the charges raised on departure or arrival or in course of transmission in consequence of redirection after the first transmission, without prejudice to the repayment of Customs duty or other special charges which the country of destination does not cancel.

50. *Articles posted Free of Postage and subsequently Redirected.*—Articles which have originally circulated free of postage in the inland service of a country are charged with the rate which would have been due had they been addressed directly from the place of origin to that of the new destination.

51. *Freshly posted Correspondence.*—Correspondence ordinary or registered, which, being wrongly or insufficiently

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addressed, is returned, to the senders in order that they may correct or complete the address, shall when posted with the address completed or corrected, be considered not as redirected correspondence, but as freshly posted correspondence ; and it shall consequently be liable to fresh postage.

Undelivered Correspondence.

52. (1) If correspondence posted in one country to an address within that country is sent by persons resident in another country, and has, in consequence of non-delivery, to be sent abroad for return to the senders, it enters into the international system, and shall be treated in accordance with the regulations concerning redirection.

(2) Correspondence which is undeliverable is delivered to the senders, against payment of the charges raised on departure or arrival or in course of transmission in consequence of redirection after the first transmission, without prejudice to the prepayment of Customs duty or other special charges, which the country of destination does not cancel.

(3) Printed papers of no value are not returned to origin unless the sender, by means of a note on the outside of the article, has asked for their return. Undelivered printed papers, if registered, are returned to the sender.

Unpaid or Insufficiently Prepaid Correspondence.

53. (1) Letters and postcards addressed to Postal Union countries not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid shall be liable to a charge equal to double postage or double the amount of the deficiency, to be paid by the addressees ; but that charge may not be less than the equivalent of 5 (gold) centimes in the country of delivery. [8369/20–5–1938.]

(2) In Ceylon the minimum charge shall be 5 cents.

(3) Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid registered articles which have been incorrectly forwarded to the country of destination are in case of delivery charged the amount of the deficiency.

(4) Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid articles other than letters and postcards addressed to countries which are not part of the British Empire are returned to senders. Those addressed to countries which form part of the British Empire may be forwarded with a surcharge. [8369/20–5–1938.]

Poste Restante.

54. The address of articles addressed " Poste Restante " shall give the name of the addressee. The use of initials, figures, Christian names without surnames, fictitious names, or conventional marks of any kind is not admitted for these articles.

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Express Packets.

55. (1) Correspondence is, at the request of the senders, sent out for delivery by a special messenger immediately after arrival, in the countries undertaking this service and shown in the Foreign Post Directory Section of the " Post Office Guide ".

(2) Such correspondence, which is called " Express " shall be subject, in addition to the ordinary postage, to a special charge amounting to 40 cents. This charge shall be fully paid in advance by the sender.

(3) When the addressee's house is situated outside the town delivery zone of the office of destination a complementary charge not exceeding that prescribed in the inland service may be collected for express delivery. In this case, however, express delivery is not obligatory.

(4) Express packets, upon which the total amount of the charges payable in advance has not been prepaid are delivered by the ordinary means, unless they have been treated as express by the office of origin. In the latter case they are taxed in accordance with the rules laid down for unpaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence.

(5) Express packets which after reasonable exertions (administrations shall not be obliged to make more than one attempt) the special messenger is unable to deliver or which are addressed to persons residing outside the town delivery zone, will be dealt with as ordinary mail matter after cancelling the marking " Express ".

Registration.

56. *Articles which may be Registered.*—Letters, post cards, both single and reply-paid ; the reply halves of reply-paid post cards cannot, however, be registered by the original sender ; small packets ; commercial papers ; samples ; printed papers of every kind (including articles printed in relief for the use of the blind).

57. *General Conditions.*—(1) Registered articles shall be conspicuously marked " Recommandé " or " Registered " at the head of the address side.

(2) Subject to the exceptions in clause 3 of this rule, no special condition as to form, make-up, or address is prescribed for these articles, apart from the exceptions below.

(3) Correspondence addressed to initials, or in pencil, shall not be admitted to registration. However, the address of articles other than those sent in a transparent envelope may be written in copying-ink pencil.

58. *Charges.*—(1) The charge on any registered article shall be paid in advance. It shall be made up of—

(*a*) The postage ordinarily prepayable on the packet according to its class ;

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(*b*) A fixed registration fee of 15 cents, in the case of an article addressed to India, and 20 cents in the case of an article addressed to any other country.

(2) A receipt shall be issued free of charge to the sender of a registered article at the time of posting.

59. *Advice of Delivery.*—(1) The sender of a registered article may obtain an advice of delivery by paying, at the time of positing, a fee of 5 cents in the case of an article addressed to India, and 20 cents in the case of an article addressed to any other country.

(2) An advice of delivery may be applied for within one year of the posting of the article, counting from the day following the posting of the article, on payment of a fee of 5 cents, in the case of an article addressed to India, and 30 cents in the case of an article addressed to any other country.

60. *Inquiries.*—(1) The sender of a registered article may have inquiry made as to its disposal on application at the office of posting. The fee is 5 cents, in the case of an article addressed to India, and 30 cents in the case of an article addressed to any other country. This fee is charged in respect of each packet even if the inquiry concerns several packets posted at the same time by the same sender to the same addressee. When an inquiry has arisen through a fault of the postal service, the inquiry fee shall be refunded.

(2) An application is only entertained if made within one year, counting from the day following the posting of the article.

61. *Liability of Post Office for Loss.*—(1) Except in the cases provided for in the following rule, the sender shall be entitled in respect of the loss of registered articles to compensation not exceeding 30 Rupees per article.

(2) No compensation will be paid in respect of the loss of registered articles—

(*a*) In circumstances beyond the control of the Post Office ;

(*b*) Which cannot be accounted for in consequence of the destruction of official documents through a cause beyond control unless responsibility can be proved otherwise ;

(*c*) Of which the contents fall within the prohibition specified in regulations 8, 9, 25 (*a*), and 33 ;

(*d*) When the sender has not made any application within one year, counting from the day following the posting of the article ;

(*e*) Where any packet is seized by the Customs owing to false declaration of the contents.

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(3) Administrations shall cease to be responsible for registered articles which have been delivered under the conditions prescribed by their internal regulations for packets of the same class.

INSURANCE.

Letters.

62. *General Conditions.*—(1) Insurance shall be available for foreign registered letters containing valuable paper (money, securities, &c.), or documents of value addressed to any of the countries and places under which a limit of insured value is entered in the Foreign Post Directory Section of the "Post Office Guide", subject to the limitations mentioned therein.

(2) The contents of an insured letter shall be insured up to the amount of the declared value.

(3) Insured letters may also contain articles liable to Customs duty if addressed to countries which admit the importation of such articles as are specially mentioned in the Foreign Post Directory section of the "Post Office Guide".

(4) The insurance system shall not be available to articles addressed to His Majesty's ships abroad, even if the ship is stationed at a port to which the insurance system extends. Such articles, may, however, be sent from abroad to His Majesty's ships in Home Waters if addressed "H. M. S. (name of ship), c/o General Post Office, London, E.C. 1".

63. *Weight and Size.*—(1) The weight and size of insured letters shall not exceed those fixed for letters—*vide* regulation 12.

(2) No postal article shall be accepted for insurance if it is so small or so covered with writing or sealing wax on the address side, or otherwise made up in such a manner as to render it impracticable to affix to the article the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

64. *Articles wrongly admitted to the Post.*—Insured packets which do not fulfil the conditions laid down and which have been wrongly accepted may be returned to the office of origin. An office of destination whose internal regulations do not prohibit is, however, authorised to deliver such packets to the addressees, applying to them, if occasion arises, the rules as to charges fixed by regulation 42.

65. *Charges.*—The charges upon insured letters shall be fully prepaid. They shall be made up of—

(*a*) The postage and fixed fee applicable to a registered letter of the same weight and for the same destination ;

(*b*) An insurance fee of 25 cents per 180 rupees or fraction of 180 rupees insured.

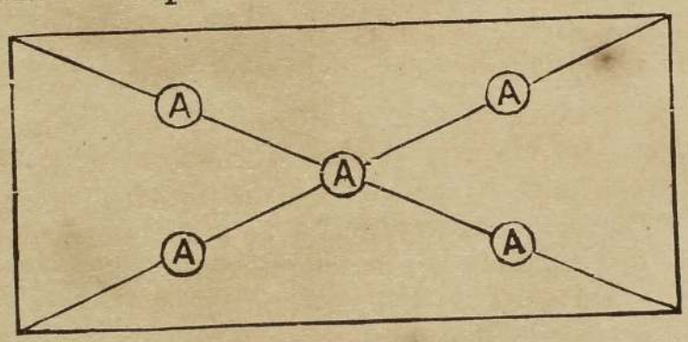
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66. *Receipt.*—The sender of an insured letter shall be issued free of charge at the time of posting a receipt for his packet.

67. *Advice of Delivery.*—The sender may obtain an advice of delivery under the conditions laid down in regulation 59.

68. *Inquiries.*—See regulation 60.

69. *Packing and Addressing.*—(1) Insured letters shall be accepted only if enclosed in envelopes fastened by means of identical seals in fine wax, with spaces between, reproducing a private mark, and affixed in sufficient number to secure all the folds of the envelope. If the packet is tied round with string or tape, a seal shall be placed on the ends where they are tied. If the string or tape is made up of several pieces each knot or seam should be sealed. The seals of an ordinary envelope should be placed as shown below :—



Envelopes shall be strong, made up in one piece, and allow the seals to adhere completely. The use of entirely transparent envelopes or envelopes with black or coloured borders or transparent panels is forbidden. In the case of a long envelope with a seam down the centre, the seam should be secured with seals placed not more than 3 inches apart.

(2) Every letter shall be made up in such a manner that its contents cannot be got at without external and visible damage to the envelope or the seals.

(3) Spaces shall be left between the postage stamps used for prepayment so that they cannot serve to hide the injuries to the envelope. They shall not be folded over the two sides of the envelope so as to cover the edge. It is forbidden to affix to insured letters labels other than those belonging to the postal service.

(4) Insured letters addressed to initials or in pencil as well as packets which bear erasures or corrections in the address shall not be accepted. Such insured packets, if forwarded in error, will be returned to the office of origin for delivery to the sender.

70. *Declaration of Value.*—(1) The insured value shall not exceed the real value of the contents of the packet, but the

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insurance of a part only of that value is permitted. The amount of the insured value of papers which represent value by reason of the cost of preparation may not exceed the cost of replacing these documents in case of loss.

(2) The fraudulent insurance of a packet for a sum greater than the real value of the contents is an offence punishable under the Post Office Ordinance.

(3) The amount of the insured value shall be expressed in rupees and cents, and shall be written by the sender on the address side of the article in words in Roman characters and in Arabic figures, without erasures or corrections, even if certified.

(4) The amount of the insured value shall be converted into gold francs by the sender or by the office of origin, calculated as shown in the following table. The result of the conversion shall be shown by fresh figures placed at the side of or below those representing the amount of the insured value in Ceylon currency :—

Conversion Table : Rupees into Gold Francs.

Rupees	Gold. Francs.	Centimes.
1	1	66
10	16	66
20	33	33
30	50	—
40	66	66
50	83	33
60	100	—
70	116	66
80	133	33
90	150	—
100	166	66
1,000	1,666	66

71. *Redirection.*—See regulations 48 to 51.

72. *Undelivered Packets.*—See regulation 52.

73. *Express Delivery.*—(1) The sender of a packet may ask for delivery at the residence of the addressee by a special messenger immediately on arrival, subject to the conditions prescribed by regulation 55.

(2) The office of destination, however, is permitted, when its regulations so require, to deliver by express messenger an advice of the arrival of the packet instead of the packet itself.

74. *Prohibitions.*—It is forbidden to enclose in insured letters—

(*a*) Articles which, from their nature or by their packing, may expose postal officials to danger, or soil or damage correspondence ;

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(*b*) Articles liable to Customs duties, except valuable paper (money, securities, &c.), when the importation of these articles by letter post is prohibited in the country of destination ;

(*c*) Opium, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics ;

(*d*) Any articles whatever of which the importation or circulation is forbidden in the country of origin or of destination ;

(*e*) Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances ;

(*f*) Obscene or immoral articles ;

(*g*) Living creatures ;

(*h*) Coin ; platinum, gold, or silver, manufactured or not, precious stones, jewellery, and other valuables.

75. *Withdrawal from Post—Alteration of Address.*—(1) The sender of an insured article may withdraw it from the post, or have the address altered, with a view to its redirection either within the original country of destination or to any other country which is a party to the insurance system, under the conditions laid down in rule 46.

(2) In the case of a request for alteration of address by telegram, the sender shall pay the charge for a single rate registered letter in addition to the telegraph charge.

76. *Extent of Responsibility of the Post Office.*—(1) Subject to regulations 77 and 78, the sender shall be entitled to compensation corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, extraction, or damage, with the restriction that this compensation may not exceed in any case the amount of the insured value.

(2) Indirect loss or loss of profits shall not be taken into consideration.

(3) In case of loss of the packet or of complete destruction of its contents, the sender shall also be entitled to a refund of the postage charges ; but the insurance fee shall not be repaid in any case.

(4) Compensation is calculated on the current prices, converted into gold francs, of articles of the same nature, at the place and time at which the articles were accepted for transmission. In the absence of this current price, compensation is calculated on the ordinary value of the articles estimated on the same basis.

77. *Exceptions to the Principle of Responsibility.*—Postal administrations shall be relieved of all responsibility—

(*a*) In case of causes beyond their control ;

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(*b*) When they cannot trace packets in consequence of the destruction of the relative documents resulting from a cause beyond their control, provided that their responsibility has not been otherwise proved ;

(*c*) When the loss or damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or has arisen from the nature of the article ;

(*d*) In the case of packets of which the contents fall under one of the prohibitions mentioned in regulation 74 ;

(*e*) When the sender has made a fraudulent declaration of value in excess of the real value of the contents ;

(*f*) When the sender has not made application within a period of one year, counting from the day following the posting of the article ;

(*g*) When the packet is seized by the Customs owing to false declaration of the contents.

78. *Cessation of Responsibility.*—(1) The Ceylon Post Office accepts no responsibility in respect of insured packets which have been delivered under the conditions prescribed by rule 18 of section 1 of the " Post Office Guide ".

(2) Responsibility is however maintained when the addressee notwithstanding the giving of a regular receipt notifies without delay that loss or damage has occurred and proves to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that the loss or damage took place before delivery.

Boxes.

79. *General Conditions.*—(1) Coin, platinum, gold, or silver, manufactured or not, precious stones, jewellery, and other valuables, which are prohibited from transmission in insured letters, may be sent in the letter mails as " insured boxes ", to those countries and places specially mentioned in the Foreign Post Directory Section of the " Post Office Guide ", insured to an amount up to the limit of insured value entered against " insurance " under Letter Post in the " Post Office Guide ".

(2) The contents of an insured box shall be insured up to the amount of the declared value.

(3) An insured box may not contain any document having the character of current personal correspondence. It is, however, permissible to enclose in the packet an open invoice reduced to its essential elements, as well as a copy of the address of the box and the address of the sender. See also regulation 62 (4).

80. *Weight and Size.*—(1) An insured box shall not exceed 2 lb. in weight and shall not measure more than 12 in. in length, 8 in. in breadth, and 4 in. in depth.

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(2) No postal article shall be accepted at any Post Office for insurance if it is so small or so covered with writing or sealing wax on the address side, or otherwise made up in such a manner as to render it impracticable to affix to the article the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

81. *Articles Wrongly admitted to the Post.*—See regulation 64.

82. *Charges.*—The charges upon insured boxes shall be fully prepaid. They shall be made up of—

(*a*) A postage rate of 12 cents for every 2 ounces with a minimum of 60 cents and, in addition, the fixed registration fee ;

(*b*) An insurance fee of 25 cents per 180 rupees or fraction of 180 rupees insured.

83. *Receipt.*—The sender of an insured box shall be issued free of charge at the time of posting a receipt for his packet.

84. *Advice of Delivery.*—The sender may obtain an advice of delivery under the conditions laid down in regulation 59.

85. *Inquiries.*—See regulation 60.

86. *Packing and Addressing.*—(1) The box employed for packing shall be strongly made of wood or metal, and when a wooden box is used the wood shall be at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch thick.

(2) The surfaces of the top and bottom of insured boxes shall be covered with white paper to receive the address of the addressee, the declaration of insured value, and the impression of the official stamps. The boxes shall be tied round crosswise with strong string without knots, the two ends of the string being held together under a seal in fine wax bearing a private mark. They shall also be sealed on the four sides with identical seals.

(3) Insured boxes addressed to initials, or in pencil, as well as packets which bear erasures or corrections in the address shall not be accepted. Such insured packets, if forwarded in error, will be returned to the office of origin for delivery to the sender.

87. *Declaration of Value.*—(1) The insured value shall not exceed the real value of the contents of the packet, but the insurance of a part only of that value is permitted.

(2) The fraudulent insurance of a packet for a sum greater than the real value of the contents is an offence punishable under the Post Office Ordinance.

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(3) The amount of the insured value shall be expressed in rupees and cents, and shall be written by the sender on the address side of the article in words in Roman characters and in Arabic figures, without erasure or correction even if certified.

(4) The amount of the insured value shall be converted into gold francs by the sender or by the office of origin, in accordance with the table given in regulation 70 (4). The result of the conversion shall be shown by fresh figures placed at the side of or below those representing the amount of the insured value in Ceylon currency.

(5) In services necessitating their use, insured boxes shall be accompanied by one or more Customs declarations as shown in the Foreign Post Directory Section of the "Post Office Guide".

88. *Redirection.*—See regulations 48 to 51.

89. Undelivered packets, see regulation 52.

90. *Express Delivery.*—(1) The sender of a packet may ask for delivery at the residence of the addressee by a special messenger immediately on arrival, subject to the conditions prescribed by regulation 55.

(2) The office of destination, however, is permitted, when its regulations so require, to deliver by express messenger an advice of the arrival of the packet instead of the packet itself.

91. *Prohibitions.*—(1) It is forbidden to enclose in insured boxes—

(*a*) Articles which from their nature or by their packing, may expose postal officials to danger or soil or damage correspondence ;

(*b*) Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances ;

(*c*) Obscene or immoral articles ;

(*d*) Any articles whatever of which the importation or circulation is forbidden in the country of origin or of destination ;

(*e*) Living creatures ;

(*f*) Bank notes, currency notes, or securities payable to bearer ;

(*g*) Opium, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics. This prohibition does not, however, apply to such articles sent for medical or scientific purposes to countries which admit them under this condition.

92. *Withdrawal from Post—Alteration of Address.*—See regulation 75.

93. *Extent of Responsibility of the Post Office.*—See regulation 76.

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94. *Exceptions to the Principle of Responsibility.*—Postal administrations are relieved of all responsibility—

(*a*) In case of causes beyond their control ;

(*b*) When they cannot trace packets in consequence of the destruction of the relative documents resulting from a cause beyond their control provided that their responsibility has not been otherwise proved ;

(*c*) When the loss or damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or has arisen from the nature of the article ;

(*d*) In the case of packets of which the contents fall under one of the prohibitions mentioned in regulation 91 ;

(*e*) When the sender has made a fraudulent declaration of value in excess of the real value of the contents ;

(*f*) When the sender has not made application within the period of one year counting from the day following the posting of the article ;

(*g*) When the packet is seized by the Customs owing to false declaration of contents.

95. *Cessation of Responsibility.*—See regulation 78.

SECTIONS 9 (3) AND 44 (1).

Rules relating to Money Orders and Postal Orders.

A.—Money Orders.

1. The Postmaster-General shall from time to time notify in the Ceylon Post Office Guide the Post Offices at which, and the hours at such offices during which, Money Orders may be issued and paid. [6408/28-10-1910.]

2. The Postmaster-General shall from time to time notify in the Ceylon Post Office Guide the countries and places with which Money Orders may be exchanged, and the conditions of issue and payment so far as they are not prescribed by the following rules.

3. The maximum and minimum amounts for which a Money Order can be issued shall be notified by the Postmaster General at all Money Order offices. [7088/27-2-1920.]

4. On Money Orders issued, commission shall be charged at the following rates :— [8359/18-3-1938.]

On every Inland or Foreign Money Order expressed in rupees—

Where the amount does not exceed Rs. 20	20 cents
Where the amount exceeds Rs. 20 but does not exceed Rs. 600	20 cents for each complete sum of Rs. 20 and 20 cents for the remainder

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On every Rupee Money Order payable in India or Burma—

Where the amount does not exceed Rs. 10	20 cents
Where the amount exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 600	20 cents for each complete sum of Rs. 10 and 20 cents for the remainder

On every Money Order payable in Netherlands East Indies—

Where the amount does not exceed Rs. 20 or its equivalent in guilders	30 cents
Where the amount exceeds Rs. 20 but does not exceed Rs. 600 or its equivalent in guilders	30 cents for each complete sum of Rs. 20 and 30 cents for the remainder

On every Money Order payable in Malaya—

Where the amount does not exceed Rs. 20 or its equivalent in dollars	20 cents
Where the amount exceeds Rs. 20 but does not exceed Rs. 600 or its equivalent in dollars	20 cents for each complete sum of Rs 20 and 20 cents for the remainder

On every Foreign Money Order expressed in Sterling—

Where the amount does not exceed £1	25 cents
Where the amount exceeds £1 but does not exceed £40	25 cents for the first £1 and 20 cents for each additional complete sum of £1 and 20 cents for the remainder

[8280/24-3-1937.]

5. The charge for a Telegraph Money Order in addition to the usual rate of commission on an ordinary Money Order shall be—

Inland, Indian, and Burmese Telegraph Money Orders.—(1) The cost of the telegram of advice calculated at the current rates for Inland, Indian, or Burmese telegrams as the case may be.

(2) A fixed fee of 10 cents irrespective of the amount of the order.

Foreign Telegraph Money Orders (*other than Indian and Burmese*).—The cost of the telegram of advice calculated at the current rates for Foreign telegrams.

6. The remitter of a Money Order shall fill in, or cause to be filled in, on a form prescribed by the Postmaster-General. such particulars as the Postmaster-General may require, Such particulars must be written in English. The form duly

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filled in, together with the amount of the Money Order and commission, must be presented at the Post Office counter during the hours prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

7. The amount of a Foreign Sterling Order shall be issued at such rate of exchange as the Postmaster-General may from time to time direct.

8. The payee named by the remitter must sign his name in ink in the space provided for the purpose in the Money Order before receiving payment. If the payee is illiterate, his mark shall be obtained and verified in such manner as the Postmaster-General may direct. Provided that when a Money Order is paid through a Bank, it shall be sufficient that it be crossed or stamped with the name of the Bank, and be presented by some person known to be in the employment of that Bank. If a Money Order is crossed generally, payment shall only be made through a Bank, and if the name of the Bank is added, only through that Bank.

9. Payment of a Money Order on any particular date shall be subject to the possession by the Postmaster of the paying of sufficient funds.

10. The amount of a Foreign Sterling Money Order shall be paid to the payee in rupee currency at such rate of exchange as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time direct.

11. The remitter or payee of a Money Order which has not been paid may require that the name of the Post Office at which the order was originally made payable shall be changed. The required change shall be made on payment of a fee of 10 cents : Provided, however, that if the order is to be paid in a country other than the original country of payment, the required change shall be made on payment of a commission at the ordinary rate chargeable on a Money Order of that value in respect of the country to which the order is transferred. [8202/14–2–1936.]

12. The remitter of a Money Order which has not been paid may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the order. The required change shall be made on payment of a fee of 10 cents. Application for such alteration shall be made to the Postmaster of the office of issue of the order who may call upon any such applicant to furnish proof that he is in fact the remitter of the order and also to produce the receipt granted to him or the order. [8202/14–2–1936.]

13. The remitter of a Money Order which has not been paid may stop payment and require that the money be repaid to himself. This shall be done on payment of a fee of 10 cents. [8202/14–2–1936.]

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In no case, however, shall the Postmaster-General be liable for inability or failure to stop payment of a Money Order in compliance with a remitter's request.

14. When the services in paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 are required to be done by telegraph, a charge for the actual cost of the telegram shall be levied in addition to the fees specified.

15. In the case of miscarriage or loss of a Money Order payable in Ceylon, a duplicate may be granted on a written application, with the necessary particulars, being forwarded to the Superintendent, Money Order Department, General Post Office, Colombo, by the remitter or the payee. If the order has been lost in course of transmission by post, the duplicate will be granted free of charge. In case of loss by other causes, a fee of 10 cents will be charged for the duplicate.

16. The remitter of a Money Order issued in Ceylon and payable in Ceylon or in India shall be entitled to obtain an advice of payment of the amount of the order free of charge.

17. The remitter of a Money Order issued in Ceylon and payable in the United Kingdom, Natal, Straits Settlements, and Federated Malay States shall be entitled to an advice of payment of the amount of the order on payment of a fee of 10 cents.

B.—Postal Orders.

18. Postal Orders shall be of two kinds, viz. :—

(1) Ceylon Postal Orders* expressed in rupee currency.

(2) British Postal Orders expressed in sterling currency.

19. Ceylon Postal Orders shall be issued and paid at Post Offices in Ceylon only.

20. The Postmaster-General shall from time to time notify in the " Ceylon Post Office Guide " the Post Offices in Ceylon and the countries and places outside Ceylon in which British Postal Orders are issued and paid, and the conditions of issue and payment so far as they are not prescribed by the following rules.

21. The Postmaster-General shall from time to time notify in the " Ceylon Post Office Guide " the hours during which Postal Orders may be issued and paid.

22. Postal Orders shall be sold for the value plus commission shown on the face of the order. In the case of

* For commission on Ceylon Postal Orders *vide* rule under section 46 at page 333.

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British Postal Orders* the Postmaster-General shall from time to time prescribe the rate of exchange at which they shall be issued and paid.

23. The person to whom a Postal Order is issued must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the person to whom it is to be paid.

24. A Postal Order before payment must be signed by the person named as the payee. The signature shall be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose. Provided that when a Postal Order is presented for payment through a Bank, it shall be sufficient that it is crossed or stamped with the name of the Bank, and be presented by some person known to be in the employment of that Bank. If a Postal Order is crossed generally, payment shall only be made through a Bank, and if the name of the Bank is added, only through that Bank.

25. If any erasure or alteration be made in a Postal Order, or if the Postal Order is not signed or stamped by the issuing officer, or if it is cut, defaced, or mutilated, or if the paying officer has reason to suspect that the person presenting the order for payment is not the rightful payee, payment of the order may be refused.

26. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month in which a Postal Order is issued, a commission equal to the original commission shall be charged, which must be paid in postage stamps affixed to the back of the order.

27. Postal Orders which are not presented for payment within six months from the last day of the month of issue must be sent to the Superintendent of the Money Order Department, General Post Office, Colombo, with a request for payment at some specified office.

28. (*a*) In the case of miscarriage or loss of a Ceylon Postal Order, a duplicate may be issued on production of satisfactory evidence to the Superintendent of the Money Order Department, General Post Office, Colombo, that the person who applies is the rightful owner of the order. If the order has been lost in the course of transmission by post, no charge will be made for the duplicate. In case of loss from other causes, a second commission equal to the first must be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the back of the duplicate order at the time of payment.

(*b*) The person to whom a duplicate Postal Order is payable shall be required to sign an undertaking to repay the amount of the order should the original be paid at any time.

* *Vide Gazette* No. 8,237 of July 31, 1936, at page 328.

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NOTIFICATION.

[8237/31-7-1936.] By virtue of the authority vested in the Postmaster-General by rule 22 of the rules relating to Money Orders and Postal Orders dated October 25, 1910, and published in *Gazette* No. 6,408 of October 28, 1910, it is hereby notified for general information that British Postal Orders shall be issued and paid in Ceylon at the rates shown in the tables hereto. All previous notifications on this subject are cancelled.

I.—Table showing the Rates at which British Postal Orders are *issued* in Ceylon.

Sterling Pence.		Rs. c.	Sterling Shillings.		Rs. c.	Sterling Shillings.		Rs. c.
1	=	0 6	1	=	0 67	12	=	8 10
2	=	0 11	2	=	1 35	13	=	8 77
3	=	0 17	3	=	2 2	14	=	9 45
4	=	0 23	4	=	2 70	15	=	10 12
5	=	0 28	5	=	3 37	16	=	10 80
6	=	0 34	6	=	4 5	17	=	11 47
7	=	0 39	7	=	4 72	18	=	12 15
8	=	0 45	8	=	5 40	19	=	12 82
9	=	0 51	9	=	6 7	£1	=	13 50
10	=	0 56	10	=	6 75			
11	=	0 62	11	=	7 42			

II.—Table showing the Rates at which British Postal Orders are *paid* in Ceylon.

Sterling Pence.		Rs. c.	Sterling Shillings.		Rs. c.	Sterling Shillings.		Rs. c.
1	=	0 6	1	=	0 66	12	=	7 94
2	=	0 11	2	=	1 32	13	=	8 61
3	=	0 17	3	=	1 99	14	=	9 27
4	=	0 22	4	=	2 65	15	=	9 93
5	=	0 28	5	=	3 31	16	=	10 59
6	=	0 33	6	=	3 97	17	=	11 26
7	=	0 39	7	=	4 63	18	=	11 92
8	=	0 44	8	=	5 30	19	=	12 58
9	=	0 50	9	=	5 96	£1	=	13 25
10	=	0 55	10	=	6 62			
11	=	0 61	11	=	7 28			

SECTION 15.

RULES FOR THE SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED STATIONERY.

[7654/13-7-1938.] 1. The Postmaster-General may issue a licence to any person to sell postage stamps of denominations of 9 cents and under, and stamped stationery, and may at any time cancel any licence so issued.

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2. Every licence shall contain the licensee's name in full and the house or place at which he is licensed to sell postage stamps and stamped stationery.

3. There shall be three classes of licences, A, B, and C. The class of licence to be issued to any applicant shall be left to the discretion of the Postmaster General.

4. No commission shall be payable to holders of licences of Class A. Commission at the rate of—

(*a*) 1 per cent. to a holder of a licence of Class B ;
(*b*) 2½ per cent. to a holder of a licence of Class C ;

shall be granted on purchase by him of 9-cent postage stamps, or of stamps of a lower denomination, or of stamped stationery, of a total value of Rs. 50 at any one time from a post office. Provided, however, that the maximum amount of commission allowed during any week to a holder of a licence of Class B shall be Rs. 5 and the maximum amount of commission allowed during any month to a holder of a licence of Class C shall be Rs. 5.

5. All persons authorised to sell stamps and stamped stationery shall sell them to the public at the following rates :—

Postage Stamps.	At Face Value.
Stamped stationery and stamp booklets	At the rates prescribed and at which they are sold at Post Offices

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SECTION 15 (1).

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor has, under section 15 (1) of the Post Office Ordinance, caused stamps of values not exceeding five rupees to be provided for the purposes of that Ordinance, and that no stamp of any value exceeding five rupees will, on and after the First day of August, 1938, be accepted as a postage stamp. [8364/12-4-1938.]

SECTION 19 (*f*).

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the Governor in Executive Council is pleased, by virtue of the powers in him vested by sub-section (*f*) of section 19 of the Post Office Ordinance, to exempt from the provisions of the said section the articles appearing in the schedule following. [6688/18-12-1914.]

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SCHEDULE.

British Pharmacopœia Official Preparations.

Unguentum Cocainæ.

Lamellæ Cocainæ.

Trochiscus Kraneriæ et Cocainæ.

Non-Official Preparations.

Tinctura Cocæ.

Unguentum Atropinæ cum Cocainæ.

Pastilles Cocainæ.

Solutic Cocainæ in Oleum Caryophylli.

Voice Tablets or Lozenges of Cocaine containing not more than 1/20th grain of Cocaine in each.

Any preparations of Cocaine in the Pharmacopœias of foreign countires representing the above preparations of the British Pharmacopœia.

Proprietary and Patent Medicines.

Tucker's Asthma Fluid.

Armbrecht's Coca Wine.

Hall's Coca Wine.

[8093-30-11-1934.] It is hereby notified that by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 19 (*f*) of the Post Office Ordinance, and by Article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, the Governor has been pleased to exempt Mariana Coca Wine from the provisions of the said section.

SECTION 21 (1).

No Rules.

SECTION 22 (1).

No Rules.

SECTION 27 (3) AND 30 (3).

NOTIFICATION.

[7978/21-4-1933.] It is notified for general information that the Postmaster-General has by virtue of the powers vested in him by sections 27 (3) and 30 (3) of the Post Office Ordinance, made the

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following orders regarding the delivery of registered and insured articles in substitution for those now in force. These orders will take effect from April 22, 1933.

Registered Articles.

1. (*a*) The person taking delivery of a registered article must affix his signature in full, if required by the postman or the post office, to the receipt and acknowledgment relating thereto. The signature of a witness may also be required, who must, if the postman or other postal officer insists, be a person known to that officer.

(*b*) The signature should be in ink or copying pencil and the postman or the post office is entitled to demand that it should be that of the addressee.

(*c*) If the outward appearance of the cover gives rise to suspicion of tampering, the addressee is entitled to refuse acceptance and to request that the article be opened at the post office in the presence of the Postmaster.

Insured Articles.

1. (*a*) An article insured for more than Rs. 250 will be delivered only at the post office, intimation of arrival being sent by the post office to the addressee.

(*b*) All articles insured for Rs. 250 or less than Rs. 250 will be sent out for delivery by postmen in the ordinary manner.

2. All insured articles will be delivered subject to the following rules :—

(i) The person taking delivery of an insured article must affix his signature, in full, if required by the postman or the post office, to the receipt and acknowledgment relating thereto. The signature of a witness may also be required, who must, if the postman or other postal officer insists, be a person known to such officer.

(ii) The signature should be in ink or copying pencil and the postman or the post office is entitled to demand that it should be that of the addressee.

(iii) If the outward appearance of the cover gives rise to suspicion of tampering, the addressee is entitled to refuse acceptance and to request that the article be opened at the post office in the presence of the Postmaster.

SECTION 28.

No Notifications.

(*Vide* page 255.)

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SECTION 29.

NOTIFICATION.

[8093/30-11-1934.] It is hereby notified for general information that by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 29 of the Post Office Ordinance, and by Article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, the Governor has been pleased—

(1) to declare that insurance shall be required in the case of the following articles when transmitted by post :—

(*a*) Bullion ;

(*b*) Ingots of platinum ;

(*c*) Currency notes or portions of currency notes ;

(*d*) Current coin whether current in Ceylon or any other country : the maximum transmissible in a single packet in the inland post being Rs. 250.

(*e*) Precious stones ;

(*f*) Jewellery and other articles of platinum, gold or silver including articles made wholly or partly of these metals but excluding articles which are electroplated or plated in any other similar manner or " gold " or " silver " lace or embroidery ; and

(2) to direct that any letter or parcel, containing any of the aforesaid articles and posted without being insured, shall be returned to the sender or delivered to the addressee subject to the payment of a special fee of one rupee per letter or parcel.

SECTION 33.

No Notifications.

SECTION 42.

No Notifications.

SECTION 43.

NOTIFICATION.

[7983/26-5-1933.] It is hereby notified that the Governor has, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by section 43 of the Post Office Ordinance, and by Article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, been pleased to declare that gratuities

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at the following rates shall be allowed to masters of ships, not being mail ships, in respect of postal articles received by them for conveyance on behalf of the Post Office :—

(*a*) For mails to Europe and Australia :—

	Rs.	c.	
Letters and post cards	1	5	per lb.
Other articles	0	10	,,
Parcels	0	5	,,

(*b*) For mails to Maldive Islands by buggalows :—

	Rs.	c.	
Letters and post cards	0	50	per lb.
Other articles	0	5	,,
Parcels	0	5	,,

SECTION 46.

RULE.

Commission shall be charged on Ceylon Postal Orders at the following rates :— [8359/18-3-1938.]

On every Postal Order for the amount of 50 cents, Re. 1, Re. 1·50, Rs. 2, Rs. 2·50 or Rs. 3	5 cents on each order
On every Postal Order for an amount exceeding Rs. 3	10 cents on each order

---

SECTION 50 (2).

No Rules.

Note.—The rules relating to the Post Office Savings Bank made under section 83 of the Ceylon Postal and Telegraph Ordinance, No. 13 of 1892, continue in force by virtue of the provisions of section 93 of the Post Office Ordinance. *Vide* page 335.

SECTION 91.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor in Executive Council, has under section 91 of the Post Office Ordinance, been pleased to authorise the Post-master-General to exercise the powers vested in the Governor by sub-section (3), paragraphs (*e*) and (*f*) of section 15 of the said Ordinance relating to the making of rules in regard to the sale of postage stamps and stamped stationery by licensed stamp vendors save and except, however, the power of fixing the amount of the remuneration, if any, allowed to such persons. [7654/13-6-1928.]

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[7656/27-7-1928.] It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 91 of the Post Office Ordinance, has been pleased to authorise the Postmaster-General to exercise the power vested in the Governor by section 7 (*e*) of the said Ordinance of making rules, prescribing the terms and conditions subject to which the rates fixed for postage on district letters shall be charged.

[8093/30-11-1934.] It is hereby notified that in pursuance of the powers vested in him by section 91 of the Post Office Ordinance, and by Article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, the Governor has been pleased to authorise the Postmaster-General to exercise such of the powers under sections 6, 7, 8, 20, and 36 as may be necessary to prescribe and notify adequately :—

(*a*) the offices at which and the conditions subject to which the fee prescribed for late letters shall be charged ;

(*b*) the description of documents admissible to the printed matter open packet post and the conditions subject to which printed matter open packets shall be admitted ;

(*c*) the conditions under which notices of change of address shall be received and postal articles redirected by officers of the post office and the procedure to be followed in such cases ;

(*d*) the procedure to be followed in effecting registration of newspapers ;

(*e*) special regulations relating to the method of packing of postal articles and action to be taken when articles not packed in the prescribed manner are found in the post ; and

(*f*) the conditions subject to which the Poste Restante shall be used.

[8099/11-1 1935.] It is hereby notified that the Governor by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 91 of the Post Office Ordinance, and by Article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, hereby delegates to the Postmaster-General the power vested in the Governor by sub-section (3) of section 9 of the said Ordinance and by Article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, of determining and adequately notifying the terms, conditions, and requirements to be observed in respect of any arrangement made under sub-section (1) of the said section 9 for any of the purposes specified in the said last mentioned sub-section.

SECTION 92.

No Rules.

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SECTION 93.

Rules relating to the Post Office Savings Bank.

(*Note.*—These rules were made under the provisions of section 83 of the Ceylon Postal and Telegraph Ordinance, No. 13 of 1892, and continue in force by virtue of the provisions of section 93 of the Post Office Ordinance.)

[5264/29-12-1893.] Hours of business.

1. Every Post Office, being a Money Order Office, at which the Postmaster-General shall, with the approval of the Governor, permit Savings Bank deposits to be received for remittance to his principal office, will be opened for that purpose, and for the repayment of moneys withdrawn, during the hours appointed for the transaction of Money Order business at the said Post Office.

[8204/28-2-1936.] Amount of Deposits

2. (1) A minimum first deposit of 50 cents and thereafter deposits of not less than 25 cents will be received from any depositor at any Post Office Savings Bank, provided the total of the deposits made by any such depositor in any year ending December 31st after deducting the amount of withdrawals during the same year, does not exceed Rs. 750, and provided the total amount standing to the credit of such depositor's account in the books of the Post Office Savings Bank does not exceed Rs. 3,000. When the principal and interest together standing to the credit of any one depositor amount to the sum of Rs. 3,000, all interest will cease so long as the same funds continue to amount to the said sum of Rs. 3,000. Depositors when placing moneys to their credit will have to take care that the equivalent of the sum deposited can be expressed in a combination of labels of the following values :— 25 cents, 50 cents, Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 30, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.

In the case of Co-operative Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance and Industrial Schools recognised by the Education Department—

(*a*) The limit of deposits in one year to a total of Rs. 750 shall not apply.

(*b*) The total amount with interest that may stand in the name of such Societies or Industrial Schools in the Postmaster-General's Books shall be extended to, but not exceed Rs. 10,000 in the case of any one such Society and Rs. 5,000 in the case of any one such Industrial School.

(*c*) Deposits in any one day shall not exceed Rs. 600 at any one Post Office to which the mail service is conveyed by runners, and shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 in any one day at other Post Offices.

(2) Deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank by means of stamps. For the benefit of those unable to save more than a few cents at a time forms to which unused 5 cents stamps may be

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affixed can be obtained at any Post Office. When the number of such stamps affixed to any such form has reached 10, the form will be accepted on presentation at any Post Office Savings Bank as a deposit of 50 cents. Stamps perforated with initials or marks or in any way defaced will not be accepted.

[8185/20-12-1935.]

2A. (1) Every depositor of a Post Office Savings Bank shall be entitled to obtain a Home Safe at any Post Office on production of his deposit book and on payment of a fee of one rupee, which shall be refunded to the depositor if the Home Safe is returned to any Post Office in good condition.

(2) If a Home Safe which is returned to the Post Office is found on examination to be so damaged as to be unfit for further use, the depositor shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee of one rupee and such fee shall be forfeited and the Home Safe shall be retained by the Post Office.

(3) No liability shall be incurred by the Postmaster-General or by any officer of the Post Office Savings Bank if a Home Safe which has been issued to a depositor is lost, stolen, or otherwise removed from the possession of that depositor or if the contents of that Home Safe are credited to an incorrect account by reason of such loss, theft, or removal.

[8121/16-5-1935.]

3. (1) At the time when the first deposit is made the depositor shall make and sign a declaration in the following form :—

Declaration by Depositor.

Depositor's Book.
Office : Number :

I, ———— (*full name including all Christian and* ge *names*) ———— (*occupation*) of ———— (address in full), do hereby declare to the Postmaster-General that I am desirous of becoming a depositor on my own behalf in the Post Office Savings Bank.

I do further declare that no money has been deposited by me or any other person for my benefit in any other account in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Signature : ————.

Date : ————.

Signed by the afore-mentioned depositor in my presence.

————

Date : ————.

Designation and address of person attesting :

————

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(2) Every such declaration shall be signed in the presence of and be attested by—

(*a*) the officer appointed by the Postmaster-General to receive deposits, or

(*b*) a person known to that officer, or

(*c*) a Justice of the Peace.

4. On making the declaration, and in all cases in which the signature of the depositor is required, if the depositor cannot write, his mark must be affixed in the presence of a witness, and attested by the signature of that witness. If depositor cannot write.

5. Every deposit received by any officer of the Postmaster-General appointed for that purpose shall be entered by him in a numbered book, in which at the same time a stamped label of the value of the sum deposited shall be affixed opposite to the entry. The Postmaster, or other officer appointed to receive such deposits, will enter the date, and write his signature below the afore-mentioned label, and he will place an impression of his office seal in the book in a line with the label and entry and a second impression on the label itself. This shall be a sufficient receipt for all entries under the sum of Rs. 50, but in regard to the deposit of that value and up to Rs. 750, the depositor shall, in addition to the labels corresponding to the value of his deposit, receive by post from the Postmaster-General an acknowledgment for the said deposit as the conclusive evidence of his claims to the repayment of such deposit with interest thereon. [6765/23-12-1915.]

The acknowledgment for the said deposit shall be signified in the following form by the officer whom the Postmaster-General shall appoint for the purpose :—

Form of Acknowledgment.

Depositor's Book.
Place :
Number :

Savings Bank Branch,
General Post Office,
Colombo ————, 189—.

The Postmaster of ———— having reported to the Postmaster-General the receipt by him of your deposit of Rs.———— cts.—— that amount has been placed to the credit of your account in the books of this Department.

Examined :

————,
Assistant Postmaster-General.

To ————

Notice.—This acknowledgment is of no value to any person but the depositor to whom it is addressed.

If the depositor does not receive the said acknowledgment of the deposit of sums of Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 750 within ten days from the day on which he made the deposit,

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he must apply for the same to the Postmaster-General by letter, and, if necessary, he must renew his application to the Postmaster-General until he receives the said acknowledgment.

6. Interest calculated yearly at the rate of Rs. 2·40 per Rs. 100 per annum shall be allowed on every complete Rs. 10 deposited, and shall be computed from the first day of the calendar month next following the day on which a sum of Rs. 10 shall have been deposited, or on which deposits of a less amount shall have been made up to a sum of Rs. 10 up to the first day of the calendar month in which moneys are withdrawn. The interest will be calculated up to December 31 in every year, and will then be added to, and become part of, the principal money. The interest thus calculated will be at the rate of 2 cents per calendar month for every sum of Rs. 10.

[8121/16-5-1935.]

7. (1) (*a*) Subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, deposits may be made in the name of one person as Trustee for another person as beneficiary.

(*b*) The names of both Trustee and beneficiary shall be entered in the title of the account.

(2) At the time when a first deposit is so made a declaration in the following form shall be made by the Trustee :—

Declaration by Trustee—Depositor.

Depositor's Book.
Office : Number :

I, ———— (*name in full*) ———— (*occupation*) of ———— (*residence*), do hereby declare to the Postmaster-General that I am desirous of becoming a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank as the Trustee of ———— (*name in full*) ———— (*occupation*) of ———— (*residence*) and I do further declare on behalf of myself and on behalf of the said ———— that no money has been at any time deposited by or for the benefit of the said ———— in any Post Office Savings Bank in the Island.

Signature : ————.

Date : ————.

Witness : ————.

Designation : ————.

(3) Upon the application of any beneficiary the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, remove the name of the Trustee from the title of the account and either substitute the name of another person as Trustee or continue the account in the name of the beneficiary alone.

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(4) Where the name of a new Trustee is substituted under the foregoing paragraph, such Trustee shall make the declaration prescribed in paragraph (2) of this rule.

(5) An application to withdraw money so deposited shall be made—

(*a*) jointly by both the Trustee and the beneficiary, or

(*b*) where the account is continued in the name of the beneficiary alone, by the beneficiary, or

(*c*) where the Trustee or beneficiary is dead, by the survivor of them, or

(*d*) where both Trustee and beneficiary are dead, either by the executor or administrator of that one of them who survived the other, or where such survivor dies intestate and his estate is of such value that it is not required by law to be administered, by the person or persons entitled under the law of inheritance to the property of such intestate.

(6) The Postmaster-General may require proof of survivorship to his satisfaction.

(7) The warrant issued on such application to withdraw money shall be made out in the name of the applicant or applicants and any receipt given by the applicant or applicants personally or by agent appointed by Power of Attorney shall be a valid discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum stated in the warrant.

(8) When an application for the withdrawal of money is made by both the Trustee and the beneficiary, the applicants may request that the sum to be withdrawn may be paid to either of them to the exclusion of the other, and in every such case the warrant shall be made out in the name of the person specified in such request, and his receipt shall be deemed to be the receipt of both the applicants.

(9) Where either the Trustee or the beneficiary has been adjudged to be of unsound mind, or adjudicated an insolvent, the Postmaster-General may in his discretion pay the deposits to the other, and a receipt given by such other person shall be a valid discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum so paid.

8. (1) Deposits may be made by and in the name of a minor of the age of seven years and upwards. [8121/16-5-1935.]

(2) Deposits may be made on behalf and in the name of a minor under seven years of age by any person.

(3) (*a*) At the time the first deposit is made by a minor he shall sign a declaration in the form set out in the foregoing rule 3 and state at the foot of the form the date of his birth.

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(*b*) At the time the first deposit is made on behalf or in the name of a minor, the person making the deposit shall sign a declaration in the following form :—

Declaration by Person Making Deposits on behalf of a Minor.

Depositor's Book.
Office : Number :

I, ———— (*full name*) ———— (*occupation*) of ———— (*address*), do hereby declare that I am desirous of making deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on behalf and in the name of ———— (*full name*) of ———— (*address*) who is a minor.

I further declare for myself and on behalf of the afore-mentioned minor that no money has at any time been deposited by or on behalf or in the name of the minor in any other account in the Post Office Savings Bank.

The minor was born on the ———— of ————, 19—.

Signature : ————.

Date : ————.

Signed by the afore-mentioned depositor in my presence.

————,

Date : ————.

Designation and address of person attesting ————.

(*c*) Every such declaration shall be signed in the presence of, and be attested by—

(i) the officer appointed by the Postmaster-General to receive deposits, or

(ii) a person known to that officer, or

(iii) a Justice of the Peace.

(*d*) A minor in whose behalf or name money has been deposited by any other person, shall, on attaining the age of seven years, himself sign a declaration in the form set out in the foregoing rule 3 if called upon by the Postmaster-General so to do.

(4) An application for the withdrawal of money deposited by or on behalf of a minor may be made by such minor if he is of the age of seven years or upwards ; and the warrant

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issued on such application shall be made out in the name of such minor and his receipt shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum specified in such warrant.

(5) The Postmaster-General may in his discretion pay the whole or any part of the money standing to the credit of a minor under the age of seven years, to any person who produces satisfactory proof to show that the minor is in his care and that the money is urgently needed for the medical expenses, maintenance, or education of the minor and that it will be applied for any one or more of those purposes only, and the receipt of such person shall be a valid discharge to the Postmaster-General for any money so paid.

9. For the purposes of the foregoing rules 7 and 8 a minor of not less than seven years of age shall be deemed to have the capacity to execute a valid receipt or Power of Attorney. [8121/16-5-1935.]

10. Every depositor shall, once in each year, on the anniversary of the day on which he made his first deposit, forward his book to the General Post Office, in a cover to be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank, for comparing entries in that book with those in the books of the Postmaster-General, and for inserting interest. If the pass book is not so forwarded for examination, the Bank shall not be liable to the depositor for any excess of the amount indicated in the pass book over the amount shown in the books of the Postmaster-General. [7964/27-1-1933.]

11. If any depositor loses his book, he must immediately give written notice to the Postmaster-General, Colombo, and state the circumstances in which the book has been lost. He must also inform the Postmaster-General at what Post Office and in what year the account was opened, and what amount is believed to be due therein ; the number of the book must also be stated, if possible. A form for this purpose can be obtained at any Post Office. The notice or form must be signed by the depositor. If the depositor cannot write, or signs in native characters, his mark or signature and the impression of his right thumb must be affixed in the presence of a witness, and attested by the signature and address of that witness. If the depositor requires a new book, he must enclose a postal or money order of the value of one rupee to pay for the new book should the application be granted. [6532/15-11-1912.]

12. No charge for postage shall be made upon the depositors for the transmission of their books to the Postmaster-General, or for the return thereof to them, or for any applications they may have to make for acknowledgments of deposits, or for any application or necessary letter of inquiry respecting the sums deposited by them, or for the replies thereto.

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[5482/18-6-1897.]

13. Rescinded.

[7686/18-1-1929.]

14. (1) *Withdrawals.*—Any depositor wishing to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited by him must make application for the same to the Postmaster-General in the following form, a printed copy of which may be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank :—

Form of Withdrawal.

Depositor's Book. Place : Number :

To the Postmaster-General,
Colombo.

Date : ————.

I do hereby give notice that I wish to withdraw the sum of Rs. ———— cts. —— from my deposit account bearing the above number in the books of the Post Office Savings Bank, and I request that a warrant may be issued for the above-named sum, and made payable to me at the ———— Post Office.

———— Signature
———— Address } of Depositor.
———— Occupation

In this form the depositor must specify the number of his book, the name of the office at which his first deposit was made, the sum he wishes to withdraw, his occupation and residence, and the Post Office at which he wishes to receive his money.

The signature of the depositor to the notice of withdrawal must be attested by the Postmaster of the station at which the depositor is resident. If the depositor is not known to the Postmaster, his signature must be attested by a Justice of the Peace, Manager of a Bank, Clergyman or Minister of the Christian Religion, a qualified Medical Officer, Superintendent of an estate of an acreage of 200 acres or over, Mudaliyar of the District, Notary Public, a Government Officer or Pensioner drawing not less than Rs. 1,500 per

[7929/10-6-1932.]

annum or an Inspector of Co-operative Societies, a Vidane Aratchi, Korala, or Udaiyar, or a Head Teacher of a Government English or Vernacular School, or a person appointed to be an Inquirer under Chapter XII of the Criminal Procedure Code, provided that such Vidane Aratchi, Korala, Udaiyar, Head Teacher, or Inquirer signs in English.

When he has properly filled up this form, the depositor must fold and secure it and forward it by post as if it were an ordinary letter.

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(2) *Payment Warrant.*—On receipt of this application a warrant in the following form, for the amount required, payable at the office named, will be sent to the depositor by post :—

Form of Warrant.

(To be issued to enable a depositor to receive payment of a sum withdrawn.)

Depositor's Book. Place : Number :	Savings Bank Branch, General Post Office, Colombo, ————, 19—.

Warrant No. ————.

To the Postmaster of ————.

Pay ———— of ———— the sum of ———— on production of his deposit book, and on his satisfying you that he is the person entitled to the same, and charge the amount to this Department.

Examined :—

———— Controller, S. B.

Stamp of Paying Office.

Depositor's Receipt.

I acknowledge the receipt of the above-mentioned sum ————

———— —

Signature of Depositor.

By the same post the Postmaster at whose office the warrant is made payable will be advised of the issue of the warrant. This warrant must be presented by the depositor at the Post Office named therein, together with the depositor's book, in which the Postmaster will enter the amount repaid and attest the entry with his signature and the date-stamp of his office. The Postmaster will take a receipt from the depositor on the warrant for the amount repaid to him.

(3) *Withdrawal on Demand.*—A depositor wishing to withdraw on demand any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 may do so by presenting his pass book at any post office with a special withdrawal-on-demand form duly signed and witnessed. Only one such withdrawal-on-demand may be made by any one depositor within a period of seven days.

Provided that in the case of Co-operative Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance and Industrial Schools recognised by the Education Department, the maximum which may be withdrawn on demand at any one time shall be Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 10.

In the case of withdrawals on demand the pass book will be detained by the Postmaster for transmission to the Head Office, and will be returned to the depositor by post after entry of the item in the Head Office accounts.

This method of withdrawal does not apply to the accounts of societies other than Co-operative Societies registered

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under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, Industrial Schools recognised by the Education Department or of minors under fifteen years of age.

(4) *Withdrawal of large sums.*—Notice, not exceeding one week from date of receipt of notice, must be given for withdrawal of sums of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500, and not exceeding ten days for sums of Rs. 500 or more.

In the case of Co-operative Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance and Industrial Schools recognised by the Education Department, withdrawals in any one day shall not exceed Rs. 600 at a Post Office to which the mail service is conveyed by runners, and shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 in any one day at other Post Offices.

[8005/15-9-1933.]

15. The Postmaster-General will endeavour to prevent fraud and to identify every depositor transacting business with the Post Office Savings Bank, but if any person shall fraudulently represent himself to be a depositor, and by presentation of the depositor's book and compliance with the rules of the Department shall obtain any sum of money belonging to that depositor, the Postmaster-General shall not be responsible for the loss thereof.

[7635/22-3-1928.]

Repayment to depositor unable to attend personally.

16. Repayment shall be made only to the depositor in person. When a depositor, though a resident of the place at which payment is required, cannot attend personally through illness or other good cause, payment will be made to the bearer of an order under his hand signed in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, Manager of a Bank, Clergyman or Minister of the Christian religion, a qualified Medical Officer, Superintendent of an estate of an acreage of 200 acres or over, Mudaliyar of the district, Notary Public, or a Government Officer or Pensioner drawing not less than Rs. 1,500 per annum. If the depositor be resident abroad, his signature must be verified by some constituted authority of the place in which he resides.

Payment will not be made to a third person on the above-mentioned order (except in the case of a resident abroad) when a depositor is not resident at the time at the place at which the warrant is made payable.

Form of order to be signed by a Depositor who cannot attend personally to receive payment.

Depositor's Book. Place : Number :	No. of Warrant : Date of Warrant :

To the Postmaster ————.

I, the undersigned, do hereby authorise and direct the bearer of this order to receive on my account the sum of ————

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due to me under the above-described warrant of the Post Office Savings Bank, for which sum the receipt of the above-named person shall be a good and sufficient discharge.

As witness my hand this ——— day of ——— 19—.

——— Signature
——— Address } of Witness.
——— Occupation

——— Signature
——— Address } of Depositor.
——— Occupation

17. (1) (*a*) Deposits may be made on behalf of any Friendly, Charitable, or Provident Society other than a Co-operative Society by at least two Trustees or, when there are no Trustees, by the Treasurer of the Society. [8121/16-5-1935.]

(*b*) Deposits may be made by the Trustee of a Temple appointed under the provisions of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance.

(*c*) At the time when a first deposit is so made a declaration in the following form shall be made :—

D.

Declaration by the Trustees or the Treasurer of a Friendly, Charitable, or Provident Society, or the Trustee of a Temple.

Depositor's Book.
Office :
Number :

We/I ——— (names / name in full) Trustees or Treasurer / Trustee

of the ——— Society / Temple do hereby declare to the Postmaster-General that we/I desire to deposit the funds of the said Society / Temple in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Signed this ——— day of ——— 19—.

Trustees : 1 ———
2 ———
3 ———
4 ———

or

Treasurer : ———.

Signed by the above-named in my presence : ———.

Designation : ———.

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(2) In the case of Co-operative Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, the declaration shall be in the following form :—

C.

Declaration to be signed on First Deposit made on behalf of a Co-operative Society.

Depositor's Book.
Office: Number :

We, *————, do hereby declare to the Postmaster-General that the Co-operative Society of ———— desires to deposit its funds in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Signed this ———— day of ———— 19—.

Signature of—

1. President : ————.
2. Vice-President : ————.
3. Secretary : ————.
4. Treasurer : ————.

Signed by the above-named in my presence : ————.

Designation : ————.

(3) (*a*) Every application to withdraw money so deposited under paragraph (1) (*a*) of this rule shall be signed by two of the Trustees for the time being or, where there are no Trustees, by the Treasurer of the Society, and the name of the Trustee or Treasurer or other officer of the society authorised to receive the amount to be withdrawn shall be stated in the application.

(*b*) The warrant for payment of the amount will be made out in the name of the Trustee, Treasurer, or officer so specified, and his receipt shall be a valid discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum paid under the warrant.

(4) In the case of deposits made under paragraph (1) (*b*) of this rule repayment shall be made only to the Trustee duly appointed for the time being.

(5) In the case of Co-operative Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, the application to withdraw money shall be signed by (*a*) the President or Vice-President, and (*b*) by the Treasurer or Secretary.

[7851/30-4-1931.]

18. Where a depositor dies leaving an estate which according to the law for the time being requires administration no money lying to the credit of such depositor shall be paid to any person except upon production of probate or letters of administration as the case may be.

* Please give names.

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19. In all cases wherein a certificate shall be required of the amount of the balance standing in the books of the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of a deceased depositor, for the purpose of obtaining a probate of will or letters of administration, such certificate shall be in the following form :—

Depositor's Book.
Place :
Number :

Post Office
Savings Bank,

———————

It is hereby certified that the balance standing in the books of the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of the depositor of ———— numbered as above, on the ———— day of ———— in the year ———— amounts in the whole to the sum of ————.

Witness my hand this ———— day of ————, 189—.

Savings Bank Branch,
General Post Office,
Colombo.

Entered ————.

Examined ————.

————,
Assistant Postmaster-General.

20. If any depositor shall become insane or otherwise incapacitated to act, and the same shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, and if the Postmaster-General shall be satisfied of the urgency of the case, he may authorise payment from time to time out of the funds of such depositor to any person whom he shall judge proper, and the receipt of such person shall be a good discharge for the same. **Incapacitated depositors.**

20A. The Postmaster-General for the time being may enter into an arrangement with any Government Savings Bank authority in any British Possession or dependency or foreign country for the transfer of sums standing to the credit of depositors from such Government Savings Bank to the Post Office Savings Bank, or from the Post Office Savings Bank to such Government Savings Bank. [6765/23-12-1915.]

20B. Whenever such an arrangement has been made, the Postmaster-General may place any amount transferred in pursuance thereof to the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of a depositor's account in that Bank, although the amount transferred may exceed the amount which a depositor may deposit in any one Savings Bank year, but no amount shall be so credited which shall make the total amount standing to the credit of the account exceed the maximum for the time being allowed by the rules. Sums so credited shall for all purposes be treated as deposits made in the Post Office Savings Bank. [6765/23-12-1915.]

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[6765/23-12-1915.]

20c. An application to transfer the account of a depositor from the Post Office Savings Bank to the Government Savings Bank of any British Possession or dependency or foreign country shall be made in the prescribed form which may be obtained from the Postmaster-General, and shall be accompanied by the depositor's book, or by other evidence to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General of the title of the applicant to the deposits to which the application relates.

Secrecy.

21. The officers of the Postmaster-General engaged in the receipt or payment of deposits shall not disclose the name of any depositor, nor the amount deposited or withdrawn by him, except to the Postmaster-General or to such of his officers as may be appointed to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance.

22. If any dispute shall arise between the Postmaster-General and any individual depositor, or any executor, administrator, next of kin, or creditor, or assignee of a depositor who may become bankrupt or insolvent, or any person claiming to be such executor, administrator, next of kin, creditor, or assignee, or to be entitled to any money deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank, then and in every such case the matter in dispute shall be referred in writing to the Attorney-General, and whatever award, order, or determination shall be made by the Attorney-General shall be binding and conclusive on all parties, and shall be final to all intents and purposes without any appeal.

Specimen Depositor's Book.

(Size 4¼ " by 7".)

Post Office Savings Bank.

Name:
No.:

23. In all communications with the Postal Department on Savings Bank business the above particulars should be quoted.

24. The entries of the amount of each deposit and withdrawal in the deposit books should be carefully examined by the depositors before they leave the Post Office, in order that they may be satisfied that such entries are correct.

25. The attention of depositors is particularly directed to the rules which have been framed for their protection.

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[7515/5-3-1926.]

26. The persons performing the duties of the Controller of Revenue,* the Postmaster-General, and the Registrar-General are hereby constituted trustees of all the Post Office Savings Banks. It shall be their duty from time to time to receive and examine the accounts hereafter mentioned, to invest all surplus funds of the Post Office Savings Banks either in approved securities in their joint names, or to retain the same in deposit in a Bank to be selected by them in their joint names, and from time to time to change investments at their discretion, and realise such of these funds as may be required for the purposes of the Bank.

[8112/29-3-1935.]

27. The Postmaster-General shall furnish the Trustees immediately after the end of every month with an account showing as on the last day of such month—

(*a*) the general fund of the Post Office Savings Bank and the securities in which it is invested in the names of the Trustees ;

(*b*) the sum in the custody of the Postmaster-General and the bank in which it is deposited ;

(*c*) the sum in the custody of the Trustees and the bank in which it is deposited ; and

(*d*) the total amount in the hands of Postmasters.

28. Every Postmaster entrusted with the control of a Savings Bank shall enter in the daily cash accounts rendered by him to the Postmaster-General the balance of Savings Bank funds in his hands, as well as particulars of the sums withdrawn and deposits made at his office each day by depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank.

29. The maximum sum which each Postmaster shall retain in his hands, shall be fixed by notification in the *Gazette* by the Postmaster-General, and be entered by the Postmaster in his daily cash account. No balance shall be retained by any Postmaster in excess of the sum so fixed without special permission by the Postmaster-General.

[5541/25-3-1898.]

30. The maximum sum which the Postmaster-General shall be allowed to retain in his own custody or in his own name in deposit is Rs. 10,000.

31. As soon as may be possible after December 31 in each year, the Postmaster-General shall send to the Auditor-General an account duly attested by himself in the form prescribed by rule 27. The Auditor-General causes the books of the Post Office Savings Bank to be examined and

* Deputy Chief Secretary; *vide Gazette* No. 7,867 of July 6, 1931.

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[6745/8-10-1915. satisfies himself that the system of accounts is efficient and properly carried out. He also examines the annual balance sheet, tests the accuracy of the amount shown as liabilities, and verifies the assests.

[8121/16-5-1935.] **32.** (1) No person shall have more than one account for his own benefit in the Post Office Savings Bank.

(2) In the event of any contravention by any person of the foregoing paragraph of this rule the Postmaster-General shall be entitled to close all or any of the accounts of that person and any person depositing money for him as beneficiary or on his behalf or in his name, and to call upon them to withdraw forthwith all moneys deposited in their accourts in the Post Office Savings Bank exclusive of such sums accruing by way of interest as the Postmaster-General may in each case decide to withhold as penalty.

[8121/16-5-1935.] **33.** No person shall be entitled to any benefit from deposits standing to the credit of more than one account in the Post Office Savings Bank, except so far as such additional benefit is derived by him either as a member of a society entitled to deposit or invest in the Savings Bank, or from a deceased depositor.

Principal Rules of the Post Office Savings Bank.

1. At these Banks deposits of not less than 25 cents will be received ; but no one may deposit more than Rs. 750 in one year, or make a further deposit when the amount standing to his credit attains Rs. 3,000 exclusive of interest. Interest at the rate of Rs. 2.40 cents per Rs. 100 per annum is allowed until the sum due to a depositor amounts to Rs. 3,000 when interest ceases to be due. The interest due to a depositor is added to the principal due to him on December 31 in each year.

[8121/16-5-1935.] **2.** (1) At the time when the first deposit is made the depositor shall make and sign a declaration in the following form :—

Declaration by Depositor.

Depositor's Book.
Office :
Number :

I, ——— (*full name including all Christian and ge names*) ——— (*occupation*) of ——— (*address in full*), do hereby declare to the Postmaster-General that I am desirous of becoming a depositor on my own behalf in the Post Office Savings Bank.

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I do further declare that no money has been deposited by me or any other person for my benefit in any other account in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Signature : ————.
Date : ————.

Signed by the afore-mentioned depositor in my presence.

Date : ————.
Designation and address of person attesting ————.

(2) Every such declaration shall be signed in the presence of and be attested by—

(*a*) the officer appointed by the Postmaster-General to receive deposits, or

(*b*) a person known to that officer, or

(*c*) a Justice of the Peace.

3. Rescinded. [8121/16-5-1935.]

4. Every deposit in a Post Office Savings Bank must be immediately entered by the Postmaster or other person receiving it in the depositor's book, and the Postmaster or other person receiving the deposit must in addition to the entry in the book affix a label of the value of the deposit opposite the entry, as well as write below such label the date and his signature. The Postmaster will further place in the same line with the entry and the label as well as on the label itself impressions of the date-stamp of his office. Depositors should carefully examine their books before leaving the office and ascertain that the labels represent the value of the deposit, and that the entries therein are correct, and they should keep their books in their own possession.

In addition to the labels which the depositors will thus have affixed to their books, they will receive, in the case of deposits amounting to Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 750 a special acknowledgment by post from the Savings Bank Branch at Colombo. This acknowledgment should reach the depositor within five days if he resides in the Western, Central, Southern, North-Western, and North-Central Provinces, and within ten days if he is in the Northern or Eastern Provinces. The acknowledgment should be quite free from erasure and should state the exact amount of the deposit, and the day on which the deposit was made. If the acknowledgment does not reach the depositor in proper time, or if, when it reaches him it shows any signs of erasure, or does not agree with the entry in his book, the depositor should immediately apply to the Postmaster-General by letter, and should renew his application again and again by letter until he obtains a satisfactory reply.

5. No charge for postage will be made to the depositor for any letter passing between him and the Savings Bank Department with regard to his deposits, or with regard to the withdrawal of the same, or for the transmission of his deposit book

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between him and the Savings Bank Department; and letters addressed to the Controller on Savings Bank business need not be prepaid.

[6532/15-11-1912.] **6.** If any depositor loses his book, he must immediately give written notice to the Postmaster-General, Colombo, and state the circumstances in which the book has been lost. He must also inform the Postmaster-General at what Post Office and in what year the account was opened, and what amount is believed to be due therein; the number of the book must also be stated, if possible. A form for this purpose can be obtained at any Post Office. The Notice or form must be signed by the depositor. If the depositor cannot write, or signs in native characters, his mark or signature and the impression of his right thumb must be affixed in the presence of a witness, and attested by the signature and address of that witness. If the depositor requires a new book, he must enclose a Postal or Money Order of the value of one rupee to pay for the new book should the application be granted.

7. A depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank may add to his deposits at, and may withdraw the whole or any part of them from, any Post Office Savings Bank without change of deposit book.

8. When a depositor wishes to withdraw the whole or any part of the sum due to him, he must make application for the same on a printed form called the notice of withdrawal, which he can obtain at any Post Office Savings Bank. The signature of a depositor must be attested by the Postmaster from whom he obtains this form.

If the depositor is not known to the Postmaster, his signature must be attested by a Justice of the Peace, Manager of a Bank, Clergyman or Minister of the Christian Religion, a qualified Medical Officer, Superintendent of an estate of an acreage of 200 acres or over, Mudaliyar of the District, or Notary Public. When he has properly filled up this form he must fold and secure it, and forward it by post as if it were an ordinary letter. In return for it he will receive a warrant for the amount required by him, payable at the Post Office Bank named by him in the notice of withdrawal. The warrant should be presented for payment immediately, as the amount ceases to bear interest from the date of issue.

8121/16-5-1935.] **9.** Rescinded.

10. If any dispute shall arise between the Postmaster-General and any individual depositor, or any executor, next of kin, or creditor, or assignee of a depositor who may become bankrupt, or insolvent, or any person claiming to be such executor, administrator, next of kin, creditor or assignee, or to be entitled to any money deposited in the Post Office Savings

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Bank, then and in every such case the matter in dispute must be referred in writing, to the Attorney-General appointed under the Savings Bank Acts, and whatever award, order, or determination shall be made by the Attorney-General shall be binding and conclusive on all parties, and shall be final to all intents and purposes without any appeal.

Note.—If the depositor cannot write his mark must be affixed in the presence of a witness and attested by the signature of that witness.

————,

Address : ————. Signature of Depositor.

Note.—This Book to be forwarded on the anniversary of the day on which the account was opened to the Postmaster-General, Colombo, in an envelope which can be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank, in order that it may be compared with the books of that Department, and that the interest due to the previous 31st December may be inserted in it.

Regulations relating to the Purchase, Sale, and Custody of Ceylon Government Securities for Depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Note.—These regulations were made under the provisions of the Ceylon Postal and Telegraph Ordinance, No. 13 of 1892, and continue in force by virtue of the provisions of section 93 of the Post Office Ordinance.

[5273/2–3–1894.]

1. *Purchase of Government Securities.*—A *bona fide* depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank, whose account has been in existence for three months may invest sums of not less than Rs. 50 in Ceylon Government Securities on making a written application to the Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department, General Post Office, Colombo, to this effect in the prescribed form No. 2, accompanied by his Savings Bank Book. The investment will be made at the current price of the stock.

Such a depositor may also, irrespective of the limits prescribed for deposits, purchase through the Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department, Ceylon Government Securities not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in one year and Rs. 3,000 in all by tendering a similar application with the purchase money in cash to the Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department.

Charges.—The departmental fee recoverable on purchase will be 25 cents per Rs. 100 on the capital invested.

Note 1.—Government Securities can be purchased by the Secretary of a Fund only in his own name and without reference to his official position.

Note 2.—Government Securities may be purchased in the name of a minor, but such securities may not be sold during the minority of the minor although the dividends may be paid to the minor or to his natural or legal guardian as they approve.

Note 3.—Applications made by female depositors must be signed by the female depositors themselves irrespective of whether the accounts concerned were opened by the depositors themselves, or through their agents or husbands.

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Should a female depositor be illiterate, her mark or seal must be affixed to the application in the presence of a witnes, by whom it must be attested.

Note 4.—Fractions of a rupee will not be received as part of an investment.

2. *Sale of Government Securities.*—A Depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank may at any time apply through the Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department, General Post Office, Colombo, for the sale of Ceylon Government Stock that he has purchased through the Post Office, whether held by himself or in the custody of the Postmaster-General.

Securities to be sold by the Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department, must be endorsed in his favour.

3. *Safe Custody of Government Securities.*—A depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank may tender the Ceylon Government stock that has been purchased by him through the Post Office for safe custody by the Postmaster-General.

The amount of such securities must not exceed Rs. 1,000 in nominal value in any year or Rs. 3,000 in all. A receipt will be given in the prescribed form No. 9.

Charges.—The Departmental fee levied on sale of Government stock on behalf of depositors will be 25 cents per Rs. 100 on the capital sold out.

4. *Delivery out of Custody.*—A depositor may also apply through the Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department, for the delivery to him of Ceylon Government securities that have been purchased by him through the Post Office, and have been retained at his request in the custody of the Postmaster-General, surrendering in every case his voucher therefor (form No. 6).

The transaction will then be closed.

5. *Note in Ledger to prevent Withdrawal.*—On an application for the purchase of Ceylon Government Stock being received from the Depositor with his pass book, a note must be made at once in the ledger against the depositor's account in order to guard against the deposits being diminished below that amount before the transaction is completed.

6. *Additional Amount to Complete Purchase.*—If the balance at credit of his account is not sufficient to cover the cost of purchase of Ceylon Government Stock, the additional amount required must be tendered by the purchaser in cash with the application for purchase, and the amount so tendered will be treated as an ordinary deposit.

[6765/23-12-1915.]

The limit of Rs. 750 fixed as the maximum sum that can be deposited in one year is not applicable to amounts deposited under this rule to complete purchase of Ceylon Government Securities.

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7. *Application to Purchase to be sent to Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department.*—The application, which must be in the prescribed form (No. 2), must be forwarded to the Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department, with the depositor's book and will be filed in his office for reference.

8. *Ceylon Government Stock purchased for delivery to Depositors.*—If the Ceylon Government stock certificates purchased are to be delivered to the depositor the Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department, will send them with the bank book to the nearest Post Office, under registered cover, to be delivered to him. The value of the certificates must be made to appear as paid items in the deposit account. On delivery he must sign a receipt on Form No. 7, which the Postmaster will forward to the Superintendent, Money Order Office, by return post.

A memorandum of the amount debited to his account to complete the purchase will accompany the certificate.

The amount so debited will be entered in the daily cash account and the ledger against the depositor's account in the same way as a withdrawal, except that the words " Purchase of Government Stock " will be noted against the entries.

9. *Ceylon Government Stock held by the Postmaster-General for Depositors.*—If the purchaser has requested in his application that the Ceylon Government Stock shall remain in the Postmaster-General's custody, the necessary entries will be made, and the Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department, will in returning the Savings Bank Book, send a memorandum showing cost of purchase, and enclose a voucher for the Ceylon Government Stock held by the Postmaster-General in safe custody.

An entry will at once be made by the clerk in charge of the register of Ceylon Government Securities of the stock so retained in custody.

10. *Ceylon Government Stock Certificates presented with Application for Sale.*—When an application in the prescribed form is received from a depositor for the sale of Ceylon Government Securities, the necessary entries should be made in the register of Ceylon Government Securities. The Stock Certificates should be tendered with the application together with the depositor's Bank Book.

A receipt will be given to the applicant in the form No. 8.

On the sale being effected the amount realised, less the commission and charges, will be entered in the depositor's book and in the ledger, and the necessary entry will be made in the register of Ceylon Government Securities. The deposit book will be handed to the depositor on his returning the receipts granted to him for the stock certificate. After the

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amount has been credited to the depositor's account, withdrawals will be made in the usual way by the depositor submitting a Savings Bank Notice of Withdrawal, and the issue of a warrant for the amount required to be withdrawn in the ordinary course.

Proceeds of sale of Ceylon Government Securities will be credited to an account under the above rules without reference [6765/23-12-1915.] to the annual limit of Rs. 750 but if the limit is exceeded by the deposit, and the depositor does not wish to take payment of the whole proceeds of the sale, he should be required to at once withdraw at least the amount in excess of the limit. In other words, if a depositor wishes to leave the proceeds of the sale or any portion thereof in deposit in the bank, he may do so, provided that the amount left in deposit can be accepted as an ordinary deposit to which the limit of Rs. 750 is applicable.

11. *Custody of Ceylon Government Securities.*—When a Savings Bank depositor wishes the Postmaster-General to take charge of Ceylon Government Stock purchased for such depositor by the Postmaster-General, he should apply to the Postmaster-General in the form No. 4.

A Postmaster, who is requested by a Savings Bank depositor to forward Government Stock Securities to the Postmaster-General, will grant a receipt for these securities in the form No. 9.

The Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department, will grant a receipt (form No. 8) for the securities to be handed to depositors.

12. *Application to be sent to Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department.*—When a depositor requires Ceylon Government Stock Certificates held in safe custody by the Postmaster-General to be delivered to him, he will send an application in the form No. 3, endorsing the receipt he has obtained, and the stock certificate will thereupon be sent to the nearest Post Office to be delivered to him. On delivery he must sign a receipt on form No. 6 which the Postmaster will forward to the Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department, by return post.

13. *Interest on Ceylon Government Securities.*—When a Government stock certificate is held by a depositor he will recover the interest by presenting the stock certificate on the due date to the Treasurer.

When, however, the stock certificate has been transferred to the Postmaster-General for safe custody, the interest will be recovered by the Postmaster-General from the Treasurer and will be credited to the depositor's account.

For this purpose the depositor should forward his deposit book to the Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department.

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FORM No. 1.—REGISTER OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Serial No. of each transaction.	Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Account No. of Depositor.	Particulars of Securities.			Purchase.			Sale.		Safe Custody.		Delivery out of Custody.		Remarks showing final disposal of papers held by the P. M. G.
				No.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.	No. and date of P. M. G.'s receipt if held by the P. M. G.	Date of delivery to depositor.	Initials of P. M. G.	No. and date of P. M. G's intimation of sale.	Initials of P. M. G.	No. and date of P. M. G.'s receipt.	Initials of P. M. G.	Date of delivery.	Initials of P. M. G.	
					Rs. c	Rs. c										

FORM No. 2.—APPLICATION FOR PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THROUGH THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Depositor's Book — ———.

Place ———.

Number ———.

1. Name of Depositor ———.
2. Profession or occupation ———.
3. Nominal amount of investment, Rs. ———.
4. Premium ———.
5. Accrued Interest ———.
6. Brokerage ———.
7. Total, Rs. ———.
8. Whether the Government Securities are to be kept in safe custody by the Postmaster-General or to be forwarded to Applicant ———.

Signature of Applicant ———.

Address ———.

Date ———, 189—.

Note—1, 2, 3, and 8 only to be filled up by Applicant.

Instructions.

In dealing with applications for purchase of Government Securities, the following instructions should be attended to :—

Government Securities cannot be issued in the name of a person who is a minor.

Government Securities cannot be inscribed in favour of a "Secretary" of any organization, except under his private name and without reference to the Secretaryship.

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FORM NO. 3.—APPLICATION FOR THE DELIVERY OUT OF CUSTODY OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF GOVERNMENT STOCK CERTIFICATES.

Depositor's Book ————.
Place ————.
No. ————.

Name of Depositor ————.
Profession or Occupation ————.
Particulars of the Government Inscribed Stock to be delivered out of the custody of the Postmaster-General ————.

Signature of Applicant ————.
Address ————.
Date ————, 189—.

FORM NO. 4.—APPLICATION FOR THE SAFE CUSTODY BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF CEYLON INSCRIBED STOCK CERTIFICATE.

Depositor's Book ————.
Place ————.
No. ————.

1. Name of Depositor ————.
2. Profession or Occupation ————.
3. Particulars of the Government Inscribed Stock Certificate to be kept in the custody of the Postmaster-General ————.

Signature of Applicant ————.
Address ————.
Date ————, 189—.

FORM NO. 5.—APPLICATION FOR SALE OF GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED STOCK THROUGH THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Depositor's Book ————.
Place ————.
No. ————.

1. Name of Depositor ————.
2. Profession or Occupation ————.
3. Particulars of the Government Inscribed Stock to be sold ————.

Signature of Applicant ————.
Address ————.
Date ————, 189—.

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FORM NO. 6.—RECEIPT FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES DELIVERED OUT OF THE CUSTODY OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Depositor's Book ————.
Place ————.
No. ————.

1. Name of Depositor ————.
2. Profession or Occupation ————.
3. Particulars of Stock Certificates ————.

Address ————.
Date ————, 189—.

Received the above Certificate.
Signature of Depositor ————.

FORM NO. 7.—RECEIPT FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES DELIVERED TO A DEPOSITOR.

Depositor's Book ————.
Place ————.
No. ————.

1. Name of Depositor ————.
2. Profession or Occupation ————.
3. No. and amount of Stock Certificates ————.

Address ————.
Date ————, 189—.

Received the above Certificates.
Signature of Depositor ————.

FORM NO. 8.—RECEIPT FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES DELIVERED TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL FOR SALE.

Received from ———— the following Stock Certificates endorsed to the Postmaster-General for Sale through the Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Department, General Post Office, Colombo.

No.	Dates.	Amount.
		Rs. c.
	Total ..	

Superintendent, M. O. & S. B. Department.

Date ————, 189—.

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FORM NO. 9.—TEMPORARY RECEIPT FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES TO BE HELD IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Received from ———— the following Stock Certificates endorsed to the Postmaster-General for safe custody by the Postmaster-General.

No.	Date.	Amount.
		Rs. c.
	Total ..	

Postmaster.

Date ————, 189—.

N.B.—This receipt is temporary, and will be handed to the depositor by the Postmaster; it must be returned to the Postmaster when receipt from the Postmaster-General is handed to the depositor.

FORM NO. 10.—RECEIPT FOR STOCK CERTIFICATE HELD IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Received through the Postmaster of ———— the following Stock Certificate endorsed in favour of the Postmaster-General for safe custody by the Postmaster-General.

Name of Stockholder ————.

No. of Certificate ————.

Particulars of Stock ————.

Superintendent, M. O. & S. B. Department.

N.B.—The temporary receipt already granted for the above by the Postmaster must be returned to him before he delivers this receipt to the Stockholder.

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CHAPTER 147.

TELEGRAPHS.

THE TELEGRAPH ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1 (2).

No Notifications.

SECTION 5.

TELEPHONES.*

The Inland Telephone Rules.

1. These rules may be cited as the Inland Telephone Rules. [8360/25-3-1938.]

Inland Trunk Calls and Fees.

2. (1) The unit period of conversation for an inland trunk call shall be three minutes.

(2) A subscriber or caller from a Call Office connected to a non-automatic exchange may have the continuous use of a trunk line for 12 minutes between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. and for 18 minutes between 8 P.M. and 8 A.M. if no other call is awaiting at the originating exchange or call office to be put through on the trunk line or lines so engaged.

(3) A call from a subscriber or caller from a Call Office connected to an automatic exchange shall be limited to 6 minutes during all hours even though no other call is awaiting to be put through on the trunk line or lines concerned. If at the end of six minutes, such subscriber or caller requires a further extension, the call shall be rebooked and put through after the lapse of an interval of not less than three minutes and in the order in which the call is rebooked.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this rule, where a delay of 40 minutes is registered on a trunk line and several calls are awaiting completion, each call shall be limited to 3 minutes, and a Telegraph Officer shall have the power to terminate a call already in progress for the purposes of such limitation.

(5) No subscriber or caller shall be permitted to engage the trunk line for more than one call at a time to the exclusion of any other subscriber or caller who may wish to use the trunk line.

**Note.*—The rules under section 5 are arranged in three groups, : Telephones, Telegraphs and Wireless Telegraphs—*vide* pages 361, 385, and 431. Foreign and Radio Telegraph Rules have been made under section 6—*vide* page 450.

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3. (1) The fee to be charged for each period of conversation not exceeding three minutes on a trunk call between any two telephone stations in Ceylon shall be fixed according to the distance between such stations measured in a straight line, at the following rates :—

	Rs.	c.
When such distance does not exceed 3 miles ..	0	7
When such distance—		
exceeds 3 miles but does not exceed 5 miles ..	0	10
Do. 5 ,, do. $7\frac{1}{2}$,, ..	0	15
Do. $7\frac{1}{2}$,, do. 10 ,, ..	0	20
Do. 10 ,, do. 15 ,, ..	0	25
Do. 15 ,, do. 20 ,, ..	0	30
Do. 20 ,, do. 30 ,, ..	0	40
Do. 30 ,, do. 40 ,, ..	0	50
Do. 40 ,, do. 50 ,, ..	0	60
Do. 50 ,, do. 70 ,, ..	0	80
Do. 70 ,, do. 90 ,, ..	1	0
Do. 90 ,, do. 110 ,, ..	1	20
Do. 110 ,, do. 150 ,, ..	1	50
Do. 150 ,, do. 190 ,, ..	1	80
Where such distance exceeds 190 miles ..	2	0

Provided, however, that where a Post Office or Call Office is within three miles (measured in a straight line) of an Exchange to which it is connected, there shall be no charge (except the Call Office fee under rule 9 (3), and/or the Disturbance fees under rule 10 (3)) on any call from a subscriber of such Exchange to such Post Office or Call Office : Provided further that the charge on any call from such Call Office to any subscriber connected to the Eachange or between two call offices situated within 3 miles (measured in a straight line) of the Exchange to which the call offices are connected, shall be only the Call Office fee specified in rule 9 and the Disturbance fees, if any, specified in rule 10.

(2) A fee at the rate specified in paragraph (1) of this rule (hereinafter called the Day Rate) shall be charged on each trunk call made between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. on any day, and a fee at one-half of the Day Rate (hereinafter called the Night Rate) shall be charged on each trunk call made between 8 P.M. and 8 A.M. on any day :

Provided, however—

(i) that the Night Rate shall be subject to minimum of 20 cents and shall be applicable only to a call on which a Day Rate of over 20 cents for each unit period of three minutes is chargeable ;

(ii) that a call booked during the period for which the Day Rate is chargeable but connected during the period for which the Night Rate is chargeable shall be charged at the Night Rate, and a call booked during the period for which the Night Rate is chargeable but connected during the period for which the Day Rate is chargeable shall be charged at the Day Rate ;

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(iii) that a call connected at 7·57 P.M. and extending into the period for which the Night Rate is chargeable, and a call connected at 7·57 A.M. and extending into the period for which the Day Rate is chargeable shall be charged the Day Rate and the Night Rate respectively for the first unit period of three minutes, and the rate appropriate for the period of conversation for the second and subsequent unit periods ; and

(iv) that a call connected at 7·58 or 7·59 P.M. and extending into the period for which the Night Rate is chargeable shall be charged the Day Rate for the first unit period of three minutes and the Night Rate for the second and subsequent unit periods, and a call connected at 7·58 or 7·59 A.M. and extending into the period for which the Day Rate is chargeable shall be charged the Night Rate for the first unit period of three minutes and the Day Rate for the second and subsequent unit periods.

4. Every official call shall take its turn with private calls and every call shall be put through in the order in which it is booked and as the trunk lines becomes disengaged : Provided, however, that the Governor, the Private Secretary to the Governor, the Secretary to the Governor, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Chief Secretary or the Deputy Chief Secretary may claim priority for any official call, which any of them may personally make, over all other calls previously booked and waiting to be put through.

5. (1) The commencement of a call shall be timed from the moment the called number is placed in communication with the calling number. A call shall be regarded as effective if the called number answers, notwithstanding that the person calling is not able to communicate with the actual person required at the called number.

(2) Towards the end of each unit period of three minutes, the operator shall announce to the subscriber or the caller the number of minutes the subscriber or caller has had at the end of that period. Conversation will not otherwise be interrupted at all, unless an interruption is necessary for the purposes of the service, and the subscriber or caller may end or extend the call as he wishes without being specifically asked by the operator whether an extension is desired.

(3) The decision of the Telegraph Authority as to the time of commencement and the duration of a call shall be final.

6. A call shall be regarded as effective and the full fee for such call shall be charged if—

(*a*) the called subscriber refuses to answer a trunk call as he is engaged locally or for any other reason ;

(*b*) there is no reply from the calling subscriber after the attention of the called subscriber has been obtained ;

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(*c*) there is no reply from a subscriber to a licensed private exchange ;

(*d*) the call is to a Call Office and the person required is not there to receive it ; or

(*e*) the line of a subscriber to a licensed private exchange is out of order, or is reported when the call is passed to the private exchange to be temporarily out of service or not connected at that time.

7. A call shall be regarded as ineffective and no fee for such call shall be charged if—

(*a*) such call fails through an error in the current " Telephone Directory ".

(*b*) the number given as that of the called subscriber is shown in the current " Telephone Directory," but is reported when the call is passed, as " Temporarily out of service " or " subscriber not now connected " ;

(*c*) the conversation is prevented by a fault on a Government or rented line ;

(*d*) the attention of the called subscriber on a Government exchange cannot be obtained ;

(*e*) there is no reply from a Government or licensed private exchange ; or

(*f*) a call is to a Government exchange subscriber who is out of town and has informed the exchange accordingly.

8. (1) No fee shall be charged when a call is cancelled before being passed over a trunk line or any section thereof, or because of its failure to mature within 30 minutes from the time it was asked for at a Call Office or within one hour from the time it was asked for by a subscriber.

(2) Half the appropriate trunk fee for a unit period of three minutes, less fractions of a cent subject to a maximum of fifty cents, shall be charged if a call is cancelled after it has passed over the trunk line or any section thereof and before the attention of a licensed private exchange or of a subscriber to a Government exchange has been obtained.

(3) The appropriate trunk fee for a single unit period of three minutes shall be charged if a call is cancelled after a licensed private exchange answers and before the attention of the called subscriber on the private exchange is obtained.

Call Office Calls and Fees.

9. (1) A fee of 10 cents shall be charged during all hours for the use of a Call Office for each period not exceeding 6 minutes of conversation : Provided that a fee of 20 cents shall be charged for each period not exceeding 6 minutes of conversation for calls made—

(*a*) from the Call Office at Kelani Vihara Buddhist Temple to Colombo, or

(*b*) from Call Office at Nanu-oya Railway Station to Nuwara Eliya.

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(2) The Call Office fee shall be prepaid in addition to the trunk fee and the disturbance fees, if any, on every call originated at a Call Office.

(3) The Call Office fee and the disturbance fee, if any, shall be recovered in advance from the person receiving a call at a Call Office.

(4) No Call Office fee shall be charged in the case of any ineffective call (*vide* rule 7) or in the case of a call which is cancelled under the conditions mentioned in rule 8 (1) and (2).

(5) In the case of an inland trunk call originated at a Call Office, the period of conversation required shall be booked in advance by the caller, and no extension shall be given at the end of such period at the request of the caller : Provided that if the caller terminates his conversation before the period so booked and paid for by him expires, he shall be charged only for the unit period or periods of conversation he has had.

Disturbance Fees.

10. (1) Nothing in these rules shall be construed to mean that any exchange or Call Office shall remain open throughout the day and night or to exempt any subscriber or caller from paying the usual disturbance fees on any call made after the closing hour of an exchange or call office.

(2) A disturbance fee of 25 cents between 6 A.M. and 9 P.M. and 50 cents between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. shall be payable in respect of each local or trunk call put through—

(*a*) at any Government telephone exchange beyond the hours during which such exchange is open for business ;

(*b*) from or to any Call Office installed in a Post Office, beyond the hours during which such Post Office is open for telegraph or telephone business ; or

(*c*) from or to any telephone installed in a Post Office in connection with a licensed private exchange, beyond the hours during which such Post Office is open for telegraph or telephone business.

(3) A disturbance fee shall be payable on each call made to any Post Office for obtaining information beyond the hours specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of paragraph (2) of this rule.

(4) A disturbance fee shall be charged in respect of each Government Exchange or Post Office disturbed in attempting to obtain connection with the number required by the subscriber or caller. Provided that where a subscriber or caller requires more than one number, no disturbance fees shall be charged on the additional calls (including extension calls) if the exchanges and Post Offices disturbed are the same, and the interval between the times any two consecutive calls are asked for, is less than fifteen minutes.

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(5) No disturbance fee shall be charged in the case of any ineffective call (*vide* rule 7) or in the case of any call which is cancelled under the conditions mentioned in rule 8 (1) and (2).

Phonograms.

11. Any telephone subscriber who wishes to send any telegram whether inland, Indian, or foreign, may dictate such telegram over the telephone to the Postal Telegraph Office, or, where special arrangements exist, to any other office specified by the Postmaster-General if such subscriber pays the usual cost of such telegram.

12. In cases where extraordinary services are required, such as for the telephoning of press telegrams to newspapers, a special fee approved by the Postmaster-General shall be charged.

13. The subscriber shall ask the telegraph officer who receives a message by telephone to repeat it after it is taken down and the subscriber shall then accept the message as correct. The subscriber shall also state under what Class the message is to be forwarded.

14. The transcription of a telegram telephoned to a Telegraph Office shall, so far as the Post Office is concerned, become the original telegram, but the Postmaster-General shall not be responsible for any loss, delay, mutilation or error in any telegram accepted or delivered through a telephone.

15. Every subscriber wishing to avail himself of this facility of dictating telegrams over the telephone shall deposit at the office to which the telegrams are to be dictated a sum sufficient to cover the cost of such telegrams for one month. The minimum deposit shall be Rs. 5. Where the trunk calls and phonograms of a subscriber are attended to by the same office, he may avail himself of both trunk calls and phonograms facilities on a minimum deposit of Rs. 10 which he shall increase up to the average amount incurred monthly, when called upon to do so.

16. Any subscriber to the Colombo Telephone Exchange may, on written request, have any telegram addressed to him communicated by telephone without additional charge, instead of being delivered by messenger, if—

(1) the telegram is adressed to a registered telegraphic address ;

(2) special instructions respecting the delivery of telegrams have been registered at the office of delivery ; or

(3) the telegram is addressed to a telephonic address.

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17. (1) Any subscriber connected to a Government Telephone Exchange other than Colombo may on written request to the local Postmaster have any telegram (except Press telegrams) addressed to him communicated by telephone, without additional charge, if—

(*a*) the office of destination of the telegram and the telephone exchange with which such subscriber is connected are one and the same office, or

(*b*) the addressee is a subscriber to a Rural Automatic Exchange which may or may not be the same as the office of destination of the telegram.

(2) Any subscriber to a licensed private exchange connected to the Government Telephone System may have any telegram addressed to him delivered by telephone from the Government Exchange to which his Private Exchange is connected, on a written request by such subscriber to the Postmaster in charge of the Government Exchange : provided that if the telegram is communicated over a trunk line on which a fee for each call is charged, the usual trunk fee shall be payable by such subscriber.

18. (1) Telegrams may be directed to a subscriber's telephonic address.

(2) In the case of a subscriber connected to a Government or licensed private exchange, every telegram which is to be directed to such subscriber's telephonic address must contain—

(*a*) in any case where such exchange bears the name of the telegraph office of the locality, the name of the addressee followed by the name of the exchange and the telephone number, thus : " Perera, Colombo 2999 " ;

(*b*) in any case where such exchange does not bear the name of the telegraph office of the locality in addition to the name of the addressee followed by the name of the exchange and the telephone number, the name of the telegraph office as well, thus : " Robinson, Malwatta 132, Bandarawela " or " Brown, Clodagh 345, Matale ". The portion " Malwatta 132, Bandarawela " or " Clodagh 345, Matale " in the address shall be charged for as two words in these cases.

(3) The telephonic address of telegrams to foreign countries must contain the name of the addressee, the word " telephone " and the name of the exchange and the telephone number followed by the name of the telegraph office, thus : " Pauli, Telephone Passy 5074, Paris ". All words in the address shall be charged for in this case.

19. A copy of every telegram delivered by telephone superscribed " Transmitted by Telephone " shall be posted for delivery to the addressee.

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Deposits, Accounts, and Payments.

20. Every subscriber to a Government Telephone Exchange and every licensee of a licensed private exchange, shall, before he is permitted to make use of any trunk line deposit such amount as may from time to time be fixed by the Postmaster-General by way of security for the payment of trunk calls originated by such subscriber or licensee. The amount of the deposit shall be the average amount due for one month's trunk calls, with a minimum of Rs. 10 which shall be increased when necessary up to this average.

21. The account stating the amount due from each subscriber for trunk calls and phonograms shall be rendered monthly, and every subscriber shall pay such amount in full within fourteen days of the date on which the account is rendered, unless otherwise directed. A printed official receipt shall be issued for each payment made and no other form of receipt obtained by a subscriber shall be valid.

22. (1) The charges specified hereunder shall be levied for furnishing particulars of trunk calls and phonograms in respect of each month :—

	Rs.	c.
for the first 25 items	1	0
for every additional 10 items or less ..	0	25

(2) Every subscriber who wishes to have particulars of trunk calls and phonograms noted on his monthly account shall make a written request to that effect, in Colombo to the Superintendent of Telecommunication Traffic, and at any other place to the local Postmaster. The charges due for furnishing particulars will be shown separately in the monthly account and shall be paid in full together with the fees due on trunk calls and phonograms.

23. Where a subscriber fails to pay his monthly account within the period prescribed or to increase his deposit when called upon to do so (*vide* rules 15 and 20), the Postmaster-General may withdraw further trunk call and phonogram facilities from such subscriber, notwithstanding that the amount outstanding is not in excess of the deposit to the subscriber's credit, until such time as the amount in arrear is paid or the deposit is increased as required. The Postmaster-General may also take such further action as he deems fit under the relevant conditions in the telephone agreement entered into between him and the subscriber.

Miscellaneous.

24. Every subscriber and every licensee of a licensed private exchange shall be liable to pay all charges due on local calls, trunk calls, and phonograms originated at the subscriber's telephone, or at the telephones connected to the licensed private exchange respectively.

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25. The production of an account certified by an officer authorised in this behalf by the Telegraph Authority shall be sufficient proof that the charges therein have been incurred.

26. The Telegraph Authority shall not be responsible for the state of communication over any licensed private telephone system.

27. The Telegraph Authority shall not be liable for any loss or damage which may be incurred or sustained by reason of any failure in communication over the trunk line, whether or not such loss or damage arises through the act or default of any officer of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Interpretation.

28. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

"call office" means an office open to the public for the purpose of the transmission and receipt of telephonic messages.

"caller" means any person attending a call office for the purpose of originating or receiving a telephonic message.

"subscriber" means any person with whom the Postmaster-General makes or has made an agreement for the purpose of enabling such person to communicate with other persons by means of the telegraphic lines.

"telephone station" means a Government Telephone Exchange or a call office installed in a Post Office, and includes a licensed private telephone exchange connected to the Government trunk system.

"trunk call" means a call made from one telephone station to another telephone station by means of a telephone line.

Repeal.

29. The following rules are hereby rescinded :—

(1) The rules relating to the trunk fees from the exchanges specified in the first column of the schedule hereto published in the *Gazette* specified in the corresponding item in the second column of that schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Exchange.	Number and Date of *Gazette*.
Colombo-Kandy, Galaha, Nuwara Eliya	6,423 Feb. 3, 1911
Kandy-Galaha, Nuwara Eliya	6,624 May 15, 1914
Nuwara Eliya-Galaha	6,519 Aug. 30, 1912
Kalutara ..	6,574 Aug. 1, 1913
Hatton ..	6,584 Oct. 10, 1913
Galle ..	6,624 May 15, 1914
Hatton ..	6,526 Oct. 11, 1912
Moratuwa ..	6,624 May 15, 1914

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Name of Exchange.	Number and Date of *Gazette.*
Peradeniya ..	.. 6,624 May 15, 1914
Kotte ..	.. 6,685 Dec. 4, 1914
Panadure ..	.. 6,683 Nov. 20, 1914
Kelaniya ..	.. 6,695 Jan. 22, 1915
Paiyagala ..	.. 6,697 Feb. 5, 1915
Neboda ..	.. 6,706 Mar. 25, 1915
Rangalla ..	.. 7,237 Jan. 13, 1922
Gampola ..	.. 6,727 July 16, 1915
Norwood ..	.. 6,730 July 30, 1915
Negombo ..	.. 6,740 Sept. 17, 1915
Ambalangoda ..	.. 6,745 Oct. 8, 1915
Polgahawela ..	.. 6,747 Oct. 15, 1915
Horana ..	.. 6,787 April 7, 1916
Talawakele ..	.. 6,796 June 2, 1916
Ingiriya ..	6,807 July 14, 1916 6,888 July 20, 1917
Matale ..	.. 6,830 Oct. 20, 1916
Kotagala ..	.. 6,831 Oct. 27, 1916
Ragama ..	.. 6,832 Nov. 3, 1916
Pussellawa ..	6,834 Nov. 10, 1916 6,855 Feb. 16, 1917
Elkaduwa ..	6,847 Jan. 12, 1917 6,855 Feb. 16, 1917
Pundaluoya ..	6,862 Mar. 23, 1917 6,900 Sept. 28, 1917
Kurunegala ..	6,902 Oct. 12, 1917 7,538 July 23, 1926
Katugastota ..	.. 6,907 Nov. 9, 1917
Kotmale ..	.. 6,912 Nov. 25, 1917
Ingiriya ..	.. 6,888 July 20, 1917
Horana ..	.. 6,888 July 20, 1917
Nawalapitiya ..	.. 6,900 Sept. 28, 1917
Wattala ..	.. 6,914 Dec. 7, 1917
Kesbewa ..	.. 6,974 Nov. 1, 1918
Bandaragama ..	.. 6,974 Nov. 1, 1918
Elipitiya ..	.. 6,974 Nov. 1, 1918
Kochchikade ..	.. 6,974 Nov. 1, 1918
Tebuwana ..	.. 7,003 Mar. 28, 1919
Monaragalla Private Exchange	.. 7,011 May 16, 1919
Baddegama ..	.. 7,088 Feb. 27, 1920
Galagedara ..	7,088 Feb. 27, 1920 7,538 July 23, 1926
Katukurunda ..	.. 7,088 Feb. 27, 1920
Dehiwala ..	.. 7,089 Mar. 5, 1920
Kundasale ..	.. 7,122 Aug. 13, 1920
Avissawella ..	.. 7,127 Sept. 10, 1920
Padukka ..	.. 7,127 Sept. 10, 1920
Watawala ..	.. 7,127 Sept. 10, 1920
Teldeniya ..	7,127 Sept. 10, 1920 7,222 Oct. 28, 1921
Dandagamuwa ..	.. 7,156 Feb. 4, 1921
Lochnagar Estate ..	.. 7,159 Feb. 25, 1921
Ratnapura ..	.. 7,198 July 29, 1921
Teldeniya ..	.. 7,222 Oct. 28, 1921
Wennappuwa ..	.. 7,237 Jan. 13, 1922
Haputale ..	.. 7,264 June 23, 1922
Matara ..	.. 7,264 June 23, 1922

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Name of Exchange.	Number and Date of *Gazette*.
Giriulla ..	.. 7,302 Dec. 22, 1922
Madulkele ..	7,328 May 18, 1923 7,365 Dec. 14, 1923 7,380 Mar. 7, 1924
Panwila ..	7,328 May 18, 1923 7,365 Dec. 14, 1923 7,380 Mar. 7, 1924
Weligama ..	7,328 May 18, 1923 7,354 Oct. 12, 1923 7,380 Mar. 7, 1924
Kegalla ..	7,353 Oct. 5, 1923 7,380 Mar. 7, 1924 7,536 July 16, 1926
Hakmana ..	.. 7,356 Oct. 19, 1923
Kamburupitiya ..	.. 7,356 Oct. 19, 1923
Beruwala ..	7,361 Nov. 16, 1923 7,380 Mar. 7, 1924
Bandarawela ..	7,361 Nov. 16, 1923 7,380 Mar. 7, 1924
Diyatalawa ..	7,361 Nov. 16, 1923 7,380 Mar. 7, 1924
Mount Lavinia ..	.. 7,382 Mar. 21, 1924
Chilaw ..	.. 7,391 May 9, 1924
Gintota ..	.. 7,402 June 27, 1924
Dolosbage ..	.. 7,415 Sept. 12, 1924
Kiriella ..	.. 7,421 Oct. 3, 1924
Ramboda ..	.. 7,426 Oct. 24, 1924
Marawila ..	.. 7,427 Oct. 31, 1924
Badulla ..	7,428 Nov. 7, 1924 7,540 Aug. 6, 1926
Mawatagama ..	7,436 Dec. 19, 1924 7,543 Aug. 27, 1926
Natandiya ..	.. 7,436 Dec. 19, 1924
Welimada ..	7,446 Feb. 13, 1925 7,540 Aug. 6, 1926
Narammala ..	7,463 May 22, 1925 7,538 July 23, 1926
Mawanella	7,464 May 29, 1925 7,536 July 16, 1926
Aranayaka ..	7,464 May 29, 1925 7,536 July 16, 1926
Jaffna ..	.. 7,464 May 28, 1925
Alawwa ..	.. 7,469 June 19, 1925
Manipay ..	.. 7,473 July 10, 1925
Vaddukukoddai ..	.. 7,473 July 10, 1925
Karainagar ..	.. 7,473 July 10, 1925
Pandateruppu ..	.. 7,473 July 10, 1925
Wariyapola ..	7,477 Aug. 7, 1925 7,538 July 23, 1926
Dondra ..	.. 7,491 Oct. 16, 1925
Rambodagala ..	7,503 Dec. 11, 1925 7,538 July 23, 1926
Mahawela ..	.. 7,504 Dec. 18, 1925
Urugala ..	.. 7,504 Dec. 18, 1925
Rambukkana ..	.. 7,506 Jan. 8, 1926
Chavakachcheri ..	.. 7,506 Jan. 8, 1926
Kopay ..	.. 7,509 Jan. 22, 1926
Frocester (Private) ..	.. 7,509 Jan. 22, 1926

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Name of Exchange.			Number and Date of *Gazette*.		
Atchuvaly	..	..	7,509	Jan.	22, 1926
Pallai	..	..	7,511	Feb.	5, 1926
Rattota	..	..	7,511	Feb.	5, 1926
Anuradhapura	..	..	7,514	Feb.	26, 1926
Trincomalee	..	..	7,514	Feb.	26, 1926
Gammaduwa	..	..	7,515	Mar.	5, 1926
Kadawata	..	..	7,515	Mar.	5, 1926
Mirissa	..	..	7,517	Mar.	19, 1926
Pannala	..	..	7,517	Mar.	19, 1926
Unawatuna	..	..	7,519	April	1, 1926
Kosgoda	..	..	7,520	April	9, 1926
Katunayaka	..	..	7,524	May	7, 1926
Eheliyagoda	..	..	7,527	May	28, 1926
Waga	..	..	7,527	May	28, 1926
Puwakpitiya	..	..	7,527	May	28, 1926
Dehiowita	..	..	7,527	May	28, 1926
Parakaduwa	..	..	7,527	May	28, 1926
Ruanwella	..	..	7,527	May	28, 1926
Yatiyantota	..	..	7,527	May	28, 1926
Kadugannawa	..	..	7,529	June	4, 1926
Tellippallai	..	..	7,535	July	9, 1926
Hanwella	..	..	7,535	July	9, 1926
Unawatuna	..	..	7,535	July	9, 1926
Mirissa	..	..	7,535	July	9, 1926
Passara	..	..	7,539	July.	30, 1936
Haliela	..	..	7,547	Sept.	24, 1926
Demodera	..	..	7,547	Sept.	24, 1926
Ella	..	..	7,547	Sept.	24, 1926
Govinna	..	..	7,554	Nov.	5, 1926

(2) The rules relating to telephones published by Notification dated February 1, 1911, in *Gazette* No. 6,423 of February 3, 1911.

(3) The rules relating to disturbance fees published by Notification dated September 5, 1912, in *Gazette* No. 6,522 of September 13, 1912.

(4) The rules relating to the transmission of telegrams by telephone published by Notification dated November 28, 1917, in *Gazette* No. 6,913 of November 30, 1917.

(5) The rules relating to trunk charges published by Notification dated December 15, 1934, in *Gazette* No. 8,096 of December 21, 1934.

RULE.

[7325/23-12-1921.] In special cases in which, owing to shortage of plant or for other good reason, the Postmaster-General agrees to give telephone service to an applicant by means of an extension from the premises of an existing subscriber, in pursuance of a private arrangement between the existing subscriber and the applicant as regards the necessary switching, the Postmaster-General is authorised, if the extension is of the same class

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(*i.e.*, for "business" or "non-business" purposes) as the original connection, to charge each party a reduced subscription of three quarters of the subscription ordinarily payable in respect of premises situated at the actual route distance from the exchange of the applicant's premises.

In cases in which the original circuit and the extension are of different classes, *i.e.*, one required for "business" and the other for "non-business" purposes, the rate charged to each party shall be the full rate for a direct exchange connection to the premises, less ¼ of the amount ordinarily payable as "non-business" subscription to such premises.

RULES RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT, MAINTENANCE, OR WORKING OF TELEPHONE SERVICES.

[7472/3-7-1925.]

1. No person shall establish, maintain, or work telephone lines, instruments, and exchanges unless such person has obtained in that behalf a licence from the Postmaster-General.

2. Licences for establishing, maintaining, and working telephone lines, instruments, and exchanges, hereinafter called the "Telephone System" shall be granted subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) That the area within which a telephone system is to be established, maintained, and worked shall be specified.

(*b*) That a royalty of Re. 1 per annum shall be paid to the Postmaster-General on each telephone instrument connected to the said telephone system whether as a main instrument, operating set, or an extension, and not merely on each line connected to the exchange switchboard, provided that the system is not worked on a profit-making basis.

(*c*) That should it be at any time established to the satisfaction of Government that the said telephone system is being worked on a profit-making basis, a higher scale of royalty (to be fixed by Government in each case) will be charged for each telephone connected to such system.

(*d*) That all connections to the said telephone system shall be notified to the Telegraph Authority within one week of the date of connection.

(*e*) That the Telegraph Authority shall have access to all exchange premises within the specified area during the hours they are open for business, and upon giving 24 hours' notice in writing to any other premises containing any portion of the telephone system.

(*f*) That Government reserves the right to take over the said telephone system and its connections at any time, the price to be paid to be settled by agreement

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or arbitration, without any allowance for profits or goodwill ; but Government will in no case take over any apparatus or material which is, in the opinion of Government, not up to a proper standard.

(*g*) That neither the said telephone system nor any part of it shall be sold or leased to any person or any company as a working concern.

(*h*) That no connection will be given with the Government trunk or junction telephone lines if established in the neighbourhood unless the licensee's system is placed on a metallic circuit basis, and the construction and apparatus is passed as fit for this purpose by the Telegraph Authority.

(*i*) That such connection, if given, will at once be withdrawn if it is found that the system is not being worked by a competent English-speaking operator, and is not in other ways efficiently maintained.

(*j*) (1) That no charge shall be recovered for the initial inspection of the said telephone system made for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is in an efficient condition for trunk connection.

(2) That the following charges shall be payable for every subsequent inspection of the said telephone system made for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is maintained in an efficient condition for trunk connection, and for every inspection made for any other purpose and solely in the interests of the said telephone system :—

	For the first 24 hours or under.	For every subsequent period of 12 hours or fraction thereof.
	Rs.	Rs.
Where inspection is made by an Engineer of the Telegraph Department ..	75	.. 25
Where inspection is made by an Inspector of the Telegraph Department ..	40	.. 15

(*k*) That the Postmaster-General shall at the end of every month cause to be rendered to the licensee or his representative an account for all fees due on trunk, junction, or " disturbance " calls made by the subscribers to the licensee's system, and the licensee shall settle such accounts within fourteen days of receipt.

(*l*) That the licensee having access to the general trunk system shall purchase from the Postmaster-General copies of every edition of the Ceylon Post Office Telephone Directory and supply a copy to every subscriber to the system.

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(*m*) That where trunk service is afforded the Postmaster-General shall show in the Telephone Directory the names of the subscribers connected to the licensee's system in such a manner as is approved by him from time to time, and any alteration or change of name shall be paid for at the current rates for such amendments. The alteration of addresses and the insertion of names of new subscribers shall be done free of charge.

(*n*) That no supports, poles, stays, or struts be fixed on any public road or road reservation without the previous sanction of the Director of Public Works or the local road authority (if any). Such sanction may be withdrawn at any time by the Governor—

(1) If such roads are required for the erection of Government telegraph lines.

(2) If the condition of the licensee's posts or lines be allowed to become such as to constitute, in the opinion of the Government, a public danger.

(*o*) That all crossings over roads and over or under telegraph lines shall be erected, or, if necessary, altered to the satisfaction of the Telegraph Authority.

(*p*) That it shall be distinctly understood that no monopoly is granted by this concession.

(*q*) That a telephone connected to an exchange of the licensee may be fitted up in a local post office within the specified area, subject to terms of a special agreement to be entered into with the Telegraph Authority.

(*r*) That the licence is immediately revokable on the breach of any of the conditions therein mentioned.

The Indo-Ceylon Telephone Rules.

[8112/29-3-1935.]

1. These rules may be cited as the Indo-Ceylon Telephone Rules.

2. (1) The unit period of conversation in the case of an Indian trunk call shall be three minutes and the call shall be terminated at the end of such period unless the caller has booked two unit periods in advance when he shall be advised of the lapse of the first unit period at the end of which he shall have the option of terminating the call.

(2) The maximum duration to be allowed on one call shall be six minutes. Provided, however, that in case of pressure, calls may be limited to one unit period only.

(3) No caller shall engage the trunk line for more than one call at a time to the exclusion of any other caller who may desire to use the trunk line or any portion thereof.

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3. The fee to be charged for a telephone trunk call to India for each unit period of conversation or part thereof shall be made up as follows :—

[8360/25-3-1938.]

(1) In respect of the section of trunk line in Ceylon up to Talaimannar, an amount calculated at the rates specified in rule 3 of the Inland Telephone Rules published in *Gazette* No. 8,360 of March 25, 1938 : Provided that where a call of three minutes' or six minutes' duration connected diring the period for which the Day Rate is chargeable extends into the period for which the Night Rate is chargeable, and *vice versa*, the charge in respect of such call for the full period shall be the charge applicable to such call at the time the connection is given.

In this paragraph, the expressions "Day Rate" and "Night Rate" have the same meaning as in rule 3 of the Inland Telephone Rules.

(2) In respect of the section of trunk line in Submarine cable between Talaimannar in Ceylon and Rameswaram in India, Re. 1.

(3) In respect of the section of trunk line in India beyond Rameswaram—

(*a*) for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, an amount calculated at a rate equal in Ceylon currency to 3 annas for each unit of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles ;

(*b*) for any distance in excess of 100 miles, an amount calculated as aforesaid for the first 100 miles, together with an amount calculated at a rate equal in Ceylon currency to 2 annas for each unit of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the excess.

Provided however—

(i) that the odd cents forming part of any such amount shall be rounded off to the nearest multiple of 25 cents.

(ii) that the fee payable in respect of this section shall not in any case exceed a maximum equal in Ceylon currency to Rs. 10 9 as., and

[8235/17-7-1938.]

(iii) that on calls made between 8 P.M. and 8 A.M. on week days and on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the King's Birthday, the charge in respect

[8360/25 3-1938.]

of this section shall be at one-half of the rate prescribed. Where a call of three minutes' or six minutes' duration connected on a week day during the period for which the full rate is chargeable, extends into the period for

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which the half-rate is chargeable, and *vice versa*, the charge in respect of such call for the full period shall be the charge applicable to such call at the time the connection is given.

4. (1) The fee chargeable in respect of a personal call on the Indian trunk line, that is to say, a call to a particular person at the called number, to be specified by the caller at the time of booking the call, shall be the ordinary trunk fee prescribed in rule 3 together with a personal charge of one-quarter of such fee rounded off to the nearest multiple of 5 cents. The personal charge shall be levied on the first unit period of conversation only.

Provided, however, that the personal charge leviable for any call made— [8360/25-3-1938.]

(*a*) on the Ceylon section of the trunk line between 8 P.M. and 8 A.M. on all days shall be one-fourth of the full trunk fee, namely, the Day Rate, due on such section under paragraph (1) of rule 3, and

(*b*) on the Indian section of the trunk line between 8 P.M. and 8 A.M. on week days and on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the King's Birthday shall be one-fourth of the full trunk fee due on such section under parargaph (3) of rule 3.

(2) In the case of a personal call—

(*a*) The caller shall have the option of giving two names at the called number at the time of booking a call. A caller shall also have the option of naming an alternative number at the same place in which case the number at which the called person is more likely to be found shall be mentioned first. The call shall be treated as effective if either of the named persons is obtained at either of the numbers given.

(*b*) If the number or particular person called refuses a trunk connection after being rung up, the charge provided for an ordinary call of three minutes' duration shall be made against the caller.

(*c*) Only the personal charge shall be levied in the following cases :— [8360/25-3-1938.]

(i) If there is no answer from the calling number after the called number has been secured.

(ii) When the call is ineffective due to the caller giving a wrong number.

(iii) When the called person is unobtainable after communication has been established with the called number.

(*d*) No charge shall be made in the following cases :— [8360/25-3-1938.]

(i) When the called line or calling line after booking a call gets out of order.

(ii) When a called number has been disconnected.

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[8360/25-3-1938.]

(iii) When there is no answer from the called number.

(iv) When the call is cancelled after it has been passed to the Controlling Exchange in India and before the attention of the called subscriber has been obtained.

[8235/17-7-1936.]

5. (1) Telephone Trunk Calls to India shall be available during the following periods from such exchanges and call offices as may be determined and adequately notified by the Postmaster-General :—

	Week Days.	Sundays and Ceylon Post Office Holidays.
Colombo (and subscribers connected to suburban automatic exchanges) ..	24 hours ..	24 hours
Other stations ..	8 A.M. to 11 P.M.	8 A.M. to 10 A.M.

[8360/25-3-1938.]

(2) The disturbance fees prescribed by rule 10 of the Inland Telephone Rules, published in *Gazette* No. 8,360 of March 25, 1938, shall be payable on calls made from and through exchanges and call offices in Ceylon which are closed during any part of the periods specified in paragraph (1) of this rule.

6. Calls shall be put through in the order in which the trunk lines concerned become disengaged.

7. The commencement of a call shall be timed from the moment the called number is placed in communication with the calling number. A call shall be regarded as effective even though the person calling is not able to communicate with the actual person required at the called number. Provided, however, that a personal call shall be timed from the moment the specified person answers and is placed in communication with the caller.

8. (1) If a call cannot be effected owing to the called number refusing trunk connection after being rung up, the call shall be treated as effective and the full charge made against the calling number.

[8360/25-3-1938.]

(2) When a call is non-effective owing to any of the following reasons, no charge shall be levied :—

(*a*) When the attention of the called subscriber cannot be obtained ;

(*b*) When a call is to an Indian Public Call Office and the person required is not there to receive it ;

(*c*) When a call is cancelled after it has been passed to the controlling exchange on the Indian side and before the attention of the called subscriber has been obtained.

9. (1) In the case of Indian trunk calls taken from a call office, all charges shall be prepaid.

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(2) No Indian trunk call originating from a subscriber's own telephone shall be put through unless that subscriber has deposited as security with the Post Office exchange with which his telephone is connected—

(*a*) in the first instance, the sum of Rs. 25, and

(*b*) if at any time the average amount due from that subscriber in respect of two week's Indian trunk calls exceeds Rs. 25, an amount equal to that average.

10. Bills on account of Indian trunk calls will be rendered weekly and subscribers shall settle them in full within seven days, failing which Indian trunk facilities shall be withdrawn without further notice. Inland trunk facilities may also be withdrawn until any outstanding Indian trunk account is settled, in addition to any other steps the Postmaster-General may take under the relevant conditions in the Telephone Agreement.

11. Details of calls made by a subscriber will be furnished on payment by that subscriber of the following charges in respect of each month :—

	Rs. c.
First 25 items or less	1 0
For every additional 10 items or less ..	0 25

The Overseas Radio Telephone Rules.

1. These rules may be cited as the Overseas Radio Telephone Rules. [8148/27-9-1935.]

2. (1) The first unit period of conversation for an Overseas Radio Telephone call shall be three minutes chargeable time, and the second and subsequent unit periods shall be one minute chargeable time each, and for this purpose any interval of more than 5 seconds and less than 60 seconds chargeable time shall be reckoned as one minute. [8270/5-2-1937.]

(2) There shall be no prescribed maximum period for any one call : Provided, however, that in case of pressure of traffic, calls may be limited to six minutes' chargeable time.

(3) No caller shall be permitted to engage the Overseas Radio Telephone Service for more than one call at a time to the exclusion of any other caller who may desire to use the service.

3. (1) An Overseas Radio Telephone Call may be booked either—

(*a*) as an ordinary call, that is to say, a call from any specified number to any other specified number, only the calling and the called numbers being recorded, or [8270/5-2-1937.]

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(*b*) as a personal call, that is to say, a call from a specified person at the calling number to a specified person at the called number.

(2) A caller booking a personal call shall have the option of naming a substitute for himself and a substitute for the specified person at the called number or at any other number specified as an alternative.

(3) In the case of an ordinary call, the first unit period of conversation shall be deemed to commence at the moment when the calling number is placed in communication with the called number, and in the case of a personal call, at the moment when the caller or his named substitute is placed in communication with the called person or that person's substitute.

4. (1) The fee to be charged for an Overseas Radio Telephone Call for the first unit period of conversation shall be made up as follows :—

(*a*) for the section of trunk line in Ceylon up to Talaimannar, a sum of Rs. 2·90, irrespective of distance ;

(*b*) for the section of trunk line in Submarine cable between Talaimannar in Ceylon and Rameswaram in India, a sum of Re. 1·10 ;

(*c*) for the section of trunk line and any radio service, beyond Rameswaram in India, the charges according to the Indian rates for Overseas Radio Telephone Service between India and the place outside India where the called telephone number is situated.

(2) The fee to be charged for the second and subsequent unit periods of conversation, shall be made up as follows :—

(*a*) for the section of trunk line in Ceylon up to Talaimannar, a sum of 90 cents, irrespective of distance ;

(*b*) for the section of trunk line in Submarine cable between Talaimannar in Ceylon and Rameswaram in India, a sum of 40 cents ;

(*c*) for the section of trunk line and any radio service, beyond Rameswaram in India, one-third of the charges payable under paragraph (1) (*c*) of this rule.

(3) (i) The sum of the fees payable under paragraphs (1) (*a*) and (1) (*b*) of this rule or the sum of the fees payable under paragraphs (1) (*a*), (1) (*b*), (2) (*a*), and (2) (*b*) of this rule, as the case may be, shall be known as the Ceylon Regional Charge.

(ii) The fee payable under paragraph (1) (*c*) of this rule or the sum of the fees payable under paragraphs (1) (*c*) and (2) (*c*) of this rule, as the case may be, shall be known as the Indian Overseas Charges.

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(iii) The total fees payable under paragraph (1) of this rule or the sum of the fees payable under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this rule, as the case may be, shall be known as the Overseas Radio Telephone Charges from Ceylon.

5. (1) In lieu of the fee specified in rule 4, a Report Charge shall be payable in respect of a personal call—

(i) if the call is abandoned after communication has been established with the called number, and the caller or failing him, someone at his telephone, is notified that neither the called person nor that person's substitute is available to speak ;

(ii) if at the time when the call is ready to mature with the called number, the caller or the called person is not available, or is unwilling to speak, or there is no reply from the caller or called person's telephone and the call is cancelled ; [8270/5-2-1937.]

(iii) if the called person has no telephone and arrangements were made for him to come to a specified telephone number and communication is not established owing to failure to secure his presence at such telephone number, or the call is cancelled before he comes ; or [8270/5-2-1937.]

(iv) if the call is not completed on the particular day for which the call is booked and the caller, having been given a chargeable report does not wish to have it held over and put through on the next working day. [8270/5-2-1937.]

(2) No Report Charge shall be levied in any of the following cases :—

(i) in the case of calls required immediately, if

(*a*) a report is not given to the caller within one hour of the booking of the call, or within an hour and a half in the case of any service delay reported to the caller within that hour, or

(*b*) by reason of any mishandling or pressure of traffic or loss or shortage of radio communication, the call is not completed within one hour after the time when both parties are reported to be available ;

(ii) in the case of calls required at any time later than the time of booking, if—

(*a*) a report has been given to the caller that the called person is available and the call is not completed within one hour after the latest time specified by the caller owing to any of the causes enumerated in paragraph (i) (*b*) of this proviso ; or

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(*b*) the called person is reported available at a definite time and within one hour after that time no further report is received owing to any of the causes enumerated in paragraph (i) (*b*) of this proviso and the call is for that reason abandoned ;

(iii) in any case where the booking is cancelled—

(*a*) by the caller before a report on it has been given to him or communication is established with any person at the called number, or

(*b*) by the Exchange owing to service defects or unsatisfactory transmission or the prior connection of an in-coming call (called a cross-call) between the same parties, or unintentional duplication of booking by the caller.

[8270/5-2-1937.]

(3) The Report Charge payable under paragraph (1) of this rule shall be made up as follows :—

(*a*) for the section of trunk line in Ceylon up to Talaimannar, a sum of 90 cents, irrespective of distance ;

(*b*) for the section of trunk line in Submarine cable between Talaimannar in Ceylon and Rameswaram in India, a sum of 40 cents ;

(*c*) for the section of trunk line and any radio service, beyond Rameswaram in India, the Report Charges according to the Indian rates for Overseas Radio Telephone Service between India and the place outside India where the called telephone number is situated.

(4) (i) The sum of the fees payable under paragraphs (3) (*a*) and (3) (*b*) of this rule shall be known as the Ceylon Regional Report Charge.

(ii) The fee payable under paragraph (3) (*c*) of this rule shall be known as the Indian Overseas Report Charge.

(iii) The total fees payable under paragraph (3) of this rule shall be known as the Overseas Radio Report Charges from Ceylon.

(5) The decision of the Telegraph Authority as to when a Report Charge is payable shall be final.

[8270/5-2-1937.]

6. (1) Urgent Overseas Radio Telephone calls made to countries other than Burma outside the working hours of the service shall be given at the same charge and under the same conditions as those for calls made during the working hours of the service.

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(2) (i) The first unit period of conversation for an Urgent Overseas Radio Telephone call made to Burma outside the working hours of the service to that country shall be six minutes' chargeable time, and the second and subsequent unit periods shall be one minute chargeable time each. [8270/5-2-1937.]

(ii) The fee payable for the first unit period of each such Call shall be twice the fee payable under paragraph (1) of rule 4.

(iii) The fee payable for the second and each subsequent unit period of each such Call shall be the fee specified in paragraph (2) of rule 4.

(iv) Any Report Charge payable in respect of any such Call shall be the fee specified in rule 5.

7. The odd cents forming part of any sum payable under paragraphs (1) (*c*) or (2) (*c*) of rule 4 or paragraph (3) (*c*) of rule 5, shall be rounded off to the nearest multiple of 25 cents.

8. (1) The disturbance fee prescribed in rule 10 of the Inland Telegraph Rules, published in *Gazette* No. 8,360 of March 25, 1938, shall be payable on every Overseas Radio Telephone call made from and through any Exchange or Call Office in Ceylon which is closed during any part of the working period of the Overseas Radio Telephone Service. [8360/25-3-1938.]

(2) No disturbance fee shall be payable on any call referred to in paragraph (1) where only a Report Charge is due, or when a call is ineffective owing to service or other reasons.

9. Any call which has been booked may be cancelled without payment of any fee if such cancellation is requested before the call matures : Provided, however, that in the case of a personal call the Report Charge shall be payable if a report is given to the caller or someone at his telephone before the cancellation is requested.

10. (1) The Overseas Radio Telephone Service shall be available to all countries except Burma between the hours of 2.30 P.M. and 6.30 P.M. (Ceylon Standard Time) on week days, from such Exchanges and Call Offices as may be determined by the Postmaster-General. The service to Burma shall be available between the hours of 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. on week days. [8270/5-2-1937.]

(2) The service to all countries including Burma shall be closed on Sundays and on such holidays as the British, Indian or Ceylon Postal Administration may decide : Provided, however, that the service to all countries including Burma may be temporarily made available outside the working

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hours on week days and also on Sundays and holidays for the purpose of making any Urgent Overseas Radio Telephone Calls.

11. All calls shall be put through in the order in which they are booked and as the trunk lines and the radio service concerned become disengaged: Provided, however, that a caller may at the time a call is booked specify the time at which or before which or the hours between which he desires the call to mature on any specified date, subject to the condition that in the event of the call not maturing as required he shall not be entitled to claim the remission of any charges that may fall due, except under the provisions set forth in rule 5 (2).

[8270/5-2-1937.]

12. (1) Towards the end of each three minute period of effective conversation the operator shall announce to the caller the number of minutes of effective conversation the caller will have had at the end of that period.

(2) Conversation will not otherwise be interrupted at all, unless an interruption is necessary for the purposes of the service, and the caller may end or extend the call as he wishes without being specifically asked by the operator whether an extension is desired: Provided, however, that a caller may when booking a call request that it be limited to a specified number of chargeable minutes (subject to a minimum of three chargeable minutes, except in the case of urgent calls made outside the working hours of the service to Burma), in which case the operator shall terminate the connection as soon as the caller has had the specified period of effective conversation, unless at the end of such period the caller definitely asks for a further extension.

[8270/5-2-1937.]

[8270/5-2-1937.]

13. (1) In the case of a call made from a Call Office, the period of conversation required shall in every case be booked in advance, and no extension shall be given at the end of such period at the request of the caller unless he has already deposited the appropriate fee for a further period of conversation, and where a caller terminates his conversation before the full period so booked by him expires, he shall be charged for the actual period of effective conversation he has had or for the first unit period of effective conversation, whichever of these is the longer.

[8360/25-3-1938.]

(2) In the case of a call made from a Call Office, there shall be no Call Office fee and the charges due on the call shall be prepaid: Provided, however that where the controlling exchange is not in a position to quote in advance the actual charge payble, the caller shall be required to deposit any reasonable sum, and any difference detween such deposit and the actual charges due from him shall be paid or recovered by him, as the case may be, at the conclusion of the call.

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14. No call originating from a subscriber's own telephone in Ceylon shall be put through unless the subscriber has— [8270/5-2-1937.]

(1) deposited as security with the Post Office Exchange with which his telephone is connected—

(*a*) in the first instance the sum of Rs. 100, and

(*b*) where the daily average charge payable by that subscriber calculated over a period of one week exceeds Rs. 100, such further sum as may be necessary to make the deposit equal to that average ; and

(2) given a written undertaking to the following effect :—

"I undertake to settle the bills for any Overseas Radio Telephone Calls made by me within three days from the date the bills are rendered."

Provided, however, that every subscriber who intends to originate calls—

(*a*) only on Saturdays and only to England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man and Northern Ireland shall deposit as security a sum of Rs. 50.

(*b*) only to Burma, shall deposit as security a sum of Rs. 40 :

Provided further that this rule shall not prevent a subscriber, who desires to originate an occasional call, from making successive deposits from day to day to meet the cost of the calls which he intends to originate.

15. (1) Bills on account of Overseas Radio Telephone Calls shall be rendered daily.

(2) If a bill is not settled within three days from the date on which it is rendered, Overseas Radio Telephone facilities shall be withdrawn without further notice. Indian and inland trunk facilities may also be withdrawn until any outstanding Overseas Radio Telephone account is settled, in addition to any other steps the Postmaster-General may take under the relevant conditions in the Telephone Agreement.

TELEGRAPHS.

Rule relating to "Landing Licence."

Any Indenture called a "Landing Licence" which is signed by the Governor and a Telegraph Company shall be deemed to be a licence under section 2 of the Ordinance and to authorise the Company to instal, establish, maintain, and work a telegraph under the provisions of the Ordinance and in accordance with the terms of the said "Landing Licence." [7798/15-8-1930.]

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The Ceylon Telegraph Rules (Inland and Indo-Ceylon).

INLAND TELEGRAPH RULES.

CHAPTER I.

General.

[8198/24-1-1936.]

1. These rules may be called The Ceylon Telegraph Rules (Inland and Indo-Ceylon).

2. *Definitions.*—

Inland Telegrams are those exchanged between places in Ceylon and are subject to the regulations laid down from time to time by the Government of Ceylon.

Indo-Ceylon Telegrams are those exchanged between Ceylon and India inclusive of Burma.

Office of Origin means the telegraph office in which a telegram originates or is first accepted.

Office of Destination means a telegraph office to which a telegram is transmitted for delivery by messenger, post or other means.

3. *Telegraph offices in Ceylon are* distinguished as follows :—

(*a*) Postal Telegraph Offices.

(*b*) Railway Telegraph Offices.

Note.—A list of each of these groups of offices which are open for the receipt and despatch of Postal Telegrams is published from time to time in section 3 of the Ceylon Post Office Guide.

4. The following telegrams cannot be sent from or addressed to a Railway Telegraph Office :—

(*a*) Foreign (including Radio) telegrams.

(*b*) Indo-Ceylon telegrams.

(*c*) Inland Urgent telegrams.

(*d*) Inland Ordinary telegrams of the under-mentioned denominations :—

(i) Ordinary telegrams in code, cipher, foreign, or vernacular languages (Rules 19, 20, and 18 (1))

(ii) Multiple (Rules 118 to 124).

(iii) Collated (Rules 110 to 113).

(iv) Telegrams with a request for Notification of Delivery (Rules 114 to 117).

(v) Late Fee (Rule 12).

(vi) Press (Rules 136 to 144).

(vii) Telegrams to be posted beyond the limits of the Ceylon Inland Postal Tariff (Rule 128, paragraph 2).

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5. Telegrams sent from or addressed to a Railway Telegraph Office are always subject to the necessities of Railway Traffic.

6. *Legibility.*—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, senders of telegrams shall write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and, whenever possible, on the proper forms which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post Offices.

7. *Telegram forms*, unbound and in reasonable numbers, are supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices.

Note.—Books containing 100 telegram forms can be purchased at the principal Postal Telegraph Offices, with or without counterfoils, at 25 cents each.

8. *Business Hours.*—Telegrams are accepted at Telegraph Offices in Ceylon (Rule 3) during the hours noted against them, in the list of offices published from time to time in section 3 of the Ceylon Post Office Guide. Senders are, however, warned that telegrams handed in less than one hour before the closing time of the office of destination may have to be detained until the following day.

9. *Establishing the Identity of the Sender or Addressee.*—The sender or the addressee of a private telegram must prove his identity when requested to do so by the office of origin or the office of destination, as the case may be.

10. *The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed*, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays. The Telegraph Department is not liable for any loss or damage which may be incurred or sustained on account of any error or delay in the transmission or delivery of a telegram or the non-delivery of a telegram.

CHAPTER II.

Inland Telegrams.

11. (1) *Offices where Inland Telegrams are accepted.*—Inland Ordinary telegrams are accepted at all telegraph offices referred to in Rule 3, subject to the restrictions set out in Rule 4. Also see Rule 13.

(2) Inland Urgent telegrams are accepted only at Postal Telegraph Offices.

12. *Late Fees.*—(1) Inland Ordinary telegrams are accepted on payment of extra fees after the closing hour of an office of origin if the office of destination is open or its attention can be gained. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed, the extra fee shall be Rs. 2, but if only one of them is closed the extra fee shall be Re. 1. When

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several telegrams from the same sender are handed in together at an office which is closed, a single fee only will be payable in respect of that office. Separate fees will, in addition, be charged in respect of each office of destination if it is closed for each telegram or batch of telegrams, as the case may be.

(2) Should it be found impossible to obtain the attention, after its closing hour, of an office of destination for which an extra fee has been paid, the extra fee in respect of that office will be refunded. The extra fee collected in respect of an office of origin which has accepted a telegram for transmission, after its closing hour, will, in no case, be refunded.

(3) The late fee system does not apply to Inland Urgent telegrams.

13. *Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices which are not in telegraphic connection* with telegraph offices receive Inland Ordinary telegrams and Indo-Ceylon telegrams, and despatch them by post to a telegraph office. Such telegrams are sent postage free by the first post.

14. *Inland Ordinary Telegrams may also be posted by the sender to the nearest Telegraph Office*, together with postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount is forwarded post free to the sender. In the case of a telegram sent by post to a telegraph office, under this or the preceding rule, with stamps of insufficient value, the deficiency is recovered from the addressee (Rule 76).

15. *Objectionable Telegrams.*—(1) Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to accept any telegram of an objectionable nature. Any such telegram when observed, either at the transmitting or delivery office, may be stopped.

(2) The term "objectionable" shall be applicable to telegrams of the following or similar classes :—

(*a*) Telegrams which seem dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to the laws relating to public order, or which appear to contain false information of an important public nature or information likely to produce disturbance or create unfounded public alarm, or embarass the action of the officers of Government during times of disturbance.

(*b*) Telegrams containing abusive, libellous, indecently, or obscenely worded matter.

(*c*) Telegrams tending to hinder justice, such as the intimation of the issue of a warrant of arrest in a criminal or civil case with a view to abetting escape.

(*d*) Telegrams sent with the obvious intention of committing a fraud, *e.g.*, to insure a ship already wrecked, or property already burning or burnt.

[8374/17-6-1938.]

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(3) In any case in which there is reasonable doubt whether a telegram tendered or in the course of transmission is objectionable or not, and in the case of all telegrams which on the face of them relate to civil warrants, the Postmaster shall immediately report the matter by telegraph to the Postmaster-General for instructions ; and the decision of the Postmaster-General on the matter shall be final.

Note.—The sending of a false message is an offence punishable under section 465 of the Ceylon Penal Code.

16. *General Classification.*—(1) Inland telegrams are divided into four classes :—

(*a*) State (or Government) Telegrams (Rules 145 to 157)—

(i) Ordinary.
(ii) Urgent.

(*b*) Service Telegrams (Rules 158 to 164).

(*c*) Private Telegrams—

(i) Ordinary.
(ii) Urgent.

(*d*) Press Telegrams (Rules 136 to 144).

(2) All these telegrams except (*a*) (ii) and (*c*) (ii) are transmitted in the order in which they are tendered. " Urgent " State or Private Telegrams have precedence over all other classes of telegrams except " Immediate " Telegrams. [8374/17-6-1938.]

17. *Language.*—Subject to restrictions in Rule 4 (*d*) (i) the text of private telegrams may be expressed in plain language, in code language, or in cipher, or partly in one and partly in the other.

18. (1) *Plain language* is that which presents an intelligible sense in English or in any foreign language or in either of the vernacular languages, each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs. In private telegrams written in any language other than plain English or the vernaculars of Ceylon, the sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back if more convenient) that the message does not contain combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language.

(2) *By telegrams in plain language those* are meant of which the text is wholly in plain language. The character of a telegram in plain language is not, however, changed by the presence of numbers expressed either in letters or in figures and having no secret meaning, or registered abbreviated telegraphic addresses, or commercial marks, or exchange quotations, or letters representing the signals of the International Code of Signals used in semaphore telegrams and radio-telegrams, or abbreviations in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as fob., cif., caf., svp., or any similar expression, the meaning of which is understood at the office of origin, or a check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text in bank and similar telegrams.

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19. (1) *Code language* is composed either of artificial words, or of real words not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong and consequently not forming intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for inland telegraph correspondence in plain language or lastly of a mixture of real words as defined and artificial words.

(2) *By telegrams in code language* those are meant of which the text contain words belonging to this language.

(3) Code words shall not contain more than ten letters. There shall be present in them at least one vowel if they comprise not more than five letters, at least two vowels if they comprise six, seven, or eight letters and at least three vowels if they comprise nine or ten letters. In words of more than five letters one vowel at least must be in the first five letters and at least one vowel in the rest of the word, subject, in the case of words of nine or ten letters, to the minimum of three vowels in all. The vowels are a, e, i, o, u, and y, but the accented letter è is not permitted.

(4) Groups which do not fulfil the conditions of the foregoing paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) shall be classed as letter cipher and charged accordingly (Rule 20). Groups formed by combining two or more plain language words contrary to the usage of the language shall not be admitted.

(5) The sender of a telegram in code language or code language mixed with another language must produce the code from which the text or part of the text of the telegram has been compiled, if the office of origin or other telegraph authority requests it.

20. (1) *Cipher language* is formed in either of the following ways :—

(1) of Arabic figures, groups or series of Arabic figures with a secret meaning ;

(2) of words, names, expressions or combinations of letters, with the exception of the letter è, not fulfilling the conditions of plain language (Rule 18) or code language (Rule 19 (1), (2) and (3)).

(2) The combination, in one group, of figures and letters with a secret meaning is not allowed.

(3) The groups indicated in Rule 18 (2) are not considered as having a secret meaning.

21. *Characters.*—Inland telegrams must be written legibly in characters which have their equivalents in telegraphic signals.

22. The characters having equivalents in telegraphic signals are as follows :—

Letters : A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, È.
Figures : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

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Signs of punctuation : Full stop (.), comma (,), colon (:), note of interrogation (?), apostrophe (’), hyphen or dash (—).

Other signs used in writing : Brackets ( ), fraction bar (/), underline (——).

23. *Erasures, &c.*—Every footnote, insertion, erasure, elimination, or correction must be authenticated by the sender or his representative.

24. (1) *Roman figures* are admitted as written, but are transmitted as Arabic figures.

(2) If, however, the sender of a telegram desires the addressee to be informed that Roman figures are intended, he should write the Arabic figure or figures, and insert the word " Roman " in front of the figure or figures.

25. The multiplication sign (×) is admitted, although it has no equivalent in telegraph signals. It is replaced in transmission by the letter x, and is counted as a separate word.

26. (1) Expressions such as 30^{a}, 30^{me}, 30^{ne}, 1°, 2°, Ⓑ, 1′ (minute), 1″ (second), &c., cannot be reproduced in Morse signals or by the instruments ; and senders must substitute an equivalent which can be telegraphed ; for example, for the expressions quoted above : 30 power a (or 30 a), trentieme, trentaine, primo, secundo, B in diamond, 1 minute, 1 second, &c.

(2) If, however, the expressions 30^{a}, 30^{b}, &c., 30 bis, 30 ter, &c., 30 I, 30 II, &c., 30^{1}, 30^{2}, &c., indicating the number of a house, appear in an address the counter officer will separate the number from the letters or figures accompanying it, by an oblique stroke. The same rule is applied in transmitting house numbers such as 30A, 30B, &c. The expressions in question are consequently transmitted in the following form : 30/A, 30/B, &c., 30/bis, 30/ter, &c., 30/1, 30/2, &c., 30/1, 30/2, &c., 30/A, 30/B, &c.

27. *Parts of a Telegram.*—The different parts forming an Inland telegram should be written in the following order :—

(*a*) The Address.

(*b*) The Text.

(*c*) The Sender's name.

28. *Special Instructions.*—The sender should write upon the form, in the space provided, his instructions regarding " Urgent " telegrams, or prepayment of reply if any. Other instructions regarding delivery at destination, notification of delivery, collation (or repetition), open delivery, or delivery

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into the hands of the addressee himself, &c., may be written in any blank space at the end of the text of the telegram (but see Rules 126, 129, 130, and 132).

29. In the case of a multiple telegram, the special instructions which concern each addressee should be written before his name ; but in the case of a collated multiple telegram it is sufficient if the special instruction for collation precedes the first address.

30. Special instructions may be written in the abbreviated forms given in Rule 31. They are not charged for. With the exception of the special instructions for prepayment of reply (RP Rs. ————), for express charges (Express, XP, XP Rs. ————), and for delivery by post (Post), none of of the special instructions mentioned in Rule 31 or referred to in Rules 28 and 29 can be given in respect of telegrams sent from or addressed to Railway Telegraph Offices.

31. *Special Instructions and Abbreviated Forms for their Transmission.—*

Boat Hire Paid (Rule 91)	BPD
Boat Hire Paid Double (Rule 91) ..	BPDN
Reply Paid—rupees or cents (Rule 100) ..	Reply Paid
Collation or Repetition (Rule 111) ..	TC
Telegram with Telegraphic Notification of Delivery (Rule 114)	PC
Telegram with Postal acknowledgment (Rule 114)	PCP
Urgent Inland Telegrams (Rule 28) ..	Urgent
State Telegrams (Rule 150)	State
Express (Rules 126 and 127)	Express
Express Paid (Rules 126 and 127) ..	XP
Express Paid—Rs. or cents (Rules 126 and 127). .	XP Rs. ——
Post (Rule 126)	Post
Post Registered (Rule 130)	PR
To be delivered open (Rule 86). . ..	Open
To be delivered into the hands of the addressee himself (Rule 85)	MP
To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rule 88)	TR
To be kept at Post Office till called for (Rule 88). .	GP
Multiple Telegram (Rule 118)	TM ×
Communicate all addresses (Rule 121) ..	CTA
More to Follow (Rule 137 (6))	MTF
To be sent by Air Post (Rule 132) ..	PAV
To be sent by Air Post Registered (Rule 132) ..	PAVR

32. Whatever may be the form in which the sender writes a special instruction, it is transmitted only in the abbreviated form provided in the Rules. The Counter Officer strikes out the indication written by the sender in any other than the authorised abbreviated form and substitutes for it the corresponding abbreviation.

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33. *Address.*—The address consists of the name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted (*i.e.*, the office of destination), the name or designation (or both), and the address of the addressee.

34. (1) Care should be taken that the office of destination is written as given in the list of telegraph offices in section 3 of the Ceylon Post Office Guide. The address must contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or inquiry and without reference to directories or other sources of information.

(2) In the case of towns, the address ought to contain the name of the street and number of the house, or, in the absence of these particulars, it must state the profession of the addressee or give any other useful information.

(3) In the case of small localities, the address ought to contain the garden name and the name of the village, or, in the absence of these particulars the profession of the addressee or other particulars for the guidance of the delivery office.

35. When a telegram is addressed to one person care of another, the address must contain immediately after the name of the real addressee the words " Care of ", " C/o ", or other equivalent.

36. Telegrams for Railway passengers must be addressed to the care of the Station Master concerned.

37. Inland telegrams may be directed to the telephonic address of subscribers. The telephonic address in the case of subscribers connected to Government Exchanges should comprise name of addressee, number of telephone preceded by the word " telephone ", and name of Exchange, thus : " Perera, Telephone 2999, Colombo " ; in the case of subscribers connected to Private Exchanges, the address should comprise the name of the addressee, the telephone number preceded by the word " telephone ", and the name of the Private Exchange, with the name of the Government Exchange to which the Private Exchange is connected, thus : "Brown, Telephone Clodagh 345, Matale ".

38. The address may also be composed of the addressee's name and his Post Office Box number. The address is then worded as follows : " Hoare & Co., Post Box 22, Colombo ".

39. (1) The address of " telegrams to be called for " or " poste restante " or " Telegraph Restant " must give the name of the addressee.

(2) The use of initials, figures, Christian names alone, and fictitious names, is not allowed in the address of such messages.

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40. *Insufficient Address.*—A telegram, the address of which does not satisfy the conditions laid down in the preceding rules is nevertheless accepted and transmitted at the sender's risk.

41. In every case, the sender has to bear the consequences of an insufficient address, which, after the telegram has been despatched, can neither be completed nor altered, except by a paid service advice (Rule 159).

42. *Abbreviated Address.*—The addressee's name and address may be written in an arbitrary or abbreviated form, but the right of an addressee to have a telegram so addressed delivered to him is subject to an arrangement made between such addressee and the telegraph office which has to deliver the telegram.

43. Abbreviated addresses may be registered under the following conditions :—

(1) Application for the registration of such addresses shall be made to the officer in charge of the telegraph office from which the telegrams will be delivered, except in Colombo where all registrations are effected in the Central Telegraph Office. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for the registration of an address at any place outside Ceylon.

(2) No registered address shall consist of more than one word in addition to the name of the telegraph office where registration is effected. The word shall not contain more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph.

(3) Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person bearing another name.

(4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph stations, well-known streets, and registered newspapers shall not be used as registered addresses.

(5) Numbers shall not be registered as abbreviated addresses.

(6) As the Telegraph Department has to reject words, which, either in writing or in telegraph signals, so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them, an applicant should give several words from which a selection may be made.

(7) No address shall be registered at one telegraph office for the delivery of telegrams from another telegraph office.

(8) A registered address is available for Inland telegrams as well as for telegrams from other countries.

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(9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee, proportionate to the unexpired period is returned or a new address may be substituted, free of charge, for the one cancelled.

(10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an abbreviated address has been registered, the consent, in writing of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.

(11) The fee for the registration of an abbreviated address and delivery instructions is Rs. 15 per calendar year payable in advance. For registration on or after July 1 the fee is Rs. 7·50 for the half year commencing on July 1.

When delivery instructions are the same for more than one abbreviated address registered by a person or a firm, the fee for one of such addresses shall be that prescribed by the preceding paragraph, and for each of the rest Rs. 10 per calendar year, the fee for registration on or after July 1 being Rs. 5 for the half year commencing on July 1.

For each change in the delivery instructions during the period covered by the fee already paid, a fee of Re. 1 shall be charged.

(12) An additional fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged for every change of the word selected or for every transfer to another telegraph office, but not for change of of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for the change of name or title of firm or person so long as the identity is the same (see condition 10), and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another ; if it is a case of transfer, the full fees shall be charged. An abbreviated address, registered by a firm for " all time " under the rules in force prior to January 1, 1904, cannot be transferred to any other firm as an " all time " address. If it is transferred, it will have to be registered yearly, and paid for in accordance with condition 11.

44. The Telegraph Department accepts no reponsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered or is inadmissible for registration under rule 43, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph Officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

45. Telegrams which contain only an address are not admitted.

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SENDER'S NAME AND SIGNATURE.

46. *The insertion of the sender's name* is not compulsory; it may be written in any form.

47. *Signature.*—The true signature and address of the sender (which is not charged for or transmitted) must always be written at the foot of the telegram in the space provided. The sender of a private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

48. In the case of telegrams from a mercantile firm, if the name of the firm is written it will be accepted, but if stamped it should be attested by the signature, or initials of a responsible member of the firm.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

Rules applicable to all Parts of a Telegram.

49. (1) *What is counted.*—All that the sender writes upon the form to be transmitted to his correspondent is included in calculating the charge, with the exception of the Special Instructions referred to in Rule 28 and the name of the telegraph office of origin, which are transmitted free. No other words will be transmitted unless paid for.

(2) Dashes used only to separate on the sender's copy the different words or groups of the telegram are neither charged for nor transmitted, and signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens are charged for and transmitted only at the special request of the sender.

(3) When signs of punctuation instead of being used separately are repeated, one after another they are charged like groups of figures (Rules 53 and 54).

50. (1) *Preamble.*—The nature of the telegram, the name of the office of origin, the date (in Indo-Ceylon telegrams only) and time of handing in, and other words, numbers, and signs added by Telegraph Officials for official purposes are not charged for.

(2) The sender may include any or all of these particulars in the text of his telegram. They are then added to the number of chargeable words.

51. Each of the following shall be counted as one word :—

(*a*) Every isolated character, letter, or figure and every sign of punctuation, apostrophe, or hyphen transmitted at the request of the sender.

(*b*) An underline, irrespective of its length.

(*c*) The two signs forming brackets.

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52. *Use of Apostrophes and Hyphens.*—Words separated or joined by an apostrophe (except in the case of certain names—Rule 56 (*c*)), a hyphen or a fraction bar are counted as so many separate words.

53. Any group of figures or of letters or any ordinal number composed of figures and letters which does not contain more than five characters shall be counted as a single word. Where any group of figures or of letters or any ordinal number composed of figures and letters consists of more than five characters, each unit of five characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than five characters left in that group of figures or of letters or ordinal number shall be counted as an additional word.

54. Full stops, decimal points, commas, colons, dashes, and fraction bars are each counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they appear. The same rule applies to letters or figures added to the number of a house or street in an address set out in any part of a telegram.

55. (1) *Combinations or alterations of words* contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong are not allowed.

(2) Nevertheless, family names belonging to one person, the full names of places, squares, boulevards, streets and other public ways, names of ships, designations of aircraft, compound words which can be justified if necessary, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers written in words, may be grouped as a single word, and shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 61.

(3) Numbers written in words in which the figures are represented separately or in groups, for example : thirtythirty instead of threethousandthirty or sixfoursix instead of sixhundredandfortysix, shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 61.

(4) The words halfpenny, twopence, threepence, &c., up to eighteenpence, may be written as single words.

56. The following are examples respectively of combinations of words admissible and inadmissible as single words :—

(*a*) *Examples of Combinations admissible as Single Words :—*

Cowhide	Rapeseed
Gingellyseed	Sheepskin

(*b*) *Examples of Combinations inadmissible as Single Words :—*

Tapestrypatterns	Counteroffer	Bankaction
Wireanswer	Innerharbour	Boursecredit
Sailinsurance	Steamcoals	Tuesdaymorning
Wheatcargo	Beerboxes	Dischargingday
Steamercargo	Coastsailing	Hullsteamer

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(c) *Surnames.*—Names such as MacDonald (or McDonald), FitzGerald, O'Neil, De Morgan, D'Cruz, De la Rue, St. John, Van de Brande, Du Bois shall be counted as one word each though written with capital medial letters and shall be transmitted as single words without break, the apostrophe being omitted in transmission (see Rule 52).

57. *Abbreviations.*—Common titles which, in their full form are expressed by a single word, such as Captain, Reverend and Esquire, may be written in their usual abbreviated forms, such as Capt., Rev., and Esq., each of which counts as one word. Similarly, common abbreviations of single words, such as Rs. (for Rupees), lbs. (for pounds), are admissible and count each as one word.

Counting of Words in the Address.

58. Where several words form the name of the office of origin or destination, they should not be joined up but signalled separately and counted accordingly (for assessing the total number of words) thus : Calcutta Sub, Colombo Sub, Nanu Oya, Nuwara Eliya or Uda Pussellawa will count two each, and Delhi Junction G.I.P. as five words. For the purpose of charging, however, the name of the office of origin will not be counted, and that of the office of destination will be reckoned as only one word irrespective of the number of words forming the name.

59. Any name or word in the address, other than the number of a house or street (*vide* Rule 54) which does not contain more than fifteen characters shall be counted as a single word. Where any name or word consists of more than fifteen characters each unit of fifteen characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than fifteen characters left in that name or word shall be counted as an additional word.

60. The provisions of Rules 58 and 59 shall be applicable to the address of any telegram whatever may be the class of language in which the text of that telegram is written whether plain, or secret, or a mixture of plain and secret language.

Counting of Words in the Text.

61. In telegrams of which the text is entirely in plain language, each name, or word, or authorised compound, which does not contain more than fifteen characters shall be counted as a single word. Where any name, or word, or authorised compound consists of more than fifteen characters, each unit

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of fifteen characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than fifteen characters left in that name, or word, or authorised compound, shall be counted as an additional word.

62. Any commercial mark in the text which does not contain more than five characters shall be counted as a single word. Where any commercial mark consists of more than five characters, each unit of five characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than five characters left in that commercial mark, shall be counted as an additional word.

63. In weather telegrams, the letter x is counted as a figure in the group of figures in which it appears.

64. The method of counting prescribed in Rules 61 and 62 applies to Bank telegrams and telegrams of a similar kind containing a check word or check number as the first word of a plain language text. The length of the check word or check number may not, however, exceed ten letters or ten figures. (A check number of over five figures will, as in the case of other groups of figures, be counted in accordance with Rule 53).

65. (1) In code language as defined in Rule 19, the maximum length of a word shall be ten letters.

(2) In a mixed telegram of which the text contains both plain language words and code words, each plain language word in the text which does not contain more than ten characters shall be counted as a single word. Where any plain language word in the text consists of more than ten characters each unit of ten characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than ten characters left in that word shall be counted as an additional word.

(3) If the mixed telegram also contains cipher language in the text, each cipher language word which does not contain more than five characters shall be counted as a single word. Where any cipher language word consists of more than five characters, each unit of five characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than five characters left in the word shall be counted as an additional word.

(4) If the mixed telegram contains only words in plain language and words in cipher language, the words in plain language shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of Rules 61 and 62 and those in cipher in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3) of this rule.

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COUNTING OF WORDS IN THE SENDER'S NAME.

66. The provisions of Rules 59 and 60 shall be applicable to the counting of words in the Sender's Name and address if they are inserted in any telegram.

67. The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted :—

	No. of Words.
Leveson-Gower (family name)	2
Levesongower (family name)	1
John Henry (Christian names)	2
Johnhenry (Christian names)	2
A. Gower (initial and family name) ..	2
Agower (evasion : inadmissible) ..	—
Responsibility (14 characters)	1
Misrepresentation (17 characters) ..	2
Prince of Wales (ship)	3
Princeofwales (ship)	1
Hyde Park Corner	3
Hydepark Corner	2
Hydeparkcorner (14 characters) ..	1
Readdressed	1
Re-addressed	1
Dont	1
Don't	1
Don't (*)	3
Mother-in-law	1
Motherinlaw	1
Rest House Keeper	3
Resthouse Keeper	2
Resthousekeeper	2
Allright	1
All-right	1
All right	2
All-right (*)	3
Alright	1
245-F (reference in State Telegrams : 5 characters)	1
$\frac{A}{55}$85821 (number of currency note or cheque) ..	2
44½ (5 characters)	1
444½ (6 characters)	2
444·5 (5 characters)	1
444·55 (6 characters)	2
44/2 (4 characters)	1
44/ (3 characters)	1
¾ 8 (4 characters)	1
2% (4 characters)	1
17th	1
1529th	2

* The sign or signs of punctuation, &c., of which transmission has been requested are underlined with a small dash by the counter clerk in order to attract the attention of the signalling officer.

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	No. of Words.
10 Rs. 10 cts.	4
10 Rs. 10	3
Rs. 10, 10 (or) Rs. 10/10	2
11 h 30	3
11, 30	1
Eight/10	2
5/twelfths	2
May/August	3
15 × 16 (transmitted 15 × 16) ..	3
Two hundred and thirty four	5
Twohundredandthirtyfour (23 characters) ..	2
E	1
E.M. (isolated letters, initials of Christian names)	2
EM (initials of two Christian names, wrong combination)	
15A (number of house)	1
15–3 or 15/3 (number of house) ..	1
R.A. (for Royal Artillery) in address or text ..	2
RA (in address)	2
(in text)	1
Ra (in address)	2
(in text)	1
C.C.S. (for Ceylon Civil Service) in address or text	3
C.C.S. (*) (for Ceylon Civil Service) in address or text	6
CCS (in address)	3
(in text)	1
CCs (in address)	3
(in text)	1
AP/M (Commercial mark ; 4 characters) ..	1
3/M (Commercial mark ; 3 characters) ..	1
GHF (Commercial mark ; 3 characters) ..	1
G.H.F. (*) (Commercial mark ; 6 characters) ..	2
G.H.F (*) (Without final stop ; commercial mark; 5 characters)	1
GHF45 (Commercial mark ; 5 characters) ..	1
G.H.F.45 (*) (Commercial mark ; 8 characters) ..	2
The business is very urgent come without delay (8 words and 2 underlines)	10
Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately. (9 words and one passage within parenthesis)	10
Cts. (for " cents ")	1
Co. (for " Company ")	1
Etc. (for " etcetera ")	1
Mr. (for " Mister ")	1
Mrs. (for " Mistress ")	1
No. (for " Number ")	1
d. (for " pence ")	1
s. (for " shillings ")	1
Cwt. (for " Hundredweight ") ..	1

* The sign or signs of punctuation, &c., of which transmission has been requested are underlined with a small dash by the counter clerk, in order to attract the attention of the signalling officer.

Y 15——J. N. 69528 (10/37)

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CHARGES.

68. The charges between any two offices in Ceylon are as follows :—

(*a*) For Ordinary Private Telegrams—

	Rs. c.
Unit number of words : 12	
Unit rate	.. 0 50
Each additional group of two words or less	.. 0 5
Address	..Charged for

(*b*) For Urgent Private Telegrams—

	Rs. c.
Unit number of words : 12	
Unit rate	.. 1 0
Each additional group of two words or less	.. 0 10
Address	..Charged for

PAYMENT OF CHARGES.

69. *Charges how paid.*—All charges on telegrams must be paid in cash or postage stamps. In offices in which National Cash Registers are installed, payment is accepted in cash only. In the Central Telegraph Office, Colombo, where the National Cash Register is in use, telegrams are also accepted on the Deposit Account System—*vide* Rule 71.

70. Telegrams handed in at offices where National Cash Registers are installed should be written in the special forms provided for the purpose. Such telegrams are passed through the Register and receipts issued in every case. The amount collected will be displayed on the Register at the time the telegram is passed through, for the information of the person handing in the message.

71. The following are the conditions for the acceptance of telegrams on the Deposit Account System, in the Central Telegraph Office :—

(i) A minimum deposit of a sum of money equivalent, approximately, to the cost of ten days' telegrams shall be made at the Central Telegraph Office, Colombo. At the end of each week this office shall submit a detailed account to the depositor, showing the amount expended on his telegrams, in order that he may renew his deposit, if necessary, by paying into the office the amount shown in the account. If the deposit is exhausted, and the depositor does not renew it, no further telegrams will be accepted from him except on prepayment.

(ii) If the account is to be rendered at longer intervals than a week the deposit required will be increased accordingly.

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(iii) A fee for the upkeep of the accounts shall be levied at the rate of Re. 1.50 for every twenty-five telegrams, or fraction thereof, despatched by the depositor during each quarter, subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 per annum. The amount due on this account will be included in the bill that will be rendered immediately after the close of each quarter, any balance in respect of the minimum charge of Rs. 10 per annum being included in the bill immediately following the close of the last quarter.

(iv) Telegrams handed in under this system shall be marked preferably by means of a rubber stamp, "Deposit Account" in the space allotted for "Signature of Counter Clerk". The name and address of the sender shall appear at the foot of the form as usual.

72. *Stamps.*—Postage stamps of the following values are isssued :—1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, 9 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, and Rs. 1,000.

73. *Affixing Stamps.*—The stamps must be affixed by the sender to the telegraph form in the space allotted for the purpose, and he should see that the stamps are defaced by the Counter Clerk with the name and date stamp of the office.

74. *Damaged Stamps.*—Stamps which have been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, or which have any letter, figure, or design written, printed, or impressed upon them otherwise than by the authority of Government before being affixed, cannot be recognized in payment of telegrams, but this rule does not apply to the perforation of stamps with initials or other identifying marks traced in minute holes.

75. *Receipts.*—A receipt containing particulars of the number of the telegram and the charges will be granted, on demand, for each telegram accepted for transmission at a Telegraph or Post Office.

At Offices where National Cash Registers are installed a receipt is issued for every telegram accepted (see Rule 70).

Senders of telegrams should examine their receipts to see if they are correct.

76. *Recovery of Bearing and other Charges from Addressee.*—In every case where charges have to be collected on delivery (Rule 14), the telegram is handed to the addressee only upon payment of the amount due.

77. *Undercharges* made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the sender.

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78. *Overcharges* made in error are returned to those entitled to them. No refund, however, is made of the value of the stamps in excess affixed by the sender, unless he applies for it to the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo, under Rules 165 (*j*), 168 (*e*), and 169.

Interruption of Telegraph Communication.

79. When an interruption to the regular means of telegraphic communication occurs during the transmission of a telegram, the office beyond which the interruption exists, or an office situated further back and having at its disposal an alternative telegraph route, immediately sends the telegram by such route, or failing that, by special messenger or by post (registered, if possible).

80. An office which has recourse to means of transmission, other than telegraphic, addresses the telegram, according to circumstances, either to the nearest telegraph office able to retransmit it, or to the office of destination, or to the addressee himself. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this retransmission would be manifestly prejudicial to the general service.

Cancellation of a Telegram at the request of the Sender.

81. (1) *Before Transmission.*—The sender of an Inland telegram or his authorised representative may, on establishing his identity, cancel the telegram at any time before transmission has begun. In such a case, the charge paid, less a fee of 20 cents shall be at once returned. (Rules 165 (*k*) and 168.)

(2) *After Transmission.*—If the telegram is in the course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can be cancelled only by a paid service advice addressed under Rule 159 to the office of destination. If, in addition, the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must prepay the cost of the return telegram, otherwise he is informed by post. If the telegram has been delivered to the addressee, the latter is informed of its cancellation, unless the service advice contains instructions to the contrary.

Delivery at Destination.

82. Telegrams are delivered according to their address, either at a domicile (private house, office, business house, &c.) or a poste restante or a telegraph restant. They are also telephoned—*vide* Rule 90.

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83. Telegrams are delivered at destination in the order of their receipt and priority.

84. *Free Delivery Limits.*—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within three miles of a telegraph office. Beyond this free delivery limit, they are sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for (Rules 125 to 130). For telegrams to be delivered by boat see Rule 91.

85. *Persons to whom Telegrams may be delivered.*—A telegram taken to an address may be delivered either to the addressee, to an adult member of his family, to any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests or to the porter at the hotel or the house, unless the addressee has designated in writing a special representative, or the sender has requested delivery to the addressee in person by writing in the space provided in the form the special instruction (MP)—see Rule 31—that the telegram may be delivered only into the hands of the addressee himself. In this case the office of destination writes the instruction " addressee only " in full and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger. (But see Rule 30).

86. *Open Delivery.*—The sender of a telegram may request that the telegram may be delivered open by writing on the form the special instruction " open "—see Rule 31. This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the addressee, which is delivered simply folded with the address written on the back where necessary. (But see Rule 30).

87. The sender may also have instructions such as " Private ", " Confidential ", " To be opened at once " or the like written on the cover of a telegram when it is taken out for delivery from the office of destination. The instructions are charged for as a part of the message.

88. *Telegrams to be kept till called for.*—When a telegram bears the special instruction " To be kept at the Telegraph Office till called for " or (TR) (see Rule 31), it is delivered at the Telegraph counter to the addressee or to his duly authorised representative who are bound, if required, to prove their identity. Telegrams bearing the special instruction " To be kept at the Post Office till called for " or (GP) (see Rule 31) are handed to the Post Office by the Telegraph Office of destination, and are, as regards delivery and period of preservation, subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

89. Telegrams addressed to a box number will be delivered through the post box. A box number should not be used in a telegram intended for delivery by messenger.

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90. Telegrams addressed to telephonic addresses are, in the absence of any arrangement to the contrary between the addressee and the office of destination, telephoned to the number indicated. Copies of telegrams so telephoned are posted to the addressees with the superscription "Transmitted by Telephone".

91. *Delivery by Boat.*—When an Inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (*i.e.*, when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier, or jetty), or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the boat hire must be paid by the addressee if the sender omits to pay it. The instruction "Boat hire paid" or (BPD), or "Boat hire paid double" or (BPDN)—if the sender has paid the boat hire and wishes the telegram sent on board at night—should be entered on the form. Boat hire prepaid but not expended will be refunded (Rule 165 (i)). A list of fixed express charges for boat hire for certain places in Ceylon is given below. Night charges apply to all telegrams handed in at the office of origin between 5 P.M. and 5 A.M. Boat hire cannot be prepaid at Railway Telegraph Offices.

Port.	Charges. By Day. 5 A.M. and 5 P.M.	Charges. By Night. 5 P.M. and 5 A.M.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Batticaloa* ..	1 50	3 0
Galle	0 50	1 0
Hambantota† ..	0 75	1 12
Kalkudah* ..	0 50	1 0
	5 A.M. and 8 P.M.	8 P.M. and 5 A.M.
Trincomalee† ..	0 50	1 0
	6 A.M. and 8 P.M.	8 P.M. and 6 A.M.
Jaffna	2 0	3 50
Kankesanturai ..	1 50	1 50
Point Pedro ..	2 0	3 0
	6 A.M. and 7 P.M.	7 P.M. and 6 A.M.
Colombo Inner Harbour..	0 70	1 10
Colombo Outer Harbour..	1 10	1 50

92. *Reply given to Messenger.*—Except in the case of delivery by the ordinary post beyond the free delivery limit, the messenger who delivers an Inland telegram may be

* On Sundays, New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Easter Monday charges are double.

† On Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday charges are double.

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entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the form on which the addressee signs for the receipt of the telegram, but the Department accepts no responsibility for any loss or delay sustained through any neglect or default of the messenger, or on account of any necessary reference to the sender in connection with the charges or legibility of the telegram.

93. (1) *Redirection.*—Telegrams can be redirected to a second address either by an officer of the Post Office or by an agent of the addressee. When official redirection of telegrams is required, a notice to that effect must be given to the telegraph office concerned; printed forms can be obtained from the local telegraph office.

(2) In Colombo, instructions regarding the redirection of telegrams should be addressed to the Chief Telegraph Master. General instructions regarding the redirection of correspondence addressed to the Chief Postmaster are not regarded as applicable to telegrams, unless telegrams are specifically mentioned.

(3) The person making the request is responsible for any charges that may be incurred. No additional charge will be levied if the two addresses are within the same town; but if the addresses are in different towns, the full inland rate is charged for the redirection.

(4) If the sum due has not been paid at the office where the telegram has been redirected, the amount will be recovered from the addressee before delivery.

(5) State Telegrams will be redirected free.

94. Inland telegrams may also be retransmitted to India at the request of the addressee or some responsible resident acting on the addressee's behalf. In that case, the full charge for the telegram from Ceylon to India will, when possible, be recovered from the addressee. Requests for retransmission must be made in writing and anyone making such a request must undertake to pay such of the charges as may not be collected by the Delivery Office. When no such undertaking accompanies a request to retransmit, the telegram will be posted and the sender advised. Telegrams returned unopened with a new address in India will be similarly dealt with.

95. Instructions left at the telegraph office regarding the readdressing or redirection of telegrams will be considered to be in force for a month only; after that period they will be liable to the fees prescribed by Rule 99.

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96. *Undelivered Telegrams.*—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the office of destination, after a brief delay, sends a service telegram to that effect to the office of origin, and the sender is informed, except in the case of—

(*a*) Telegrams addressed : to await arrival, Telegraph Restant, Poste Restante, or Care of Telegraph or Post Office ; and

(*b*) Telegrams to places beyond the free delivery radius, which have been duly posted and are returned as undelivered.

In cases (*a*) and (*b*) when a charge has to be collected, the service advice of non-delivery is sent by post at the expiration of the period prescribed for the retention of such correspondence.

97. (1) When in consequence of an inexact or insufficient address, or of the addressee's absence or refusal, any charges due have not been paid at destination, the amount of these charges is mentioned in the service telegram, and the sender is bound to make them good.

(2) If the messenger finds no one at the address given who will consent to receive a telegram for the addressee, a notice is left at the domicile (office, business house, &c.) indicated, and the telegram is brought back to the telegraph office, to be delivered to the addressee, or any person authorised by him to take delivery of it, upon application from either. When the addressee duly advised as above of the arrival of the telegram does not take delivery within 24 hours non-delivery is reported in accordance with Rule 96.

98. *Unclaimed Telegrams.*—Telegrams unclaimed or not delivered are not kept after two weeks by the office of destination.

99. *Directions about Delivery.*—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours a fee of Rs. 5 per annum or Rs. 2·50 for six months is payable. For each change in such instructions during the period covered by the fee already paid, a fee of Re. 1 is payable.

Special Telegrams.

Prepaid Replies.

100. The sender of a Private Telegram may prepay a reply, but the amount so prepaid shall not be less than the unit rate for an Ordinary telegram, nor shall it contain a fraction of five cents. The sender of a reply paid telegram shall write the words " Reply Paid " in the space provided on the telegram form (Rules 30 and 31).

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101. At the destination, the telegraph office delivers to the addressee a Reply Telegram Form which entitles him to send free of charge from any telegraph office in Ceylon (*vide* Rule 3) and within the value of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination in Ceylon.

102. (1) Two or more Reply Telegram Forms issued in Ceylon may be used in payment of one Inland Telegram, but one Reply Telegram Form shall not be used in payment of two or more telegrams. A Reply Telegram Form can prepay the cost of a telegram and its reply if necessary.

(2) If the reply exceeds the amount notified in the Reply Telegram Form, the difference shall be paid in cash or stamps by the sender of the reply (also see Rule 69). If, on the other hand, the amount notified in the Reply Telegram Form exceeds that of the reply, the difference, if it be not less than the unit rate for an Inland Ordinary Telegram, shall be refunded to the sender of the original telegram on application to the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo.

103. No refund shall be given on a Reply Telegram Form which has been prepaid by another Reply Telegram Form, and not by cash or stamps.

104. A Reply Telegram Form shall be available for only two months (date of issue included), after which it lapses.

105. When the addressee has not made use of the Reply Telegram Form, or has refused it, the money deposited for the reply shall be refunded to the sender, on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of Rules 165 (*d*) and 168.

106. In case of non-delivery of a reply paid telegram, the Reply Telegram Form shall remain attached to the telegram during the period of retention fixed by Rule 98; on the expiry of that period, it shall be sent to the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo, to await any application for refund of the amount prepaid that may be preferred by the sender according to Rule 168.

107. When a reply paid telegram is addressed to a place where there is no telegraph office, the telegram and Reply Telegram Form shall be forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post, free of charge.

108. It is not compulsory for the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the office of destination consists simply in the delivery of the Reply Telegram Form for the amount prepaid.

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109. The sender of a State Telegram, addressed to a Government official, who is entitled to send a free State Telegram in reply, cannot prepay a reply (see also Rule 154).

Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.

110. Collation consists in the entire telegram (including the preamble) being repeated immediately on its receipt by each office concerned in its transmission.

111. The sender of a telegram can require that it be collated (or repeated). In this case he should write in the space provided on the form the instruction "Collation" or "TC". Collation cannot be required in respect of a telegram sent from or addressed to a Railway Telegraph Office.

112. State and Service telegrams written in secret language are invariably collated free of charge. When they are written partly in secret language, the secret language portions only are repeated.

113. The charge for collation is equal to half the charge for an Ordinary telegram of the same length, fractions of five cents being reckoned as five cents.

Notification of Delivery.

114. The sender of a telegram may, by writing on the telegram form the instruction "PC", require that the date and time at which the telegram is delivered to the addressee be notified to him by telegram as soon as possible after its delivery. The charge for such notification is the minimum charge for an Inland Ordinary telegram which should be prepaid by the sender. The sender may similarly obtain a notification of delivery by post by writing on the telegram form the instruction "PCP" and paying the minimum postage for an Inland ordinary letter. A notification of delivery may be addressed to the sender at any place he may name. When the telegram is forwarded to its ultimate destination by post, or deposited in a poste restante or delivered by telephone or in the care of any third party, the notification gives the date and time of such forwarding, deposit, or delivery.

115. A notification of delivery cannot be required in respect of a telegram sent from or addressed to a Railway Telegraph Office.

116. (1) When a telegram with a request for notification of delivery cannot be delivered, a service advice reporting

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the non-delivery provided for in Rule 96 is sent to the office of origin as in the case of an ordinary telegram and the notification of delivery is not prepared.

(2) If at a later time within the period set for retention of the telegram (Rule 98), the telegram can be delivered to the addressee, the notification of delivery is immediately prepared and forwarded. At the end of the period of detention, if the telegram has not been delivered, the charge for a telegraphic notification of delivery may be refunded to the sender on application. The charge for a postal notification of delivery is never refunded.

117. A notification of delivery when it reaches the office of origin or the office indicated in the telegram (Rule 114), is notified to the sender. When the notification of delivery has reference to a telegram which has been readdressed (Rule 93), the office of origin recovers if necessary from the sender any charges that may be due.

Multiple Telegrams.

118. *Multiple Telegrams addressed to one Telegraph Office.*— Except as provided for in Rule 131, a multiple telegram may be addressed, either to several addresses in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same telegraph office, or to the same addressee at different addresses in the same locality or in different localities served by the same telegraph office.

119. (1) Each of the addresses in a multiple telegram must be written in accordance with Rules 33 to 44. For the purpose of charging, however, the office of destination will be counted only once.

(2) Multiple telegrams cannot be sent from or addressed to a Railway Telegraph Office (Rule 4).

120. A multiple telegram is charged as a single telegram, all the addresses being reckoned in the number of words. In addition to this, a copying fee of 30 cents for every 100 words of an ordinary multiple telegram and 60 cents for every 100 words of an Urgent multiple telegram, plus 30 cents and 60 cents respectively for any excess, is charged for each copy to be prepared, the number of copies to be reckoned for this purpose being one less than the number of addresses.

121. Each copy of a multiple telegram must bear only the address proper to it, unless the sender has by writing on the telegram the special instruction " CTA " required the communication of all the addresses to each addressee ; in the latter case each copy of the telegram shall bear all the addresses.

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122. If a copy bearing the instruction "CTA" is to be redirected by telegraph, it bears only the address proper to it; the other addresses are transmitted after the sender's name, or if there is no sender's name, after the text, and they are preceded by the words "received with ——— (address(es))".

123. Copies of a multiple telegram will be delivered by post from the office of destination only if it is addressed to places beyond the telegraph lines. Such copies cannot be posted to places where there are telegraph offices.

124. *Multiple Telegrams addressed to more than One Telegraph Office.*—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person, in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams, and shall be written on a separate telegram form for each person or address. Telegrams addressed to offices which are also local telegraph offices within the free delivery radius of the central office are, however, treated as laid down in Rule 118.

Note.—For Multiple Press telegrams see Rule 136 (2).

TELEGRAMS TO BE DELIVERED BY POST OR EXPRESS.

125. *Post or Express.*—Telegrams addressed to places where there are no telegraph offices may be delivered at destination, according to the request of the sender, either by post or by special messenger.

126. (1) The address of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows:

(*a*) If the message is to be posted from the nearest telegraph office:—

To: John Doe,
Bingiriya,
Post Chilaw.

(*b*) If the message is to be sent by special messenger:—

Office of Origin and Service Instructions:

Colombo = XP Rs. two =
To: John Doe,
Attampitiya,
Express Bandarawela.

(2) The instructions (Post) or (XP Rs. two) are not charged for (Rules 30 and 49).

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127. (1) *Express or Porterage Charges* must be prepaid by the sender. The following are the rates charged beyond the limits of free delivery from a telegraph office :—

(*a*) For day delivery, *i.e.*, for telegrams handed in at the office of origin between 5 A.M. and 5 P.M. :—

	Cents.
Over 3 miles and not exceeding 4 miles ..	40
Each additional mile or fraction of a mile ..	20

(*b*) For night delivery, *i.e.*, for telegrams handed in at the office of origin between 5 P.M. and 5 A.M. double the above charges.

(2) If the sender wishes that a telegram handed in between 5 P.M. and 5 A.M. (on which express messenger charges have to be paid) should not be sent out for delivery until daylight, he can pay day delivery rates and write the instruction " DM " (Deliver morning) on the telegram form.

(3) If the correct distance is shown in the " Register of Distances ", the sender must pay the charge in accordance with the above rates, and the telegram bears the sender's instruction " Express paid " or (XP) only. If the correct distance is not shown in the Register referred to, the sender must pay such sum as he thinks sufficient at the above rates, and the telegram must bear the instruction " Express Rs ———— " (or " XP ———— Rs. ———— "). If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient at the office of destination, the difference is recovered from the addressee before delivery.

128. (1) *Postage.*—No charge shall be made for postage on a telegram addressed to a place in Ceylon where there is no telegraph office, or to a place out of Ceylon to which Ceylon Inland Postal rates, apply, *e.g.*, India, but on telegrams to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the Ceylon Inland Postal Tariff, the minimum letter postage set out against the country concerned in the Foreign Letter Post Section of the Ceylon Post Office Guide if the telegram is to be posted unregistered, and this charge plus the foreign registration fee if the telegram is to be posted registered, shall be paid by the sender.

(2) Telegrams to be posted to a place beyond the limits of Ceylon Inland Postal Tariff cannot be accepted at a Railway Telegraph Office.

129. (1) *Inland Telegrams posted from Ceylon to India.*—Inland Ordinary telegrams to be posted to addresses in India may be addressed to Colombo for conveyance by the daily mail train leaving for Dhanushkodi. The address of such a telegram should read, *e.g.*, " Sen Gupta, Royal Hotel, Bombay, Post Colombo ".

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(2) The charge for such telegrams is the Inland Ordinary Telegraph rate only, postage being free—*vide* Rule 128.

130. (1) *Inland Telegrams posted from Ceylon to Foreign Countries.*—Inland Telegrams may also be telegraphed to Colombo to be posted under Rule 128 to a place beyond the limits of the Ceylon Inland Postal Tariff. The address should then be, *e.g.*, " Mrs. Johnson, 20, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, Post Colombo ". The instruction " PR " must be substituted for the word " Post ", if the telegram is to be posted registered.

(2) The charge for such telegrams is the Inland Telegraph rate (Urgent or Ordinary at sender's choice) and the minimum letter postage shown against the country concerned in the Foreign Letter Post Section of the Ceylon Post Office Guide, plus the foreign registration fee if the telegram is to be posted registered. Telegrams received in Colombo too late for registration, are posted unregistered, a copy marked " Duplicate " being sent as a registered letter as soon as practicable.

131. (1) Telegrams sent under Rule 130 may also be multiple but in every such case the sender must pay the copying fee for each additional address, and also an additional fee for postage on each copy, or for postage and registration, as the case may be. Such telegrams cannot be addressed partly to persons beyond the sea and partly to persons at the port itself. If the sender wants the telegram also delivered to a person at the port itself, he must send it as a separate telegram.

(2) Multiple telegrams cannot be sent from a Railway Telegraph Office—see Rule 4 (*d*) (ii).

132. (1) *Telegrams to catch the Air Mail at Colombo.*—An Inland Ordinary telegram may be telegraphed to Colombo to be posted thence as an air mail letter to any country abroad, except India, to which the air mail service is available. Such a telegram is subject to the foreign letter postage and air mail fee, in addition to the Inland Ordinary telegraph charge. Details regarding the air mail routes and fees are shown in the Foreign Post Section of the Ceylon Post Office Guide. The foreign registration fee should also be paid if the telegram is to be posted registered.

(2) In order to indicate that the telegram is to be sent by Air Post or Air Post Registered as the case may be, the instruction PAV or PAVR must be inserted in the address of these telegrams, before the name of the telegraph office thus : " H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, London, PAV (or PAVR if registered) Colombo ".

133. In the case of telegrams referred to in Rules 129 to 132, a full postal address is always necessary. Registered abbreviated telegraphic addresses cannot be used.

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134. Any telegram under Rule 132 intended to be registered and posted but received at the posting office too late for registration, will be posted unregistered.

135. (1) *Employment of Post.*—The telegraph office of destination is entitled to post telegrams for places beyond its free delivery limits :—

(*a*) in the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of delivery to be employed ; or

(*b*) when there is a claim against the addressee for delivery charges on a previous telegram, which he has refused to pay.

(2) Telegrams for places beyond the free delivery limits of the telegraph office of destination must be posted by that office :—

(*a*) When such has been the request expressly made by the sender (Rule 125) or the addressee (Rule 93). The office of destination may, however, effect delivery by special messenger, even for telegrams bearing the instruction " Post ", if the addressee has expressed a desire to receive his telegrams by special messenger, and has guaranteed payment of the charges ; or

(*b*) When the office of destination has no more rapid means of delivery at its disposal.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

136. (1) *Rates.*—The following are the rates charged for Press Telegrams :—

Unit number of words : 100	
Unit rate	Re. 1·00
Each additional group of 50 words or less	50 cents
Address	Charged for

(2) Press telegrams are accepted as Multiple messages whether all the addresses are in the same town or not. The copying fee for Multiple Press telegrams is the same as for private telegrams.

(3) Press telegrams cannot be sent from or addressed to Railway Telegraph Offices.

137. *Conditions.*—A Press telegram to be accepted at Press rates must fulfil the following conditions :—

(1) It must be addressed to a newspaper or other periodical publication the name of which has been registered by the Director of Telegraphs. Application for the registration of newspapers or periodical publications should be made to the Director of Telegraphs.

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(2) It must be addressed to the newspaper or periodical publication in accordance with its registered title, and to the town at which the newspaper or periodical publication is registered as being printed and published.

(3) It must, except as provided in Rule 139, contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in registered newspapers or periodical publications in the strict sense of the term. It may, however, contain written within brackets at the beginning or end of the text instructions relating to the publication of the telegram, not exceeding in length 10 words or 5 per cent. of the number of chargeable words in the telegram, whichever is less. The brackets are charged for. It must not contain letters to the editor, advertisements, ordinary notices of births, marriages, and deaths, or anything for the publication of which a money payment is usually made. Further it must not contain any advertisement which is inserted free of charge.

(4) It must be written in plain English, so as to be intelligible to the Transmitting Offices, and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in code language or cipher. Ordinary English words may be abbreviated. Exchange and market quotations, with or without explanatory text, are admitted in Press telegrams at reduced rates. Offices of origin, must in cases of doubt, assure themselves by communicating with the sender, who is bound to give proof whether the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent Exchange quotations.

(5) Whenever demanded a copy of every newspaper or periodical publication in which a Press Telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that Press Telegram was delivered.

(6) Long News messages should be broken up into pages of about seventy-five words each. The pages must be numbered consecutively, and each of them, except the last, should conclude with the words "More to follow" or "MTF". The last page should conclude with the words "End of Message". These words and numbers are not charged for. The name of the sender should be written at the top of each page, and the last word of each page should be repeated at the top of the next page. The interval at which the different pages are handed in should not exceed an hour. When this interval is exceeded, the pages handed in late will be treated as a fresh message and charged accordingly. In telegrams addressed to more than one newspaper or periodical publication, the full list of addresses need only be

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furnished with the first page, and each of the consecutively numbered pages will be considered to be addressed to all the newspapers or periodical publications.

Note.—Attention is specially directed to the necessity of writing as legibly as possible.

(7) When a Press Message is addressed to more than one office, a sufficient number of copies of the text should, when practicable, be supplied to allow of its being telegraphed simultaneously to each office. Information as to the number of copies required can always be obtained beforehand from the telegraph office from which the news is to be sent.

(8) In order that the Department may be able to make the necessary arrangements for the transmission of long Press Messages, it is necessary that twenty-four hours' notice in writing should be given to the Superintendent of Telecommunication Traffic, or to the Chief Telegraph Master, Colombo, of the intention to send any Press Message containing more than two hundred words. Such notice must give the following particulars :—

(i) the office and the time at which the message will be handed in ;
(ii) its length ; and
(iii) its addresses.

When several Press Messages are tendered by the same person and at one time, such messages shall be counted together and dealt with as a single message for the purposes of this rule. Neglect to give the above notice will render such Press Message liable to delay in transmission.

138. (1) Press telegrams in respect of which notice as required by Rule 137 (8) has been given may be accepted at the rates given in Rule 136 even though tendered outside business hours.

(2) Press telegrams which are tendered after business hours, and of which no notice has been given will be accepted only on payment of the late fees laid down for private telegrams, in addition to rates given in Rule 136.

139. A Press telegram may also be a telegram sent (*a*) from or to a newspaper or periodical publication by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person) to or from any of its correspondents or employees, by name or designation or both, on the subject of a Press telegram actually received from, or despatched by, such correspondent or employee, or (*b*) to an official of the Telegraph Department on matters of Press business from a newspaper or periodical publication by its registered title only.

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140. If a Press telegram is addressed to the Editor, publisher, manager, or any other person connected with the newspaper or periodical publication by name or designation, it is chargeable at the full rates according to the class of the telegram as prescribed for private telegrams (see Rules 137 (2) and 139).

141. *Stops.*—In Press telegrams where the sense so often depends upon the punctuation, especially in the case of long messages, full stops will be signalled free of charge, but this privilege will not be extended to other signs of punctuation.

142. The Press telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 137. If a telegram which has been transmitted at press rates is subsequently found not to comply with the conditions prescribed, a sum equal to the difference between the charge for such telegram at press rate and the charge at the full rates will be demanded by the Telegraph Office concerned or by other Telegraph authority, from the sender or the receiver, and shall be paid by the sender or the receiver as the case may be.

143. *Press Telegrams accepted without Prepayment.*—Press Telegrams may be accepted without prepayment of charges from correspondents in any case where a newspaper which requires the facility has obtained previous sanction from the Director of Telegraphs. The following are the conditions on which such telegrams are accepted for transmission :—

[8348/4-2-1938.]

(i) A deposit of such amount as may from time to time be fixed by the Director of Telegraphs shall be lodged with him as security for the credit given.

(ii) The accounts for messages sent without prepayment, which will be rendered by the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo, monthly, shall be paid within one week of the date on which they are rendered.

[8348/4-2-1938.]

(iii) For the upkeep of the accounts, a sum equal to 3 per centum on the amount due for messages sent without prepayment shall be included in the monthly account referred to in condition (ii) and shall be paid within one week of the date on which such account is rendered.

Note.—The Director of Telegraphs shall issue a card of authority to correspondents who are authorised to send bearing press telegrams. The card shall be produced at the telegraph office when handing in a bearing press telegram.

144. *Delivery.*—Press telegrams are sent out for delivery as soon as received, by day or by night.

State Telegrams.

145. *Definition of State Telegram.*—A State Telegram is a telegram sent on official business by an official who has been duly authorised to send such telegrams. Applications or

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sanctions for leave of absence and arrangements regarding an officer's travelling accommodation do not come under the head of official business, nor does any business connected with local bodies, such as Municipalities, District Councils, Local Boards, Boards of Improvement, Sanitary Boards, Road Committees, &c.

146. No State Telegram shall be sent in any case where the object can be achieved by the usual official correspondence or where no inconvenience or detriment to the public interest is likely to be caused by the employment of the Ordinary Postal Service.

147. *Officers entitled to send Ordinary State Telegrams.*—Inland State Telegrams of the Ordinary class may be sent only by the officers authorised in that behalf and only subject to the restrictions imposed from time to time by the Executive Committee of Communications and Works.

148. (1) *Abbreviated Addresses.*—Abbreviated addresses may be used on State Telegrams.

(2) The fees laid down in Rule 43 (11) and (12) do not apply to the abbreviated addresses of Government Officials authorised to send State Telegrams. These are registered free of charge. Application for the registration of abbreviated addresses of Government Officials authorised to send State Telegrams must be made to the Postmaster-General by the Heads of Departments concerned. The final selection of the address to be employed rests with the Postmaster-General, subject in case of disagreement to the decision of the Executive Committee of Communications and Works.

149. *Wording of Telegrams.*—State Telegrams should be so worded as to make signs of punctuation unnecessary. When however a fullstop is essential the sign may be inserted, a note being added at the foot of the telegram form that such sign should be transmitted.

150. *Necessity for Conciseness.*—State Telegrams should, except where extreme precision is important, be expressed in as few words as are consistent with clearly conveying the intended meaning; and mere auxiliary or connective words, which can obviously be filled in by the receiver, should be omitted. State Telegrams must be marked by the sender "State" or "Urgent State" as the case may be—see Rule 156. If not so marked, they will be treated as Private Telegrams.

151. *Misuse of Telegraph.*—The Telegraph Check Office will bring to the notice of the Postmaster-General any cases where State Telegrams are unnecessarily sent, and the sender will, should the Executive Committee of Communications and Works so decide, be required to pay the cost of such telegrams.

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152. *Language of State Telegrams.*—The text of State Telegrams may, in all cases, be written in plain or secret language (*i.e.*, code and cipher).

153. *Collation.*—State Telegrams, when they are written in secret language, are always repeated in their entirety by the receiving office in the same manner as is done with "collated" private telegrams. When they are written partly in secret language, the secret language portions only are repeated.

154. "*Reply Free*" *Telegrams.*—The sender of an Inland State Telegram addressed to a person who is not entitled to send a reply without payment may, when a reply is urgently desired, insert the words "Reply Free" in the telegram before the addressee's name. The addressee shall use the reply voucher for no purpose other than that of paying the cost of a return telegram.

155. *Express Delivery.*—State Telegrams for places beyond the free delivery radius of three miles will be delivered by post unless they are marked "Express" by the sender after the address or are obviously of an urgent nature.

156. (1) *Urgent State Telegrams.*—Urgent State Telegrams will be accepted only if they are signed by the officers authorised in that behalf from time to time by the Executive Committee of Communications and Works.

(2) No delegation of authority in such cases will be recognized.

(3) Any of the aforesaid officers may in sending an Urgent State Telegram authorise an Urgent State reply, but no Urgent reply as State is accepted in the absence of such authority, except from an officer authorised to send such telegrams.

[8374/17-6-1938.]

157. (1) *Immediate Telegrams.*—In emergencies or on occasions of great importance the officers authorised in that behalf from time to time by the Executive Committee of Communications and Works may, within the limits of Ceylon, suspend the receipt and despatch of all telegrams until the one marked "immediate" is passed on.

(2) "Immediate" telegrams shall be accepted only if signed by one of the aforesaid officers.

(3) "Immediate" telegrams signed "By Order" or by virtue of any delegation of authority will not be accepted.

(4) Any of the aforesaid officers may, in sending an "immediate" telegram, authorise an "immediate" reply, but no "immediate" reply shall be accepted in the absence of such authority, except from an officer authorised to send such a telegram.

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(5) The word "Immediate" must be written before the address in every such telegram and the words "State Priority" also shown as a special instruction.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

158. Service Telegrams are divided into Service Telegrams properly so called and Service Advices. The former class includes those which are sent free to or from any Telegraph Office for the purposes of the Telegraph and Postal Departments.

159. *Paid Service Advices.*—Paid Service Advices are telegraphic communications between one telegraph office and another in respect of telegrams already transmitted or in course of transmission.

160. Within the period during which originals and records are preserved in Telegraph Offices (Rule 170), the sender or the addressee of any Inland telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission, or the authorised representative of either of them may, if their identity, and in the case of representatives, their authority, is satisfactorily established, have information obtained or instruction given by telegraph about such telegram. Such person shall deposit the cost of the telegram conveying the request and of a reply telegram, if one is needed, the telegram and the reply being classed Urgent or Ordinary at the sender's option.

Provided that, when the addressee asks for the repetition of a telegram received by him, he shall pay the charge for the transmission of a telegram (Urgent or Ordinary at his option) to cover the cost of the number of words to be repeated and no further charge shall be made for a reply.

161. A telegram sent at the request of the addressee, in order to obtain the repetition of a passage suspected to be erroneous, shall be deemed always to imply a telegraphic reply of the same class as the telegram making the request, and the insertion of the instruction "Reply Paid" shall not be necessary. In other cases in which a telegraphic reply is desired the instruction "Reply Paid" shall be inserted in the telegram conveying the request.

162. The rectification, completion or cancellation of telegrams, and all other communications addressed to a telegraph office in respect of telegrams already transmitted or in course of transmission shall be effected solely by means of paid service advices, at the expense of the person making the demand, except in the case of telegrams addressed to Railway Telegraph Offices, in which case they must be in the form of ordinary telegrams at the cost of the sender or the addressee.

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163. The charges paid for service advices necessitated by errors of the Telegraph Service shall be refunded under Rules 165 (*h*) and 168.

164. (1) When the words of which repetition is requested are indistinctly written, the office of origin shall, before giving a repetition, make inquiry of the sender, or, if the sender cannot be found, shall add to the repetition, a note " Writing doubtful ".

(2) (*a*) When the repetition relates to a telegram received at the office of origin by telephone, that office, before giving a repetition asks the sender to repeat the words in question. If the sender cannot be consulted at once, a provisional repetition is given from the copy of the telegram at the office of origin. The repetition bears at the end of the text the special information " CTFSN " (correction to follow if necessary).

(*b*) When the sender is consulted, if one or more of the words thus repeated are not the same as they were in the telegram, the office gives the desired repetitions as corrected by the sender, and adds to the text of the service advice the instructions " CTP " (retain charge paid).

REFUNDS.

165. (1) *Private Telegrams.*—A refund of the charges paid for a Private Telegram is made in the following cases to the extent indicated in each case on receipt of an application for such refund from the person who originally paid those charges :—

(*a*) the total charge paid for every telegram which through the fault of the Telegraph Service, has failed to reach its destination ;

(*b*) the total charge paid for every telegram which has been subjected to a delay of over twenty-four hours through the fault of the Telegraph Service ;

(*c*) the total charge paid for every collated telegram (Rule 110), which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid service advices (Rule 159), within twenty-four hours of the time of handing in of the original telegram. No refund is granted for errors made in transmission of uncollated telegrams ;

(*d*) the total amount of every sum prepaid for a reply (Rule 100) when the addressee has not made use of the Reply Telegram Form or has refused it (Rule 105), or, when the Reply Telegram Form has been used, the difference, if it be not less than the unit rate for an Inland Ordinary Telegram, between the Value of the Reply Telegram Form and the cost of the reply (Rule 102) ;

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(*e*) the total amount of every sum prepaid for a reply to a telegram which has not been delivered (Rule 106). The sender should forward with his application for refund (see Rule 168) the receipt (if any) granted for the original telegram and the report of non-delivery received by him ;

(*f*) the total charge for every telegram with prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the reply ; also the total charge for every prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the original telegram ;

(*g*) the supplementary charge pertaining to any special service which has not been rendered ;

(*h*) the total charges paid for every paid service advice sent under Rules 159 to 164, if the repetition shows that the word or words repeated were transmitted incorrectly at first ;

(*i*) the total charge for every other paid service sent under Rules 159 to 164 necessitated by an error of the Telegraph Service ;

(*j*) the value of excess stamps affixed by the sender (Rule 78) ;

(*k*) the value of the stamps affixed to a telegram cancelled before transmission, less a fee of 20 cents (Rule 81).

(2) Paragraphs (1) (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of this rule apply only to the charges paid for the original telegram which was undelivered, delayed, or mutilated, and to such supplementary charges as have not actually been utilized, but not to the charges paid for any further telegram necessitated or rendered useless by such non-delivery, delay, or mutilation.

166. In the case of a partial refund in respect of a multiple telegram, the quotient obtained by dividing the total charge collected by the number of addresses determines the charge proper to each copy.

167. No refund is granted for rectifying telegrams, which, instead of being exchanged from office to office in the form of paid service advices, have been exchanged directly between sender and addressee (Rule 162).

168. (1) (*a*) Every claim for refund on telegrams not involving complaints shall be addressed to the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo, within two months from the date of the telegram.

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(*b*) Every claim based on or involving a complaint shall be addressed to the Divisional Superintendent of Post Offices or to the Superintendent of Telecommunication Traffic.

(*c*) Claims for refunds on account of Paid Service Advices (Rule 160), overcharges (Rule 78) and telegrams stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 81 (*a*)) may, if made within two days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the telegraph office at which such advices or telegrams were handed in.

(2) Every such claim, or complaint shall be accompanied by the following documentary evidence, namely :—

(*a*) in the case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the office of destination, or from the addressee. (In the case of delay, the copy delivered to the addressee may be substituted for the declaration, if the said copy shows evidence of the delay) ;

(*b*) in the case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee ;

(*c*) in the case of an unused Reply Telegram Form (Rule 105) by the Reply Telegram Form delivered to the addressee ;

(*d*) in the case of paid service advices (Rules 159 to 164) by the receipt, if one was issued, or by the particulars of such advice, and by the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the telegraph office of delivery ;

(*e*) in the case of telegrams stamped in excess by the sender (Rule 78), or stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 81 (*a*)), by the receipt, if one was issued, or by the full particulars of the telegram (Rule 75) ; and

(*f*) in all other cases by the receipt, if one was issued, or by the full particulars of the telegram.

169. *Special Cases of Refund.*—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an Inland Private Telegram by the mistake of an official at any telegraph office, the overcharge is to be at once refunded by such office without application (Rule 78).

Records.

170. *Preservation of Originals.*—The original of a telegram and documents relating to it are kept for two days only in Postal Telegraph Offices. Thereafter they are sent to the Telegraph Check Office, Colombo, where they are preserved for three months following that in which the telegram was handed in, and are then destroyed.

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171. *Secrecy.*—The originals or copies of telegrams shall not be shown, or the contents communicated, to any person other than the sender or the addressee after proof of identity, or the authorised representative of either of them.

172. *Copies.*—The sender or the addressee of a telegram, or the authorised representative of either, may obtain a certified copy of the original telegram or of the copy delivered at destination if this has been preserved, on application to the telegraph office concerned within two days, or to the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo, within the period during which originals are preserved (Rule 170).

173. For every copy furnished under Rule 172 a fee shall be payable at the rate of 30 cents for each unit of 100 words contained in the telegram, any number less than 100 being treated for the purpose of this rule and charged for as a unit.

174. No copy can be supplied unless the sender, the addressee, or the authorised representative of either of them furnishes the necessary information to enable the telegram to which the request refers, to be found.

175. On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by, or by the duly authorised agent of, any person interested, to the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo, for the preservation of any specified telegram sent or received by that person to or from any other person, or sent or received by any other person to or from any third party. Such application must be made within the period of preservation, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of three months beyond the ordinary date for destruction under Rule 170; at the expiration of this further period, they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegram if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished to any applicant other than the sender or the addressee or his duly authorised agent. Any telegram answering the description given, which may be found, will be produced only on the order of a competent court of law or other competent authority.

176. *Fees for searching for Telegrams.*—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 170 or Rule 175 the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of Re. 1 is charged for searching through the telegrams of any telegraph office for one day; thus, if the examination of the telegrams of two telegraph offices over a period of five days is requested the search fee will be Rs. 10.

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GREETINGS AND CONDOLENCE TELEGRAMS.

177. Greetings and messages of congratulation or of condolence may be sent by telegram at reduced rates on such occasions as the following :—

(*a*) Christmas and New Year.
(*b*) Wesak.
(*c*) Hindu New Year.
(*d*) Id.
(*e*) Birthdays.
(*f*) Birth of a child.
(*g*) Weddings.
(*h*) Funerals and deaths.

178. Such telegrams—

(*a*) may be written out on the usual form for Inland telegrams, but shall bear the words "Cheap Rate Telegrams" written at the top of the form ;

(*b*) may be sent from any Postal Telegraph Office, but in no case shall they be sent from or to any Railway Telegraph Office ;

(*c*) may be accepted by telephone for onward transmission.

179. No such telegram shall be entitled to the following special services, namely :—

Urgent.

Reply Paid.

Multiple.

Collation.

Acknowledgement of Receipt or Delivery to Addressee Personally.

180. No such telegram shall in any case be accepted or transmitted as a State Telegram.

181. In ascertaining the number of words in any such telegram—

(*a*) four words will be allowed for the addressee's name and address ;
(*b*) one word will be allowed for the sender's name ; and
(*c*) the message itself will be counted as one word, if it consists either of a stock phrase selected from the list published from time to time in section 11 of the Ceylon Post Office Guide or of the number, written in words, corresponding to that phrase in the aforesaid list.

182. The charges payable shall be 30 cents for each such telegram consisting of not more than six words and 5 cents for

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each additional word in the name and address of the addressee or of the sender. In the message itself no additional words shall in any case be allowed.

183. No telegraph money order shall be transmitted as part of any such telegram.

PRIVATE BROADCAST MESSAGES.

184. (1) The Colombo Broadcasting service operated by the Post and Telegraph Department is available for broadcasting :—

(*a*) Obituary Notices ;

(*b*) Urgent private messages when relatives are required at the bedside of a sick person who is certified in writing by the Hospital authorities or his Medical Attendant to be dangerously ill ;

(*c*) Messages of public interest ;

(*d*) Urgent Official messages sent by the Police about missing persons.

(2) A message under (*c*) shall be accepted only on condition that it will be broadcast if the Chief Telecommunication Engineer approves it to be one of public interest ; otherwise the message shall be cancelled and the full cost refunded to the sender.

185. (1) Private Broadcast messages will be accepted for transmission only at Postal Telegraph Offices. These messages shall be expressed in plain language and shall be written out on the usual Inland telegram forms, the address being "Broadcast Colombo". It is optional for the sender to mention his name in the text. The message form must be signed and the address furnished (not necessarily for transmission) as in the case of ordinary telegrams.

(2) The charge shall be 40 cents per word. The address shall not be charged for. If more than one announcement is required on the same day, the charge for each announcement after the first shall be 20 cents per word. In such cases, the sender shall insert on the telegram form the number of announcements desired, *e.g.*, "Two announcements".

186. The broadcasting of these messages takes place during the periods (twice a day generally) assigned for "News Bulletin", in the Broadcasting programme. The sender may, if he desires, indicate the particular broadcast during which his message is to be announced, by inserting in the telegram form the instruction "Noon", "Night", &c. In the absence of any such indication, the announcement will take place at the very next broadcast after the receipt of the message at the Broadcasting Studio.

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187. (1) Private Broadcast messages will not be accepted from the sender over the telephone.

(2) Private Broadcast messages shall not bear any of the special instructions referred to in Rule 31. Paid Service Advices may be exchanged in connection with these messages at the Ordinary or Urgent rate (at sender's choice) for Inland telegrams.

(3) Private Broadcast messages will in the matter of transmission and delivery be treated as Inland Urgent private telegrams.

188. The Postmaster-General accepts no responsibility whatever beyond the actual broadcasting of the message. Claims for refund shall not be admitted except where the message has failed to be broadcast owing to an error of the telegraph service.

INDO-CEYLON TELEGRAM RULES.

CHAPTER III.

189. *General.*—Indo-Ceylon telegrams are accepted under the rules governing Inland Telegrams except as hereinafter provided.

190. Rules 5, 11, 101, 109, 120, and 145 to 157 and the charges prescribed by rules 68, 114, 136 (1), and 138 shall not be applicable to Indo-Ceylon telegrams.

191. (1) *Acceptance.*—Indo-Ceylon telegrams are of two classes : (*a*) Ordinary, (*b*) Express.

(2) Those of the Ordinary class shall not be accepted on Sundays and the four principal telegraph holidays, namely : Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the King's Birthday. On these days, only Express telegrams will be accepted.

(3) Indo-Ceylon telegrams are not accepted at Railway Telegraph Offices.

192. *Late Fees.*—The late fee system does not apply to Ordinary Indo-Ceylon telegrams. Express telegrams may, however, be handed in during the closed hours of an office in Ceylon by paying the late fee in respect of that office—*vide* Rule 12.

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193. *Charges.*—The charges on Indo-Ceylon telegrams shall be as follows :—

Ordinary.

Re. 1 for the first 12 words, and 10 cents for each additional word.

Express.

Rs. 2 for the first 12 words, and 15 cents for each additional word.

194. *Porterage* cannot be prepaid in the case of Telegraph Money Orders to India and Burma.

195. (1) *Prepayment of Replies.*—The minimum amount admitted for the prepayment of a reply is the unit rate for an Indo-Ceylon Ordinary telegram.

(2) Reply forms issued by offices in Ceylon shall be accepted in payment of telegrams addressed to India and Burma. Those issued by offices in India and Burma shall not be accepted by offices in Ceylon.

(3) Prepayment of replies is inadmissible in the case of Telegraph Money Orders to India.

196. *Notification of Delivery.*—The charge for the notification of delivery of a telegram sent to India shall be the minimum charge for an Indo-Ceylon telegram at Ordinary rates. Notification of delivery of Indo-Ceylon telegrams cannot be obtained otherwise than by telegram at Ordinary rates.

197. *Multiple Addresses.*—A telegram addressed to several persons in the same town or to the same person at different localities in the same town shall be charged for as a single telegram with an additional fee at the rate of 30 cents for ordinary and 60 cents for an express telegram for each copy of 100 words or part thereof beyond the first.

198. (1) Messages directed to such countries as may be specified by the Postmaster-General in the Post Office Guide or otherwise, may be sent by telegram to Karachi or Rangoon, as the case may be, for onward transmission thence as air mail letters. These messages are accepted at all Postal Telegraph Offices. The charges payable on such telegrams are the usual telegraph rates to India and Burma, according to class, Express or Ordinary, at sender's choice, together with air mail fee, letter postage and, if the telegram is to be posted registered, the registration fee at the rates which are payable in India and which will be notified from time to time for general information by the Postmaster-General in the Post Office Guide or otherwise.

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(2) In order to indicate that the telegram is to be sent by Air Post or Air Post Registered, as the case may be, the instruction PAV or PAVR which is charged for, must be inserted in the address of these telegrams before the name of the telegraph office, namely, Karachi or Rangoon. For example, if the telegram is one to be wired to Karachi, the address would be "H. S. King & Co., 9, Pall Mall, London, PAV (or PAVR if registered), Karachi". Any telegram intended to be registered and posted but received too late for registration will be posted unregistered.

(3) A full postal address is always necessary. Registered abbreviated telegraphic addresses cannot be used.

199. (1) *Press Telegrams.*—The following are the rates charged for Indo-Ceylon Press Telegrams :—

Re. 1 for the first 32 words or groups of five figures ; and

10 cents for every four additional words or groups of five figures.

(2) The Indo-Ceylon Press Telegram Service is regarded, for all purposes, as an Express Press Service.

200. Indo-Ceylon Press Telegrams whether prepaid or bearing will be accepted only from persons who are accredited correspondents of a newspaper, periodical publication, or news agency and hold a card of authority from the Director of Telegraphs.

The card of authority shall be produced at the telegraph office where a press telegram is handed in.

201. In the application of Rule 138 to Indo-Ceylon Press Telegrams, the rates and fees set out in Rules 199 and 12 shall be substituted for the rates and fees referred to in that rule.

[8374/17-6-1938.]

202. *Immediate Telegrams.*—The following officers shall be entitled to send "immediate" telegrams within the limits of India and Ceylon on conditions similar to those prescribed by Rule 157.

(*a*) His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

(*b*) Members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council.

(*c*) Secretaries to the Government of India.

(*d*) The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy by special order of the Viceroy.

203. The charge for Paid Service Advices relating to Indo-Ceylon telegrams (Rules 159 to 164) shall be calculated at the rates indicated in Rule 193.

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204. *Refunds.*—The period of twenty-four hours specified in Rule 165 (1) (*b*) and (*c*) shall not be applicable to Indo-Ceylon telegrams. A refund in any such case will be made only to the extent a refund is permitted by the Indian Telegraph Rules.

205. *Repeal.*—The following rules are hereby repealed :—

(i) Rules 1 to 127 of the rules for the conduct of Telegraphs published in the *Supplement to the Gazette* of August 27, 1909, as finally amended by Notification dated December 12, 1933, published in the *Gazette* of December 15, 1933.

(ii) The rules governing the exchange of Telegrams between Ceylon and India published by Notification dated October 30, 1922, in the *Gazette* of November 3, 1922, as amended by Notification dated October 18, 1929, published in the *Gazette* of October 18, 1929.

NOTIFICATION.

[8232/3-7-1936.]

It is hereby notified that the rules made by the Governor in pursuance of the powers vested in him by section 5 of the Telegraph Ordinance, and by Article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, and published in *Gazette* No. 8,198 of January 24, 1936, were duly confirmed under section 5 (6) by resolution of the State Council on May 26, 1936, and that they have the force of law from the date hereof.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.

The Wireless Telegraph Rules.

Revocation.

[7555/12-11-1926.]

1. The rules published by Notification dated January 31, 1924, in *Government Gazette* No. 7,372 of February 1, 1924, as amended by Notifications dated April 15, 1925, and June 18, 1925, in *Government Gazettes* No. 7,456 of April 17, 1925, and No. 7,470 of June 26, 1925, are hereby revoked.

Installation, &c., of Wireless Telegraphs.

[7616/25-11-1927.]

2. (1) No person shall import for private use, instal, establish, maintain, possess, or work any wireless telegraph station or apparatus in any place in Ceylon, or on board any British ship registered in Ceylon, or shall instal, establish, or work any wireless telegraph station or apparatus on board any aircraft in Ceylon, unless such person has applied for and obtained a licence in that behalf from the Postmaster-General (*a*) provided that where wireless telegraph apparatus forms part of the personal baggage of a person arriving in Ceylon, it shall be lawful for the Customs Authorities at the port of importation to grant a licence to import such apparatus in the Form G in the annexed schedule, subject to a declaration

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being made by the importer in the form F in the annexed schedule; and (*b*) provided further that where any person imports or has in his possession wireless telegraph apparatus which in good faith he does not intend to use, he shall immediately report the fact to the Postmaster-General, who on being satisfied that the issue of a licence for the time being can reasonably be withheld, may grant permission in writing for such importation or possession without any charge being made therefor for a period not exceeding six months, the permission being renewable for further periods at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

[7741/18-10-1929.] (2) Any person desirous of obtaining a licence for experimental purposes or for broadcast listening-in shall make application on the appropriate form A or A1 to be obtained from any of the principal Post Offices in Ceylon, and every such application shall have affixed to it a stamp of the value indicated in rule 4 (2): Provided that the Postmaster-General may grant free of stamp duty (i) wireless telegraphy licences to any officer of the Post and Telegraph Department who is required to perform duties connected with wireless telegraphy; and (ii) broadcast listening-in licences (*a*) to persons certified to be blind by a Government Medical Officer, and (*b*) in respect of apparatus intended for the use of the inmates of hospitals and other similar institutions maintained for the relief of suffering, to the person in charge of the hospital or institution.

Importation for Trade Purposes and Sale of Apparatus for Wireless Telegraphy.

3. (1) No person shall import for trade purposes or sell any apparatus for wireless telegraphy, unless such person has applied for and obtained a licence in that behalf from the [7581/13-5-1927.] Postmaster-General. A licensed auctioneer may be exempted from this rule provided he notifies the Postmaster-General in the case of each sale of the names, addresses, and licence numbers of the vendor and purchaser and undertakes in writing that he will not hand over the apparatus except on production of a current year's licence issued to the purchaser.

(2) Any person desirous of obtaining a licence for such importation or sale shall apply to the Postmaster-General in the Form C in the schedule hereto, and every such application shall have affixed to it a stamp of the value indicated in rule 4 (2).

(3) Every such licence shall be in the Form D in the schedule hereto, and shall be subject to the conditions mentioned in the said licence.

Duration of all Licences issued under these Rules and their Renewal.

4. (1) All licences issued under these rules shall be for a period of 12 months only, dating from the date of issue.

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Applications for renewal shall be forwarded on Form E in the case of experimenters' and traders' licences to the Postmaster-General. In the case of broadcast listeners' licences, application for renewal shall be made on Form A 1 and handed to the Postmaster of the office from which the original licence was issued. Applications for renewal shall be made in all cases within fourteen days of the expiration of the licence, and shall be accompanied by the original licence forms.

(2) The fee for and in respect of all licences chargeable with stamp duty for experimenting or broadcast listening-in shall be Rs. 10 per annum in respect of each station licence, and in the case of traders' licences Rs. 30 per annum. The fees shall be paid by postage stamps affixed to the application form.

Licences for Importation, Installation, &c., of Wireless Telegraphs for Experimental Purposes and for Broadcast Listening-in.

5. (1) Licences for the importation, installation, establishment, maintenance, possession, or working of wireless telegraph stations, or apparatus for experimental purposes shall be granted subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The applicant shall be not less than twenty-one years of age, and he shall furnish satisfactory evidence as to character and the objects for which he requires the licence.

(*b*) The applicant shall satisfy the Postmaster-General that he has in view some definite object of scientific value or of public utility. If scientific research is intended, he must be certified as a competent investigator by a Government Department or some recognized scientific body.

(*c*) The applicant shall satisfy the Postmaster-General that he is competent to work the apparatus according to the terms of his licence, or that he is a *bona fide* student of wireless telegraphy under a person holding a licence to work a wireless telegraph under these rules ; and shall undertake not to allow any person other than a person holding a licence under these rules to work the said apparatus.

(*d*) The maximum height and dimension of the aerial wire permitted shall be as follows :—

The extreme height of aerial above ground shall be one hundred feet.

The total length of wire, including leading-in wire, shall be one hundred and fifty feet of single wire, or total length of two hundred feet of wire where two or more wires are used.

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[7954/18-11-1932.] (2) Licences for transmitting stations shall be subject to the following further conditions :—

(i) For transmitting stations capable of radiating energy, licences shall be issued only to British subjects. For stations using an artificial non-radiating type of aerial, licences may be issued at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

(ii) The power used shall not exceed 100 watts in any case.

(iii) In the case of transmitters up to 5 watts Anode power measured in the final oscillator, the certificate of the applicant that he is able to send and receive satisfactorily messages in morse signalling at 10 words per minute, shall be sufficient.

(iv) In the case of transmitters from 5 to 20 watts Anode power measured in the final oscillator, the certificate of the applicant that he is able to send and receive satisfactorily messages in morse signalling at 15 words per minute, shall be sufficient.

(v) In the case of transmitters from 20 to 50 watts Anode power measured in the final oscillator, the applicant shall be required to pass a test in sending and receiving wireless messages at the rate of 18 words per minute.

(vi) In the case of transmitters from 50 to 100 watts Anode power measured in the final oscillator :

(*a*) the applicant shall be required to pass a test in sending and receiving wireless messages at the rate of 20 words per minute ;

(*b*) a diagram of the circuit shall be submitted to the Postmaster-General for approval ;

(*c*) the Postmaster-General may, if he considers it necessary, cause the equipment to be inspected and withhold the licence until the equipment is declared to be satisfactory by an officer of his Department.

(vii) Every applicant shall satisfy the Postmaster-General that he is technically competent to work the apparatus.

(viii) Every person to whom a transmitting licence is issued, shall provide himself with an approved type of wave meter, or other suitable contrivance, to ensure that the frequencies are held definitely within the authorised band.

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(ix) The frequencies allotted shall be limited to one or more of the following bands :—

(*a*) 56,000 to 60,000 kilocycles.
(*b*) 28,000 to 30,000 ,,
(*c*) 14,000 to 14,400 ,,
(*d*) 7,000 to 7,300 ,,
(*e*) 3,500 to 4,000 ,,
(*f*) 1,715 to 2,000 ,,

Applicants shall specify the ranges they desire.

(x) Normally there shall be no restriction as to the hours during which the apparatus may be worked ; but every station shall, upon receipt of any notice issued in that behalf by the Telegraph Department or the Naval or Military authorities, cease transmitting for such periods as may be specified therein.

(3) Licences for the importation, installation, establishment, maintenance, possession, or working of apparatus for broadcast listening-in purposes only shall be granted subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The apparatus to be used shall consist of a standard cabinet or box type approved by the Postmaster-General. If the applicant desires to use any other type of apparatus, full particulars with diagrams must be furnished, and the set after construction must be submitted for test by a duly authorised officer of the Post Office before being brought into use. A charge of Rs. 5 will be made for this test and credited to revenue. The arrangement of the apparatus and wiring in an approved listening-in set shall not be altered or modified without the prior approval of the Postmaster-General.

(*b*) The maximum height and dimensions of aerial wire permitted shall be as follows :—

The extreme height of the aerial above ground shall be one hundred feet.

The total length of wire, including leading-in wire, shall be one hundred and fifty feet of single wire, or total length of two hundred feet of wire where two or more wires are used.

(4) The use of reaction on receiving sets shall be permitted within a radius of 15 miles from the Colombo transmitting station only when broadcasting is not taking place in Colombo, and then only in such a manner as not to interfere with neighbouring receivers. Any licensee using reaction in such a manner as to cause interference to reception at any other station will be guilty of an offence against these regulations punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

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(5) Any person to whom a licence to instal, establish, maintain, possess, or work any wireless telegraph station or apparatus is granted, shall not divulge the purport of any message,other than those intended for him which may be received on the apparatus. The licensee or any other person either on behalf of or by permission of the licensee, shall not reproduce or publish in the press or disseminate by other similar means messages transmitted for general reception, except the British Official News Service received through the medium of the station.

(6) Every person to whom a licence has been issued shall on application to the Postmaster-General be permitted to import any portion of a wireless telegraph apparatus, without any further licence, provided that it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, or any officer authorised by him, that such portion is *bona fide* required to replace a damaged portion of the wireless telegraph apparatus used by such person, or for the purpose of making extensions to such existing apparatus or to obtain the benefit of later and more up-to-date appliances within the limitations of his licence.

Licences for Importation for Trade Purposes and Sale of, Apparatus for Wireless Telegraphy.

6. (1) Licences for the importation for trade purposes or sale of apparatus for wireless telegraphic purposes shall be granted, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The applicant shall be a recognized and established dealer in electric apparatus.

(*b*) The licence shall in all respects be subject to all the provisions of the Telegraph Ordinance and to the rules made thereunder which may be in force during the period of the licence.

(*c*) No wireless telegraphic apparatus for transmitting purposes shall be imported or sold of greater power than is laid down in rule 5 (2).

(2) The licensee shall keep a book record of all licensed apparatus which he imports and of all disposals of the same in such form as the Postmaster-General may direct, and shall produce his stock and book record on demand of the Postmaster-General or of any officer authorised in that behalf in writing by him.

Wireless Telegraphs on Board Ships.

7. Except with the general or special permission in writing of the Postmaster-General no person shall work or use a wireless telegraph in any merchant ship, whether British or foreign, while such ship is in any harbour in Ceylon.

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8. No person shall send any message by means of the wireless telegraph in any merchant ship, whether British or foreign, while such ship is within the territorial waters of Ceylon, when and where such messages can be forwarded by a Government telegraph.

9. No person shall work or use the wireless telegraph in any ship, while such ship is within the territorial waters of Ceylon, in such a way as to interrupt or interfere with service signalling or the transmission of messages between other wireless stations.

10. When communications are made by wireless telegraph between any ship within the territorial waters of Ceylon and a land station, the regulations made from time to time by the International Telecommunication Convention shall be observed.

11. Nothing in these rules shall apply to the use of wireless telegraphs within the territorial waters of Ceylon for the purpose of making or answering signals of distress.

Wireless Telegraphs on Board Aircraft.

12. No person shall, without the general or special permission in writing of the Postmaster-General, work or use a wireless telegraph in any aircraft (other than an aircraft belonging to the Royal Air Force) while such aircraft is over Ceylon or the territorial waters thereof, except in accordance with the following restrictions :—

(1) The wireless apparatus shall not be used except during actual flight or in case of forced landing.

(2) The wireless apparatus may be used for receiving messages on any subject, but shall be used for sending messages only on the following subjects :—

(*a*) Distress signals.
(*b*) Meteorological information.
(*c*) Forced landings and landing instructions.
(*d*) Ascertaining or indicating position.
(*e*) Supply of fuel and spare parts.
(*f*) Origin, destination, or course of flight.

(3) The aircraft normal wave (900 metres continuous wave) and no other wave, shall be employed for the sending and recceipt of messages to and from—

(*a*) Other aircraft.
(*b*) Aviation stations.

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(4) The aircraft ship wave (600 metres interrupted continuous wave), and no other wave, shall be employed for the sending and receipt of—

(*a*) Messages to and from all merchant ships.

(*b*) Such messages as are rendered necessary by reason of exceptional emergency, and which do not come within the scope of the above-mentioned provisions for the use of the aircraft normal wave.

(5) The rules made from time to time by the International Telecommunication Convention shall be observed.

(6) Service signalling or the transmission of messages between other wireless telegraph stations shall not be interfered with.

Provided that nothing in these restrictions shall apply to the use of wireless telegraphs for the purpose of making or answering signals of distress.

Certificates of Competency.

13. (1) No person shall work the transmitting apparatus of a wireless telegraph in Ceylon or in any ship or aircraft registered in Ceylon, unless such person is a British subject and holds a certificate of competency.

(2) Such certificate of competency shall be issued by such officers as the Postmaster-General may depute, and after such examination as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Miscellaneous.

14. For the purpose of any proceedings under these rules, the master or person, being or appearing to be in command or charge of any ship or aircraft, shall be deemed to have authorised and to be responsible for the use of working of any apparatus on board such ship or aircraft.

15. Any summons or other document in any proceedings under these rules shall be deemed to have been duly served on the person to whom the same is addressed by being left on board the ship or aircraft on which the offence is charged to have been committed with the person being or appearing to be in command or charge of the ship or aircraft.

16. The Postmaster-General may refer any matter relating to these rules, on which he requires advice, to a Committee composed of the President of the Radio Society of Ceylon and the Chief Telecommunication Engineer of the General Post Office, for their opinion.

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17. Any person aggrieved by any order of the Postmaster-General shall have the right of appeal to the Governor, provided the appeal is lodged within one month of the receipt of notice of the order of the Postmaster-General.

Transitory Provision.

18. All licences which shall have been issued on and after July 1, 1926, up to the date on which these rules shall come into operation, and which under the rules hereby repealed shall cease to be in force after December 31, 1926, shall notwithstanding the rules hereby repealed, continue to be in force and be deemed valid in law until twelve months have expired from the date of issue of such licence.

SCHEDULE.

Form A.

CEYLON.

(See Rule 2 (2)*.)

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE TO IMPORT FOR PRIVATE USE, INSTAL MAINTAIN, POSSESS, AND/OR WORK A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION OR APPARATUS FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

1. Name of applicant (with Christian names in full) : ————.
   Address : ————.
   Age : ————.
   Occupation : ————.
2. Is the applicant a British subject ? ————.
   (Evidence of nationality and two written references as to character should be enclosed.)
3. Scientific qualifications (if any) of applicant : ————.
   Particulars of any experience in working wireless telegraph transmitting apparatus. Particulars of any certificates of competency held by applicant. Speed at which applicant can send and receive in the Morse code.
4. Location of proposed staton * : ————.
5. Purpose for which a licence is required : ————.
6. Particulars of apparatus to be used : ————.
   (Diagrams to be furnished and attached to this form) :—
   (*a*) Transmitting : ————.
   (*b*) Receiving : ————.
   (*c*) Antenna : ————.

* If portable station, state normal location and area over which it is desired to move.

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7. Power to be used for transmission (A) :—

(*a*) Source (B) : ————.

(*b*) Point where measured : ————.

(*c*) Volts : ———— Amperes : ————.

(*d*) D. C. or A. C. : ————.

(*e*) Cycles per second (A. C.) : ————.

(*f*) Maximum watts to be taken by transmitting instruments : ————.

(A) Power is defined in the case of valve transmission as the power in the anode circuit of the valve, in other cases as the power taken from the terminals of the main generators or equivalent point.

(B) If batteries are used, state kind ; if secondary cells, state capacity and maximum discharge rate ; if dynamo, state maximum power available ; and if supply mains, state voltage whether direct or alternating and periodicity.

8. Wave length it is desired to use. Transmitting ———— Metres.

9. Range of waves over which apparatus is capable of being adjusted } Transmitting————Metres. Receiving————Metres.

10. Stations with which it is desired to communicate :————.

11. Hours of working desired. Transmitting : ————.

12. If the station is intended to transmit, state names, addresses, and qualifications of operators.
If more than one station is desired a separate application must be made for each station.

Declaration.

I undertake to observe the conditions of the licence, and hereby certify that the apparatus herein described can and will be worked in accordance with the provisions of the licence. I declare that if the apparatus is licensed for the transmission of messages, no persons other than those authorised by the Postmaster-General shall be permitted to work the transmitting apparatus.

Signature of applicant : ————.
Date ————, 19 —.

N.B.—This form when completed should be forwarded to the Postmaster-General, Colombo, and if it is sent by post with stamps affixed it should be sent registered.

Postage Stamp.

N.B.—If the application is only for receiving wireless messages, all references to transmitting should be struck off.

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Form A 1.

CEYLON.

(See Rules 2 (2) and 4 (1).)

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE OR FOR RENEWAL OF LICENCE TO IMPORT FOR PRIVATE USE, INSTAL, MAINTAIN, POSSESS, AND/OR WORK A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION OR APPARATUS FOR BROADCAST LISTENING-IN.

I, ———— (name in full), of———— (address in full).

Occupation : ————.

Nationality : ————.

apply for a Broadcast Receiving Licence, at ———— (address at which receiving set is to be used).

Note.—The annual fee for a receiving licence is Rs. 10.

Declaration.

I undertake to observe all the conditions of the licence and to forward particulars of my apparatus to the Chief Engineer Telecommunication, Colombo, on the attached form within fourteen days of the granting of the licence.

Date : ————. Signed : ————.

Stamp
Rs. 10

Licence No. ——.

To the Chief Telecommunication Engineer, Colombo.

Following are particulars of the apparatus to be used under the licence issued to me :—

Purchased from : ————.

Name of Licensee : ————.

Address : ————.

Date : ————.

Form B.

CEYLON.

(See Rule 2 (3).)

LICENCE TO IMPORT FOR PRIVATE USE, INSTAL, MAINTAIN, POSSESS, AND/OR WORK A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION (OR APPARATUS) FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

The Postmaster-General acting on behalf of the Governor and in virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Telegraph Ordinance, hereby grants licence and authority to ———— of———— (hereinafter called the licensee) to import, erect, maintain, and

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work apparatus for the reception and transmission of signals by wireless telegraphy at ———— subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth :—

(1) The apparatus shall be of the character specified in the annexed schedule.

(2) The apparatus shall be used exclusively for experimental purposes or research in the art of wireless telegraphy.

(3) If thermionic valves are used in the receiving circuit, they shall be so connected as not to interfere with any other station.

(4) Where transmitting apparatus is authorised, the licensee will take steps to ensure that no waves outside the range allotted to him are radiated from his apparatus.

[7954/18-11-1932. (5) Normally there shall be no restriction as to the hours during which the apparatus may be worked ; but every station shall, upon receipt of any notice issued in that behalf by the Telegraph Department or the Naval or Military authorities, cease transmitting for such periods as may be specified therein.

(6) The apparatus shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by properly authorised officers of the Post Office.

(7) If at any time the apparatus of the licensee interferes with the erection, working, or use of any of the Postmaster-General's telegraphs, the licensee shall at his own cost make any alteration to his apparatus which the Postmaster-General may require.

(8) There shall be no divulgence to any person (other than properly authorised officials of His Majesty's Government or a competent legal tribunal) or any other use whatever made of any messages, excepting those addressed to the licensee, which may be received by means of the apparatus licensed herein, and the licensee shall be subjected in this respect to the penalties specified in the Telegraph Ordinance. The licensee or any other person either on behalf of or by permission of the licensee shall not reproduce or publish in the press or disseminate by other similar means messages transmitted for general reception, except the British Official News Service, and received through the medium of the station. This licence does not authorise the licensee to do any act, which is an infringement of any copyright which may exist in the matter transmitted.

[7954/18-11-1932.]

(9) The licensee shall be bound by the rules made to regulate the use of wireless telegraphs, published in *Gazette* No. 7,555* of November 12, 1926, and any other rules made subsequently while this licence is in force. He shall also observe all the rules made from time to time by the International Telecommunication Convention which are applicable to the licensed station.

(10) If and whenever an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the Public Service that the Governor shall have control over the transmission or reception of messages by the licensed apparatus it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General or any officer specially

* *Vide* page 431.

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authorised by him to take possession of the said apparatus in the name and on behalf of the Governor and to remove or use the same in any way that he may deem fit.

(11) The licensee shall be entitled to reasonable compensation (to be fixed by a sole arbitrator nominated by the Governor whose decision shall be final) for any damage to the licensed apparatus arising in consequence of the exercise of the powers conferred by clause (10).

(12) The Postmaster-General may at any time by notice in writing, but without assigning any reason, revoke and determine this licence, whereupon the licensee shall at once cease to work the apparatus and dismantle it to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General. The licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation through such revocation or determination of the licence.

This licence terminates on ———— 19—.

Signed by the Postmaster-General on behalf of the Governor.

————,
Postmaster-General.

In the presence of ————.

The ———— day of ————, 19—.

Signed by the licensee ————.

In the presence of ————.

The ———— day of ————, 19—.

Licence renewed to ————, 19—.

(Signed) ————,
Postmaster-General.
Date : ————, 19—.

Licence renewed to ————, 19—.

(Signed) ————,
Postmaster-General.
Date : ————, 19—.

Licence renewed to ————, 19—.

(Signed) ————,
Postmaster-General.
Date : ————, 19—.

SCHEDULE ANNEXURE TO FORM B.

Details of Apparatus.

Transmitting :—

Authorised wave length ———— metres.

Call sign : ————.

Note.—The power authorised must not exceed 100 watts, measured in the case of a valve transmitter in the anode circuit, and in other cases at the equivalent point, subject to the conditions laid down in rule 5 (2) of the Wireless Telegraph Rules.

[7954/18-11-1932.

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Receiving :—

Antenna :—

(*a*) Description : ————.

(*b*) Height : ———— ft.

(*c*) Horizontal length : ———— ft.

(*d*) Method of support : ————.

Hours during which station may transmit ———— (Indian Standard Time).

The station is licensed to communicate with the following stations only : ————.

N.B.—If the licence is only for receiving wireless messages all references to transmitting should be struck off.

Form B 1.

Licence No. ——.

CEYLON.

(Rule 2 (3).)

Broadcast Receiving Licence.

LICENCE TO IMPORT FOR PRIVATE USE, INSTAL, MAINTAIN, POSSESS, AND/OR WORK A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH RECEIVING SET FOR BROADCAST LISTENING ONLY.

Mr. ———— (name in full) of ———— (address in full) is hereby authorised (subject in all respects to the conditions set forth below) to import, erect, maintain, possess, and/or work apparatus for the reception of public broadcasting only at———— (address of station) for a period of one year ending on the ———— day of ————, 19—.

The payment of the fee of Rs. 10 is hereby acknowledged.

Dated ———— day of ————, 19—.

Issued on behalf of the Postmaster-General.

Stamp of Issuing Office.

————,

Postmaster.

If it is desired to continue to maintain the station after the date of expiration, a fresh licence must be taken out within fourteen days. Heavy penalties are prescribed by the Telegraph Ordinance on conviction of the offence of establishing a wireless station without the Postmaster-General's licence.

Conditions.

(1) The apparatus shall consist of a standard set of a type approved by the Postmaster-General.

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(2) It shall be used exclusively for the reception of public broadcasting services.

(3) The station shall not be used in such a manner as to cause interference with the working of other stations. In particular, reaction must not be used to such an extent as to energize any neighbouring aerial.

(4) The licence and apparatus shall at all reasonable times be available at the address given therein for inspection by a properly authorised officer of the Postal Department.

(5) The holder of the licence shall notify the Postmaster-General of any change of address within two weeks of the change.

(6) The use of any apparatus at a place other than that specified in the licence is not permissible excepting with the consent of the Postmaster-General.

(7) If at any time the apparatus of the licensee interferes with the erection, working, or use of any of the Postmaster-General's telegraphs, the licensee shall at his own cost make any alteration to his apparatus which the Postmaster-General may require.

(8) There shall be no divulgence to any person (other than properly authorised officials of His Majesty's Government or a competent legal tribunal) or any other use whatever made of any messages, excepting those addressed to the licensee, which may be received by means of the apparatus licensed herein, and the licensee shall be subjected in this respect to the penalties specified in the Telegraph Ordinance. The licensee or any other person either on behalf of or by permission of the licensee shall not reproduce or publish in the press or disseminate by other similar means messages transmitted for general reception except the British Official News Service and received through the medium of the station.

(9) The licensee shall be bound by the rules made to regulate the use of wireless telegraphs, published in *Gazette* No. 7,555* of November 12, 1926, and any other rules made subsequently while this licence is in force. He shall also observe all the rules made from time to time by the International Telecommunication Convention which are applicable to the licensed station.

(10) If and whenever an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the Public Service that the Governor shall have control over the transmission or reception of messages by the licensed apparatus it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General or any officer specially authorised by him to take possession of the said apparatus in the name and on behalf of the Governor and to remove or use the same in any way that he may deem fit.

(11) The licensee shall be entitled to reasonable compensation (to be fixed by a sole arbitrator nominated by the Governor whose decision shall be final) for any damage to the licensed apparatus arising in consequence by the exercise of the powers conferred by clause (10).

(12) The Postmaster-General may at any time by notice in writing, but without assigning any reason, revoke and determine this licence, whereupon the licensee shall at once cease to work the apparatus and dismantle it to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General. The licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation through such revocation or determination of the licence.

**Vide* page 431.

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Form C.

CEYLON.

(See Rule 3 (2).)

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE TO IMPORT FOR TRADE PURPOSES AND/OR SELL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

(1) Name of applicant (with Christian names in full) : ————.

(2) Address : ————.

(3) Age : ————.

(4) Occupation : ————.

(5) Qualifications : ————.

(6) Is the applicant a British subject ? ————.

(Evidence of nationality and two written references as to character should be enclosed.)

(7) Premises at which licensed apparatus will be kept until disposed of : ————.

Declaration.

I undertake to observe all provisions of the licence, and to be bound by all rules and regulations now in force or which may be subsequently promulgated for the control of wireless telegraphic apparatus.

Signature of applicant : ————.

Date : ————, 19—.

N.B.—This application, when completed, should be forwarded to the Postmaster-General, Colombo, and if it is sent by post with stamps affixed, it should be registered.

Postage Stamp Rs. 30.

Form D.

CEYLON.

(See Rule 3 (3).)

Licence No. ——.

LICENCE TO IMPORT FOR TRADE PURPOSES AND/OR SELL APPARATUS FOR WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.

The Postmaster-General, acting on behalf of the Governor, in virtue of the powers conferred by the Telegraph Ordinance, hereby grants licence and authority to ———— of ———— (hereby called the licensee), to import and sell apparatus for wireless telegraphs, subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth :—

(1) The said licensee is in all respects to be subject to the rules published in *Gazette* No. 7,555* of November 12, 1926, and to all the provisions of the Telegraph Ordinance which are for the time being in force.

(2) The licensed apparatus unless and until disposed of in accordance with the provisions hereinafter mentioned shall be

* *Vide* page 431.

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kept at ————, and in no other place without the written permission of the Postmaster-General, and shall not be used for or by the licensee or by any person either on behalf or by permission of the licensee for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, or working a wireless telegraph, except under and in accordance with a licence granted in that behalf by the Postmaster-General.

(3) The licensee shall not assign, sell, or otherwise dispose of the licence or the licensed apparatus to any person for use in the Island of Ceylon unless such a person produces a valid licence granted by the Postmaster-General authorising such person to establish, maintain, or work a wireless telegraph, or to import apparatus for wireless telegraph.

(4) At the time of every transaction covered by the terms of section 3 hereof, the licensee shall endorse upon the licence of the person with or on behalf of whom the transaction is made :—

(*a*) The name, description, and residence of the said person ;

(*b*) The nature of the transaction, and the character and quantity of licensed apparatus involved ;

(*c*) The date of transaction ;

and shall sign the endorsement, and shall himself keep a copy of every such endorsement and produce it on demand to the Postmaster-General or his authorised agent.

(5) The licensee shall immediately give information of all transactions in licensed apparatus to the Postmaster-General in such manner as the Postmaster-General may direct.

(6) The licensee shall maintain registers of all licensed apparatus which he imports and of all disposal of the same, in such form as the Postmaster-General may direct. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of the Postmaster-General or any agent authorised in that behalf in writing by him.

(7) The licensee shall forthwith give information to the nearest police station and to the Postmaster-General of the loss or theft of any licensed apparatus.

(8) If and whenever an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient for the Public Service that the Governor shall have control over the licensed apparatus, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General or any other officer specially authorised by him to cause the licensed apparatus, or any permises, gear, or plant connected therewith, or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of the Governor, and to be used for the service of the Government, and subject thereto for such ordinary services as to the said officer may seem fit, and in that event may enter any premises in which any such apparatus is kept and take possession of the said apparatus and use the same as aforesaid.

(9) Any such officer may in such event as aforesaid, instead of taking possession of the licensed apparatus as aforesaid direct and authorise such person as he may think fit to assume control of the licensed apparatus either wholly or partly and in such manner as he may direct, and such persons may accordingly enter any premises in which such licensed apparatus is kept.

(10) The licensee shall be entitled to reasonable compensation (to be fixed by a sole arbitrator nominated by the Governor, whose decision shall be final) for any damage to the licensed apparatus arising in consequence of the exercise of the powers conferred by clause (9).

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(11) The Postmaster-General may, at any time by notice in writing and without assigning any reason, revoke and determine this licence, and it shall absolutely cease, determine, and become void without the licensee being entitled to any compensation. Apparatus already imported may be disposed of as laid down in sections 4, 5, and 6 of this licence.

(12) This licence terminates on ———— 19—.

Signed by the Postmaster-General on behalf of the Governor.

————,
Postmaster-General.

In the presence of ————.
The ———— day of ————, 19—.
Signed by the licensee ————.
In the presence of ————.
The ———— day of ————, 19—.

(Signed) ————,
Postmaster-General.

Licence renewed to ————, 19—.

Date : ————, 19—.
(Signed) ————,
Postmaster-General.

Licence renewed to ————, 19—.

Date : ————, 19—.
(Signed) ————,
Postmaster-General.
Date : ————, 19—.

Form E.

CEYLON.

(See Rule 4 (1).)

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF EXPERIMENTER'S OR TRADER'S LICENCE GRANTED UNDER THE RULES FOR REGULATING THE USE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.

I, the undersigned, at present holding an Experimenter's/Trader's* Licence No. ———— granted under the above rules, hereby make application for its renewal, and agree to be bound as heretofore by all rules and regulations made from time to time in respect of such licence.

† I desire that the schedule of apparatus annexed to the licence shall be amended in accordance with particulars and diagram on the back of this form.

(Signed) : ————.
(Address) : ————.
(Date) : ————.

Postage Stamp : Rs. 10 Experimenters,- Rs. 30 Traders.

Witness :—
Name : ————.
Address : ————.

This form when completed should be forwarded to the Postmaster-General, Colombo, and if it is sent by post, with stamps affixed, it should be sent registered.

* Strike out word not required.
† Strike out if no alterations required.

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Form F.

CEYLON.

(See Rule 2 (1).)

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY PERSON IMPORTING WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS AS PART OF HIS PERSONAL BAGGAGE.

I, ————, of ————, and presently of ————, having brought a *———— wireless set manufactured by ———— (maker's name), in my personal baggage from ———— in the steamship ————, do hereby undertake to apply for a licence for the set above described from the Postmaster-General, Colombo, within ten days from this date.

(Signed) ————.

Dated at ———— the ———— day of ————, 19—.

* Say whether crystal or valve. If valve, state number of valves Also say whether receiving, transmitting, or both.

Form G.

CEYLON.

(See Rule 2 (1).)

LICENCE TO REMOVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS FROM THE CUSTOMS PREMISES.

Permission is granted in the terms of the above declaration to remove from the Customs premises at ———— to ———— the wireless set described on the conditions stated in the declaration.

(Signed) ————,
Collector of Customs.

Issued the ———— day of ————, 19—.

SECTION 6.

NOTIFICATION.

[8331/19-11-1937.]

In the exercise of the powers vested in the Governor by section 6 of the Telegraph Ordinance, and delegated to the Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs by order under the said section published in *Gazette* No. 8,208 of March 13, 1936, I, John Radley Walters, Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs, with the approval of the Executive Committee of Communications and Works, hereby notify that the conditions, restrictions, rates, and other matters set out hereunder, relating to Foreign and Radio Telegrams, have been

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determined for the purpose of giving effect to the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, and declare that they shall take effect on the date hereof.

J. R. WALTERS,
Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs.

Colombo, September 11, 1937.

The Foreign and Radio Telegraph Rules, 1937.

CHAPTER I.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

General.

[8331/19-11-1937.] 1. The conditions, restrictions, rates, and other matters set out in the rules hereunder, may be cited as the Foreign and Radio Telegraph Rules, 1937.

2. Definitions.—

"Telegram" means any communication sent by telegraph or given to a telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered.

"Foreign telegram" means a telegram which is sent from Ceylon to or received in Ceylon from any place beyond the limits of Ceylon or of India and Burma.

"Radiotelegram" means a telegram which is sent from Ceylon to or received in Ceylon from a ship at sea or an aircraft through the medium of a coast station. land station, or aeronautical station either in Ceylon or abroad.

"Coast Station" means any radio-telegraph station established on land or on board any ship permanently anchored and utilized for communication with ships at sea.

"Land station" means any radio-telegraph station not capable of moving which is utilized for communication with ships at sea or with aircrafts.

"Aeronautical station" means a land station which is utilized for communication with aircrafts.

"Office of Origin" means the telegraph office in which a telegram originates or is first accepted for despatch.

"Office of Destination" means a telegraph office to which a telegram is transmitted for delivery by messenger, post, or other means.

3. The provisions of rules 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Ceylon Telegraph Rules (Inland and Indo-Ceylon), relating to the Classification of Telegraph Offices, Legible Handwriting in the Sender's Copy, Telegram Forms, Business Hours, and Establishing the Identity of the Sender or Addressee, shall apply to Foreign Telegrams.

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4. Neither the Postmaster-General nor any Telegraph Company nor Foreign Government accepts any responsibility towards any person using the International Telecommunication Service, and they shall not be liable to make compensation for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from non-transmission or non-delivery of a foreign telegram, or delay, or error, or omission in the transmission or delivery thereof through whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error, or omission shall have occurred.

5. Each Telegraph Administration reserves to itself the right to suspend the international telecommunication service in respect of its own country for an indefinite time, if it considers it necessary, either generally or in certain relations or for certain kinds of correspondence.

ACCEPTANCE.

6. *Offices where Foreign Telegrams are accepted.*—Foreign telegrams shall be accepted at Postal Telegraph Offices only.

7. *Late Fees.*—A foreign telegram of any class may be handed in during the closed hours of an office in Ceylon on payment of a late fee of Re. 1 in respect of that office. Where several such telegrams from the same sender are handed in together at an office which is closed, a single late fee only shall be payable in respect of that office.

8. (1) *Objectionable Telegrams.*—Any telegraph office in Ceylon or abroad or any Telegraph Company or Foreign Government which is concerned in the acceptance, transmission, or delivery of a private telegram reserves to itself the right to refuse acceptance or stop transmission or delivery, as the case may be, of any telegram or any part of a telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or decency.

(2) In Ceylon, in any case where there is reasonable doubt whether a telegram tendered or in the course of transmission or delivery is objectionable or not, the Postmaster shall immediately report the matter by telegraph to the Postmaster-General for instructions ; and the decision of the Postmaster-General on the matter shall be final.

9. *General Classification of Foreign Telegrams.*—Foreign telegrams may be classified as follows :—

(*a*) State (or Government) Telegrams.
(*b*) Service Telegrams.
(*c*) Private Telegrams.
(*d*) Press Telegrams.

10. *Order of Transmission.*—(1) The transmission of telegrams shall take place in the following order :—

(*a*) Telegrams relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air.
(*b*) State (or Government) Telegrams.

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(*c*) Meteorological Telegrams.

(*d*) Telegrams and Service Advices relating to the interruption of the channels of communication.

(*e*) Urgent Service Telegrams, Urgent Service Advices, and Paid Service Advices.

(*f*) Urgent Private Telegrams and Urgent Press Telegrams.

(*g*) Ordinary Service Telegrams and Advices.

(*h*) State (or Government) Telegrams for which the sender has renounced priority of transmission, Ordinary private telegrams and Ordinary press telegrams.

(*i*) Deferred Telegrams.

(*j*) Night Letter Telegrams, Daily Letter Telegrams, and Greetings Telegrams.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this rule, telegrams shall be transmitted in the order in which they are received.

11. (1) *Plain and Secret Language.*—The text of telegrams may be expressed in plain language or in secret language, the latter being divided into code language and cipher language. Each of these languages may be used alone or together with the others in the same telegram.

(2) Telegrams to countries notified in the Foreign Tariff Tables of the Ceylon Post Office Guide as countries not admitting telegrams expressed wholly or partly in code or cipher shall be expressed in plain language only.

12. (1) *Plain Language* is that which presents an intelligible meaning in one or more of the languages authorised for international telegraph correspondence, each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs. The following are the languages, authorised for Foreign Telegrams in plain language, subject to the conditions of rule 24 :—

Albanian
Amaric
Annamite
Arabic
Armenian
Bohemian
Bulgarian
Croatian
Danish
Dutch
English
Esperanto
Finnish
Flemish
French
German
Greek
Hebrew
Hungarian
Icelandic
Illyrian
Italian
Japanese
Laotin
Latin
Luxembourgeois
Malay
Maori
Norwegian
Ouolof
Persian
Polish
Portuguese
Roumanian
Russian
Ruthenian
Servian
Siamese
Slavonic
Spanish
Swahili
Swedish
Turkish

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(2) In private telegrams in any language other than plain English, the sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back if more convenient) that the message does not contain combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language. (See rule 60).

13. (1) *Telegrams in Plain Language* are those of which the text is wholly in plain language. The character of a telegram in plain language is not, however, changed by the presence of numbers expressed either in letters or in figures, which have not a secret meaning, registered abbreviated telegraphic addresses, commercial marks, exchange quotations, letters representing the signals of the International Code of Signals used in semaphore telegrams and radio telegrams, abbreviations in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as fob., cif., caf., svp., or any other similar expression, the admissibility of which is decided by the country despatching the telegram, or a check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text in bank and similar telegrams.

(2) Each administration designates, from among the languages used in the territory of the country to which it belongs, those which it authorises for use in international telegraph correspondence in plain language. The use of Latin and Esperanto is also authorised. The language designated by Ceylon is English.

14. *Code Language* is composed of artificial words, or of real words not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong and consequently not forming intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraph correspondence in plain language, or of a mixture of real words as defined and artificial words.

15. (1) *Telegrams in Code Language* are those of which the text contains words belonging to code language.

(2) The code words, whether real or artificial shall not contain more than five letters. They may be formed in any way. They shall not contain the accented letter é.

16. Code telegrams shall bear the service instruction =CDE=inserted by the sender or by the telegraph office of origin at the beginning of the preamble.

17. CDE telegrams shall be charged at 3/5ths of the full rate subject to a minimum equivalent to the charge for five words under rule 82.

18. (1) Telegrams of which the text contains words in code language and words in plain language with or without

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figures and groups of figures, shall be considered, for the purpose of charging, as belonging to code language : Provided that—

(*a*) the number of figures or groups of figures shall not exceed one half of the number of chargeable words in the text and signature ;

(*b*) for the purpose of charging, bank and other similar telegrams expressed in plain language which contain a check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text (rule 13) shall not be considered as code telegrams.

(2) Telegrams of which the text contains words in code language and groups of figures in excess of one-half of the chargeable words in the text and signature, shall be considered for the purpose of charging as telegrams in cipher language.

19. The sender of a telegram in code language or code language mixed with another language shall produce the code from which the text or part of the text of the telegram has been compiled, if the office of origin or the Administration to which such office is subject requests it.

20. *Cipher Language* is formed—

(*a*) with Arabic figures, groups or series of Arabic figures with a secret meaning ; or

(*b*) with words, names, expressions or combinations of letters, with the exception of the letter é, not fulfilling the conditions of plain language (rules 12 and 13) or code language (rules 14 to 18).

21. The combination, in one group, of figures and letters with a secret meaning shall not be allowed. Letter cipher shall be arranged in groups of five letters in order to facilitate transmission.

22. The groups indicated in rule 13 shall not be considered as having a secret meaning.

23. *Mode of Writing.*—Telegrams shall be legibly written in characters which have an equivalent in the table of telegraph signals given below and which are used in the country in which the telegram is presented.

24. The following are the characters in use in Ceylon :—

Letters : A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, É.

Figures : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

Signs of punctuation : Full stop (.), comma (,), colon (:), note of interrogation (?), apostrophe (’), hyphen or dash(-).

Other signs used in writing : Brackets ( ), fraction bar (/), under line (———).

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25. *Erasures, &c.*—Every footnote, insertion, erasure, elimination, or correction shall be authenticated by the sender or his representative.

26. *Roman Figures* are admitted as written, but are transmitted as Arabic figures.

If, however, the sender of a telegram desires the addressee to be informed that Roman figures are intended, he shall write the Arabic figure or figures, and insert the word " Roman " in front of such figure or figures.

27. The multiplication sign (×) is admitted, although it has no equivalent in the table of telegraphic signals. It is replaced in transmission by the letter x, which is counted as a separate word.

28. (1) Expressions such as 30^{a}, 30^{me}, 30^{ne}, $1°$, $2°$, Ⓑ, 1′ (minute), 1″ (second), &c., cannot be reproduced by the instruments; senders shall substitute an equivalent which can be telegraphed thus for example, for the expressions quoted above: 30 power a (or 30 a), trentieme, trentaine, primo, secundo, B in diamond, 1 minute, 1 second, &c.

(2) If, however, the expressions, 30^{a}, 30^{b}, &c., 30 bis, 30 ter, &c., 30 I, 30 II, &c., 30^{1}, 30^{2}, &c., indicating the number of a house, appear in an address, the counter officer shall separate the number from the letter or figures accompanying it, by an oblique stroke. The same rule shall be applied in transmitting house numbers such as 30A, 30B, &c. The expressions in question are consequently transmitted in the following form: 30/A, 30/B, &c., 30/bis, 30/ter, &c., 30/1, 30/2, &c., 30/1, 30/2, &c., 30/A, 30/B, &c.

29. *Parts of a Telegram.*—The various parts of which a telegram may consist shall be written in the following order: 1st Paid Service indications; 2nd Address; 3rd Text; 4th Signature (sender's name).

30. Special Instructions or Paid Service Indications and their abbreviations:—

English Meaning.	Abbreviated Form.
Urgent	D
Partially Urgent	PU
Reply paid x	RPx
Collation	TC
Telegraphic notification of delivery (telegram with)	PC
Postal notification of delivery (telegram with)	PCP
To follow	FS
Post	Poste
Registered Post	PR
Poste restante	GP
Poste restante registered ..	GPR
Air mail	PAV

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English Meaning.	Abbreviated Form.
Telegraph restant	TR
Express	Exprés
Express paid	XP
Personal delivery	MP
Open	Ouvert
Day (delivery)	Jour
Night (delivery)	Nuit
X addresses	TMx
Communicate all addresses	CTA
X days	Jx
Press Telegram	Presse
Deferred Telegram	LC
Night Letter Telegram	NLT
Daily Letter Telegram	DLT
Greetings Telegram	XLT
Telegram of which delivery by telephone is compulsory	TF
Telegram redirected at the request of the addressee	Réexpédié de
Meteorological telegram at reduced rate ..	OBS
ST to which the reply is to be given by ordinary letter	Lettre
ST to which the reply is to be given by registered letter	Lettre RCM
Retransmission of a radiotelegram by a ship or aircraft station	RM

31. *Paid Service Indications.*—Any paid service indication allowed by these rules which the sender wishes to use, shall be written by him on the form immediately before the address.

32. In a multiple telegram, the sender shall write the paid service indications before each address to which they relate : Provided that in an urgent multiple telegram, a partially urgent multiple telegram, a multiple press telegram, a multiple deferred telegram, or a collated multiple telegram, it shall be sufficient for the corresponding indications to be written once only, before the first address.

33. Paid service indications may be written in any form, but they shall be charged and transmitted only in the abbreviated form provided in these rules. The counter officer shall strike out the indication written by the sender in any other than the regulation abbreviated form, and shall substitute for it the corresponding abbreviation, placed between two double hyphens (example : = TC =).

34. *Wording of the Address.*—The address shall contain all the particulars necessary to ensure delivery of the telegram to the addressee without inquiry or requests for information.

35. Every address, to be admissible, shall contain at least two words, the first designating the addressee and the second the name of the telegraph office of the locality of destination.

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36. When the locality of destination is not served by the international communication channels, the provisions of rules 171 to 183 shall be observed.

37. (1) The address shall, in the case of large towns, include the name of the street and the number of the house, or, in the absence of these particulars, it shall state the profession of the addressee or give any other useful information.

(2) In the case of small localities, the designation of the addressee shall be supplemented, so far as possible, by further particulars for the guidance of the office of delivery.

38. In telegrams for China, groups of four figures may be used to designate the name and abode of the addressee.

39. Particulars of the address shall be written in the language of the country of destination or in French. Surnames, Christian names, names of firms and particulars of residence may, however, be accepted as the sender writes them.

40. The address may be composed of the name of the addressee followed by the word " telephone " and his telephone number. The address shall then be worded as in the following example : " Pauli Telephone Passy 5074 Paris ", and the delivery of the telegram shall, in the absence of any arrangement to the contrary between the addressee and the foreign telegraph office of destination, be effected over the telephone.

41. If the sender desires that the delivery of his telegram to the addressee by telephone should be obligatory, he shall write before the address the paid service indication = TF = followed by the telephone number of the addressee ; for example : = TF Passy 5074 = Pauli Paris. The office of destination shall then forward the telegram by telephone, unless this is contrary to the regulations of the Administration to which that office is subject.

42. The address may also be composed of the addressee's name and his post office box number. The address must then be worded as follows : " Pauli Boite postale 275 Paris ".

43. When a telegram is addressed to a person at the address of another, the address shall contain, immediately after the name of the actual addressee, the expression " chez " " aux soins de " or other equivalent expression.

44. The address of telegrams addressed " poste restante " or " telegraph restant " must give the name by which the

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addressee is generally known; the use of initials, figures, Christian names only and fictitious names will not be allowed in the address of such messages.

45. *Abbreviated Addresses.*—The address may be written in an arbitrary or abbreviated form. The delivery of telegrams so addressed shall, however, be subject to a special arrangement between the addressee and the Telegraph Office of destination*.

For registration of abbreviated addresses in Ceylon, see rules 42 to 44 of the Ceylon Telegraph Rules (Inland and Indo-Ceylon).

46. The name of the telegraph office of destination shall be placed after the words in the address which designate the addressee and, when given, his place of residence. It shall be written as it appears in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices. This name may only be followed by the name of the territorial subdivision or by the name of the country or by both. If both are used, the name of the territorial subdivision shall come first after the name of the office of destination.

47. When the name of the locality given as the destination or that of the landstation chosen for the transmission of a radio telegram, does not appear in the relative International List, the sender shall write, after this name, either the name of the territorial subdivision, or the name of the country of destination, or both these names or other particulars which he considers adequate for the forwarding of his telegram. The same course shall be followed when there are several offices of the name given and the sender is not in a position to furnish definite information from which the official designation of the locality can be traced.

In either case, the telegram is accepted only at the risk of the sender.

Note.—Telegraph Offices in the Neighbourhood of London.—In telegrams addressed to telegraph offices in the neighbourhood of London, the names of which appear in the International List of Telegraph Offices (rule 46), it is not necessary to add the word "London" in the address. Telegrams for places in London itself, the names of which do not appear in the List referred to will not be accepted unless addressed London as the name of the Terminal Office.

Telegrams to London with the initials of the Postal District appended, thus: London N.W., will be accepted, and each group of such initials will be signalled together, and charged for as one word.

* Senders of Foreign telegrams to England with preconcerted or abbreviated addresses are warned that unless such addresses are registered not only with the Cable Companies, but also with the British Post Office, there is a risk of non-delivery, especially in the event of interruptions on one route requiring telegrams to be diverted to another. Registration at the Cable Companies is not recognized by the British Post Office. Claims for refunds on telegrams are rejected by the authorities in England when addresses have not been duly registered.

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48. *Insufficient Address.*—If the address is not in conformity with the provisions of rules 34, 44, and 47, the telegram may be refused.

49. In all cases of insufficient address, the telegram is accepted only at the risk of the sender, if he insists on sending it ; in any event, the sender shall bear the consequences of an insufficient address.

50. *Wording of the Text.*—The text of telegrams shall be written in accordance with the provisions of rules 11 to 28.

51. Telegrams which contain only an address shall not be accepted for transmission.

52. *Wording of the Signature* (*Sender's Name*).—The senders name is not compulsory ; it may be written by the sender in any form.

53. *Signature.*—The signature and address of the sender (neither of which shall be charged for or transmitted) shall always be written at the foot of the telegram, in the space provided. The sender of a telegram may be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine. In the case of a telegram from a Mercantile firm, the signature may be the name of the firm written by hand, or the name of the firm stamped and attested by the signature or initials of a responsible member of the firm.

Counting of Words.

Rules applicable to all Parts of a Telegram.

54. (1) *What is counted.*—All words, letters, figures, signs of punctuation or other signs, written by the sender on the copy of a telegram intended for transmission except the route indication shall be included in calculating the charge :

Provided that dashes used only to separate on the sender's copy, the different words or groups of the telegram, shall neither be charged for nor transmitted.

(2) Signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens shall be transmitted and consequently charged for only at the special request of the sender.

(3) When signs of punctuation, instead of being used separately are repeated one after the other, they shall for the purpose of calculating the charge, be counted as groups of figures.

55. (1) *Preamble.*—The nature of the telegram, the name of the office of origin, the date and time of handing in, the Service Instructions (for example : " ETAT ", " PERCEVOIR "), route indications and the words, numbers, or signs

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which form the preamble and are added by the telegraph office for official purposes shall not be included for the purpose of calculating the charge. Such of these particulars as reach the office of delivery, and in all cases the date and time of handing in, the transmission of which shall be compulsory, shall appear on the copy delivered to the addressee. Telegrams shall be timed by the Standard time which in Ceylon is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours in advance of Greenwich time*.

(2) The sender may include any or all of the said particulars in the text of his telegram. They shall then be included in the number of chargeable words.

56. Each of the following shall be counted as one word in all languages :—

(*a*) each Paid Service indication in the form in which it appears in the second column of rule 30 ;

(*b*) in Money Order telegrams, the name of the Post Office of issue, the name of the Post Office of payment, and the name of the locality in which the payee lives. The Counter Officer shall observe rule 62 (2) in so far as it is applicable to Money Order telegrams ;

(*c*) every isolated character, letter, or figure and every sign of punctuation, apostrophe, hyphen or fraction bar, transmitted at the request of the sender (rule 54) ;

(*d*) an underline irrespective of its length ;

(*e*) brackets (the two signs forming).

57. *Use of Apostrophes and Hyphens.*—(*a*) Words separated or joined by an apostrophe, a hyphen or fraction bar are counted as separate words ;

(*b*) *Surnames.*—Names such as MacDonald (or McDonald), Fitzgerald, O'Neil, De Morgan, D'Cruz, DelaRue, StJohn, VandeBrande, DuBois, shall each be counted as one word even though written with capital medial letters. They will, however, be signalled as single words without break, the apostrophe (when used) being omitted.

58. *Any Group of Figures or of Letters or any Ordinal Number* composed of figures and letters which does not contain more than five characters shall be counted as a single word. Where any group of figures or of letters or any ordinal number composed of figures and letters consists of more than five characters, each unit of five characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than five characters left in that group of figures or of letters or ordinal number shall be counted as an additional word.

59. *Signs used with Figures or Letters.*—Full stops, decimal points, commas, colons, dashes, and fraction bars shall be

* During the summer months the time in Great Britain is advanced by one hour.

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counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they appear. The same rule shall apply to letters or figures added to the number of a house or street in an address set out in any part of a telegram. (Also see rule 63).

60. (1) *Combinations or Alterations of Words* contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong shall not be used.

(2) Provided that family names belonging to one person, the full name of places, squares, boulevards, streets, and other public ways, names of ships, designations of aircraft, compound words which can be justified if necessary, whole numbers, fractions, decimal, or fractional numbers written in words, may be grouped as a single word, and shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of rule 66.

(3) Numbers written in words in which the figures are represented separately or in groups, for example : thirtythirty instead of threethousandandthirty or sixfoursix instead of sixhundredandfortysix, shall be counted as stated in paragraph (2).

61. *Counting of the Office of Origin Decisive.*—The counting of words by the Office or Mobile Station of origin shall be decisive, both for transmission and for the international accounts.

62. (1) *Counting of Words in the Address.*—Each of the following shall be counted as one word in the address :—

(*a*) The name of the Telegraph Office, Land Station or Mobile Station of destination written as it appears in the first column of the International Lists, and completed by all the particulars given in that column ;

(*b*) The name of the Telegraph Office of destination or that of the Land Station completed either by the name of the country or smaller division of territory, or both, or by any other particulars, when the name of the Office has not been published in the International Lists ;

(*c*) The names of countries or smaller divisions of territory written as shown in the International Lists, including any alternative forms given in the prefaces to the Lists.

(2) If it has not already been done, the Counter Officer shall join up the different parts of each of the expressions which are specified in paragraph (1) and are counted as one word.

63. The name of a street or house which is composed of figures and letters and which does not contain more than five characters shall be counted as a single word. Where the

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name consists of more than five characters, each unit of five characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than five characters left in that word shall be counted as an additional word.

64. A fraction bar shall not be counted as a character in a group of figures or of figures and letters forming a house number, even when the sender has written it upon his copy.

65. (1) Every other name or word in the address which does not contain more than fifteen characters shall be counted as a single word. Where the name or word consists of more than fifteen characters, each unit of fifteen characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than fifteen characters left in that name or word shall be counted as an additional word.

(2) The provisions of this rule shall apply even in the case of telegrams of which the text is written in secret language or a mixture of plain and secret language.

66. (1) *Counting of Words in the Text.*—In telegrams of which the text is entirely in plain language, each name, or word, or authorised compound, which does not contain more than fifteen characters shall be counted as a single word. Where any name, or word, or authorised compound, consists of more than fifteen characters, each unit of fifteen characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than fifteen characters left in that name, or word, or authorised compound, shall be counted as an additional word.

(2) Any commercial mark in the text which does not contain more than five characters shall be counted as a single word. Where any commercial mark consists of more than five characters, each unit of five characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than five characters left in that commercial mark, shall be counted as an additional word.

(3) When commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the sender shall certify them to be such at the foot of the form. Recognized abbreviations, numbers of currency notes and cheques in the text of telegrams, and all reference in State messages shall also be counted at the rate for commercial marks.

67. In Meteorological telegrams, the letter X shall be counted as a figure in the group of figures in which it appears.

68. (1) The method of counting prescribed in rule 66 shall apply to bank telegrams and telegrams of a similar kind containing a check word or check number as the first word of a plain language text. The length of such check word or check number shall not exceed five letters or five figures.

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(2) The names of telegraph offices and of land and mobile stations as defined in rule 62 (1), names of towns, countries, and smaller divisions of territory, may be grouped in a single word, which is counted in accordance with the provisions of rule 66.

69. (*a*) In code language as defined in rules 14 to 19, the maximum length of a word shall be five letters.

(*b*) In a mixed telegram of which the text contains both plain language words and code words, each plain language word in the text which does not contain more than five letters shall be counted as a single word. Where any plain language word in the text consists of more than five letters, each unit of five letters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than five letters left in that word shall be counted as an additional word.

(*c*) If the mixed telegram contains words in cipher language also in the text, each such word which does not contain more than five characters shall be counted as a single word. Where any word in cipher language consists of more than five characters, each unit of five characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than five characters left in that word shall be counted as an additional word.

(*d*) Each word which does not fulfil the conditions of either plain language or code language and does not contain more than five letters shall be counted as a single word. Where the word consists of more than five letters, each unit of five letters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than five letters left in that word shall be counted as an additional word.

70. If the mixed telegram contains only words in plain language and words in cipher language, the telegram shall be charged at the full rate ; the words in plain language being counted in accordance with the provisions of rule 66, and those in cipher language in accordance with the provisions of rules 58 and 59.

71. (1) *Counting of Words in the Signature.*—Each name or word in the signature which does not contain more than fifteen characters shall be counted as a single word. Where the name or word consists of more than fifteen characters, each unit of fifteen characters shall be counted as a separate word, and any balance of less than fifteen characters left in that name or word shall be counted as an additional word.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply in like manner to a telegram the text of which is written in secret language or a mixture of plain and secret language.

(3) The names of telegraph offices and land and mobile stations set out as required by rule 62 (1), names of towns,

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countries, and smaller divisions of territory may be grouped in a single word, which shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of rule 66.

72. *Indication of the Number of Words in the Preamble.*—In the case of any difference between the number of words reckoned according to the rules of counting and the number of actual words (including isolated letters and figures, groups of letters and of figures, and punctuation and other signs), a fraction shall be used, except in service telegrams and unpaid service advices, the numerator indicating the number of words reckoned according to the rules of counting and the denominator the number of actual words.

This rule applies specially—

First, to the case of a telegram in plain language containing words of more than fifteen characters ;

Second, to the case of a telegram of which the text is in code language, containing plain language words of more than five letters ;

Third, to groups of figures or letters comprising more than five characters.

73. *Irregularities in the Counting of Words.*—Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 61 when a telegram in plain language or the plain language part of a mixed telegram contains combinations or alterations of words of a language other than the language or languages of the country of origin contrary to the usage of that language, every administration reserves to itself the right to direct that the office of destination shall collect from the addressee the amount undercharged. When this right is exercised, the office of destination may decline to deliver the telegram if the addressee refuses to pay.

74. (1) In case the addressee declines to pay the amount referred to in rule 73, the office of destination shall advise the office of origin of the circumstances by service telegram. The latter office shall communicate with the sender and if he agrees to pay the deficiency, the office of destination shall be advised by a reply service telegram. On receipt of this Advice from the office of origin the office of destination shall deliver the telegram, if it has been withheld.

(2) In the application of rules 73 to 79, and also rules 56 to 59, 61, and 66 to 70, a ship shall be regarded as forming part of the territory of the Government to which it is subject.

75. When the administration of origin discovers that an undercharge has been made for a telegram, it shall collect the deficiency from the sender. It shall act similarly when the irregularity is brought to its notice by an administration of transit or the administration of destination.

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76. Save as provided by rule 73, a Transit Office or Office of Destination shall not suspend the transmission or delivery of any foreign telegram solely on the ground that an undercharge has been made in respect of such telegram at the office of origin.

77. When the office of destination observes that a deferred telegram, expressed in a language other than one of those of the country of origin, does not comply with the conditions laid down in rules 189, 190, 192, and 193, it may collect from the addressee a supplementary charge equal to the difference between the cost of the telegram at the full rate and at the deferred rate.

78. The provisions of rule 77 shall apply to letter telegrams and greetings telegrams.

79. If the addressee refuses to pay the difference in the charge referred to in rule 77, the provisions of rules 73 and 74 shall be applied.

80. *Examples of Counting Words.*—The following examples determine the interpretation of the rules to be observed for counting words :—

	No. of Words.	
	In the Address.	In the Text and Signature.
New York*	1	2
Newyork	1	1
Frankfurt Main* ..	1	2
Frankfurtmain	1	1
Sanct Pölten*	1	2
Sanctpölten	1	1
Emmingen, Kr. Soltau*† ..	1	3
Emmingenkrsoltau (16 characters)	1	2
Emmingen, Württ*† ..	1	2
Emmingenwürtt	1	1
New South Wales* ..	1	3
Newsouthwales	1	1
= RP 2·50 = (paid service indication)	1	—
= Reexpedie de Tokio = (paid service indication) ..	1	—

	No. of Words.
Van de Brande ..	3
Van debrande	2
Vandebrande	1
Du Bois	2
Dubois (Personal name) ..	1
Belgrave Square ..	2
Belgravesquare ..	1

* In the address these different expressions are joined by the Counter Officer.

† Names of offices conforming with the indications in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices.

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	No. of Words.
Hyde Park	2
Hydepark	1
Hydepark square	2
Hydeparksquare	1
Saint James Street	3
Saintjames street	2
Saintjamesstreet (16 characters) ..	2
Stjamesstreet	1
5th Avenue	2
332nd Street	2
East 36 street	3
East thirtysix street	3
East thirtysixstreet	2
Rue de la paix	4
Rue dela paix	3
Rue de lapaix	3
Rue delapaix	2
Ruedelapaix	1
Boulevarditaliens (17 characters) ..	2
Boulevarddesitaliens (20 characters) ..	2
Bditaliens	1
Corso Umberto	2
Corsoumberto	1
Corso Carlo Felice	3
Corso Carlofelice	2
Corsocarlofelice (16 characters) ..	2

HOUSE NUMBERS.

5 bis (transmitted in the address 5/bis) ..	1
15 A or 15^{a} (transmitted in the address 15/a) ..	1
15–3 or 15^{3} (transmitted in the address 15/3) ..	1
15 bpr (transmitted in the address 15/bpr) (5 characters)	1
15/3 h 1 (transmitted in the address 15/3/h/1) (5 characters)	1
15 bis/4 (transmitted in the address 15/bis/4) (6 characters) ..	2
A 15 (transmitted in the address a/15) ..	1
1021 A/5 (transmitted in the address 1021/a/5) (6 characters)	2
19 B/4 og (transmitted in the address 19/b/4/og) (6 characters)	2

Two hundred and thirty four	5
Twohundredandthirtyfour (23 characters) ..	2
Trois deuxtiers..	2
Troisdeuxtiers	1
Troisneuf dixiemes (17 characters) ..	2
Sixfoursix (instead of 646)	1
Quatorzevingt (instead of 1420) ..	1
Eentweezes (instead of 126)	1
Einzweivier (instead of 124)	1
Un deux quatre (three different numbers) ..	3
Deux mille cent quatre-vingt-quatorze ..	6
Deuxmillecentquatrevingtquatorze (32 characters)	3
Responsibility (14 characters)	1
Incomprehensible (16 characters) ..	2

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	No. of Words.
Wie geht ' s*	4
Wie geht ' s	3
Wie gehts†	2
a – t – il*	5
a – t – il	3
c ' est – á – dire*	7
c ' est – á – dire	4
aujourd'hui	2
aujourdhui	1
porte—monnaie	2
portemonnaie	1
Prince of Wales	3
Princeofwales (ship)	1
3/4/8 (one group, 4 characters) ..	1
44 1/2 (5 characters) .. .	1
444 1/2 (6 characters)	2
444.5 (5 characters)	1
444.55 (6 characters)	2
44/2 (4 characters)	1
44/ (3 characters)	1
27th	1
17 me	1
233rd	1
2% (4 characters)	1
2 p%	3
2 ‰ (5 characters)	1
2 p ‰	3
54–58 (5 characters)	1
10 francs 50 centimes (or) 10 fr. 50 c. ..	4
10 fr. 50	3
fr. 10,50	2
discinquante	1
11 h. 30	3
11,30	1
huit/10	2
5/douziémes	2
May/August	3
15 × 6 (Transmitted 15 × 6)	3
E	1
Emvchf (commercial mark or group of letters) ..	2
GHF	1
G H F	3
G. H. F. (three groups of 2 characters) ..	3
$\frac{AP}{M}$ (4 characters)	1
GHF45 (commercial mark) (5 characters) ..	1
G H F 45	4
G. H. F. 45	4
$\frac{197a}{199a}$ (commercial mark) (9 characters)	2

* The sign or signs of punctuation, &c., of which transmission has been requested are underlined with a small dash by the counter officer, in order to attract the attention of the signalling officer.

† Combinations sanctioned by use.

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	No. of Words
$\frac{3}{M}$ (commercial mark)	1
21070A (1) (commercial mark) (one group of six characters, brackets and a number) ..	4
D 1003 (aircraft designation)	1
Detausenddrei (aircraft designation) ..	1
L'affaire est urgente, partir sans retard (7 words, 2 underlines)	9
L'affaire est urgente, partir sans retard (7 words, 2 underlines, 1 sign of punctuation)* ..	10
Recu indirectement de vos nouvelles (assez mauvaises) telegraphiez directement (9 words, 1 parenthesis)	10

TARIFFS AND CHARGES.

81. *Tariffs.*—The franc is the monetary unit employed in Foreign Tariffs, and all accounts with Foreign Administrations are settled in gold. Charges in Ceylon shall be collected at approximately the current rate of exchange. The Tariffs for telegrams shall be made up of the shares of the different administrations concerned. The Tariffs vary according to the route employed (rules 89 to 94), and may be altered by the different administrations from time to time.

82. (1) *Charges.*—The charge for a telegram shall be by the word. A telegram of less than three words shall not be accepted by any office of origin—*vide* rules 35, 51, and 52. Code telegrams shall be charged at 3/5ths of the full rate subject to a minimum equivalent to the charge for five words A minimum charge is also fixed for NLT, DLT, and XLT telegrams—*vide* rules 202, 208, 209, and 216.

(2) Tables showing the rates to foreign countries will be published in the Ceylon Post Office Guide.

83. *Collection of Charges.*—The charges for telegrams shall be prepaid by the sender except in the cases where provision is made in these rules for the collection of charges from the addressee.

84. The provisions of rules 69 to 75 of the Ceylon Telegraph Rules (Inland and Indo-Ceylon) relating to the Mode of Payment of Charges, the Use of National Cash Registers, the Deposit Account System, Stamps, Affixing of Stamps, Damaged Stamps and the Grant of Receipts shall apply to Foreign Telegrams.

85. *Recovery of Charges from Addressee.*—Except as otherwise expressly provided in these rules, where a charge is due on delivery, the telegram shall be delivered to the addressee only on payment of the amount due.

* The sign or signs of punctuation, &c., of which transmission has been requested are underlined with a small dash by the counter officer, in order to attract the attention of the signalling officer.

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86. Save as otherwise provided in rule 73, any amount undercharged in error shall be recovered from the sender.

87. Any amount overcharged in error shall be returned to the sender (rule 248). No refund, however, shall be made of the value of stamps in excess affixed by the sender, unless he applies for it to the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo.

PROHIBITION OF THE GRANT OF REBATES.

Penalties.

88. Each administration reserves to itself the right to take action against private enterprises which, either directly or through the medium of their agents or sub-agents, grant to senders or addressees, in any way whatsoever (per word, per telegram, by means of discounts, &c.), rebates having the effect of reducing the charges notified to the Bureau of the Union. Such action may involve the suspension of service with these enterprises.

ROUTE.

89. The main routes by which telegrams may be transmitted will be indicated in the Tariff Tables published in the Ceylon Post Office Guide.

90. Any sender who wishes to prescribe the route to be followed shall specify such route by writing the corresponding direction on the telegram. The sender may specify the actual route to be followed or mark the telegram "Best Route" or "Cheapest Route". Any indication as to route shall be transmitted free.

91. When the sender has specified the route to be followed the Telegraph Offices concerned shall carry out his wishes, unless such route be interrupted, or transmission by it seems likely to involve serious delay, in which case transmission may be effected by a route other than that indicated by the sender.

92. If the sender does not specify the route, the telegram shall be sent by the best working route for which sufficient charges have been received. Where the charges are the same the offices where routes diverge shall decide by which route the telegram shall be forwarded.

93. When a telegram can be forwarded at the same tariff by several routes operated by the same administration, such administration shall decide in the best interests of the sender by which route a private telegram shall be forwarded. The sender cannot in that case demand specially the use of any route specified by him.

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94. (1) When a telegram can be forwarded by wire or wireless, whether or not the routes employed are operated by the same administration, the sender may request that the telegram be transmitted by wire or wireless by writing on the telegram a clear instruction to that effect. This instruction shall be considered by the telegraph service as a route indication. It shall be transmitted in one of the following forms :— "Fil" when the sender requests transmission by wire, "Anten" when the sender requests transmission by wireless.

(2) The Counter Officer shall write the relative indication on the copy of the telegram. These indications are retained as far as the office of destination.

(3) State Telegrams ordered to be transmitted by a wire route shall in no case be transmitted by a wireless route unless the sender, duly consulted, has authorised transmission by wireless. State Telegrams ordered to be transmitted by a wireless route shall, in no case, be transmitted by a wire route unless the sender, duly consulted, has authorised transmission by a wire route.

(4) Telegrams other than State Telegrams ordered to be transmitted by a wire route shall not be transmitted by a wireless route, unless the wire route is interrupted and there is no prospect of its early restoration.

(5) Telegrams other than State Telegrams ordered to be transmitted by a wireless route shall not be transmitted by a wire route unless the radioelectric route is interrupted without prospect of early restoration.

Interruption of Telegraphic Communication.

95. When an interruption to the regular means of telegraphic communication occurs during the transmission of a telegram, the office beyond which the interruption occurs, or an office situated further back and having at its disposal an alternative telegraph route, shall, with due regard to the provisions of rule 94, immediately send the telegram by such route, or failing such route, by post (whenever practicable by registered letter) or by special messenger.

96. When an interruption occurs, a telegram shall not be diverted along a more costly route without additional charge unless it reaches the office which is to divert the telegram within a period of twenty-four hours after the commencement of the interruption. In other cases, the sender shall be communicated with, and called upon to pay the additional charge if he wishes his telegram to be diverted along a more expensive route.

97. An office which resorts to a method of retransmission other than the telegraph, shall address the telegram, according to circumstances, either to the nearest telegraph office in a position to retransmit it, or to the office of destination, or to

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the addressee himself when the retransmission takes place within the country of destination. As soon as communication is restored, the telegram shall be transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has already been acknowledged, or, by reason of exceptional congestion of traffic, the retransmission would be obviously prejudicial to the service as a whole.

CANCELLATION OF A TELEGRAM AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENDER.

98. *Before Transmission.*—The sender of a telegram or his authorised representative may, on establishing his identity, cancel its transmission and delivery, in the manner provided by these rules.

99. When the sender or his authorised representative cancels a telegram before its transmission has begun, the charge shall be refunded at once, less a cancellation fee of 50 cents (rule 248).

100. *After Transmission.*—If the telegram has been transmitted by the office of origin, the sender's only means of requesting its cancellation shall be by a paid service advice forwarded in accordance with rule 232 and addressed to the office of destination. The sender shall pay the cost of a reply to the cancelling advice either by telegraph or by post at his choice. So far as practicable, this service advice shall be transmitted in succession to the offices to which the original telegram was forwarded until it overtakes the latter. If the telegram has been delivered to the addressee, the latter shall be informed of its cancellation unless the service advice contains instructions to the contrary.

101. The office which cancels the telegram, or which delivers the cancelling advice to the addressee shall notify the office of origin accordingly. This notification shall indicate by the word "cancelled" or "delivered" whether it has been possible to cancel the telegram before delivery, or whether it has already been delivered. The notification shall be given by telegraph if the sender has paid for a telegraphic reply to the cancelling advice; otherwise it shall be sent by post as a prepaid letter.

102. If the telegram is cancelled before reaching the office of destination, the charge for the original telegram, for the service advice of cancellation, and for any telegraphic reply prepaid to such advice in respect of the distance not traversed, shall be refunded to the sender on application to the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo.

103. *Stoppage of Telegrams addressed to Reforwarding Agencies.*—The office of delivery shall stop any telegram addressed to a telegraphic reforwarding agency known to be

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organised with the object of enabling the correspondence of third parties to evade the full payment of the charges due for transmission, without intermediate reforwarding between the office of origin and the office of ultimate destination. The office stopping the telegram shall at once inform the office of origin.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

104. *According to Address.*—Telegrams shall be delivered according to their address, either at a domicile (private house, office, business house, &c.), or a poste restante (—GP—) or a telegraph restant (—TR—). They shall also be transmitted to the addressee by telephone in the cases contemplated in rules 40 and 41, or where special arrangements have been made with the office of delivery.

105. *Order.*—Telegrams shall be delivered or forwarded to their destinations in the order of their receipt and priority, except in the cases mentioned in rules 201 and 219.

106. (1) *Free Delivery Limits.*—Foreign telegrams addressed to a domicile within the free delivery limits of the telegraph office of destination (*i.e.*, three miles) shall immediately be taken to the address indicated in the telegram. Provided that, telegrams bearing the paid service indication = Jour = shall not be delivered during the night; and telegrams received during the night shall not be delivered after the closing hour of the telegraph office of destination unless they bear the paid service indication = Nuit = or unless they are recognized by that office to be of a really urgent nature.

(2) The Central Telegraph Office, Colombo, which is open day and night shall, for the purposes of this rule, be considered to be open between 6 A.M. and 9 P.M. only; Provided that telegrams may be delivered at any other hour if any person specially requests that his telegrams be delivered to him at any such hour.

(3) Foreign telegrams for places beyond the free delivery limits, shall be delivered by post without additional charge, unless a special means of delivery has been paid for by the sender, or requested by the addressee (rule 181 (*a*)).

107. *Reply given to a Messenger.*—Except in the case of delivery by ordinary post beyond the free delivery limit, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the reply, subject to the condition that he is not detained for this purpose for more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be stated on the form on which the addressee signs for the receipt of the telegram, but the Department accepts no responsibility for any loss or delay sustained through any neglect or default of the messenger or on account of any necessary reference to the sender in connection with the charges or legibility of the telegram.

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108. *Persons to whom Telegrams may be delivered.*—A telegram taken to an address may be delivered to the addressee, or to an adult member of his family, or to any person in his service, or to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter at the hotel or the house, unless the addressee has designated in writing a special representative, or the sender has requested delivery to the addressee in person by writing in the space provided on the form the paid service indication—Mains Propres—or—MP—(rule 30) that the telegram be delivered into the hands of the addressee himself. In the event last named, the office of destination shall write the instruction "Addressee only" in full and shall give the necessary instructions to the messenger.

109. *Open Delivery.*—The sender may also request that the telegram be delivered open by writing on the form, the Special Instruction "Ouvert" or "Open" (rule 30). This request shall be reproduced on the copy handed to the addressee which is delivered in Ceylon without an envelope.

110. Telegrams which have to be placed in the "poste restante" or forwarded by post shall immediately be handed to the postal service by the telegraph office of destination, under the conditions fixed by rules 171 to 183.

111. *Poste Restante.*—Telegrams addressed "poste restante" or delivered by post shall, in respect of delivery and period of retention, be subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

112. *Telegraph Restant.*—When a telegram is addressed "telegraph restant" it shall be delivered at the telegraph counter to the addressee or his duly authorised representative who shall be bound, if required, to prove his identity.

113. *Telegrams to be delivered to Passengers in a Ship* on its arrival in port shall be delivered, so far as possible, before disembarkation. If that is not practicable or if such delivery would entail expense (for boat hire, for example), they shall be delivered to the ship's agents.

Undelivered Telegrams.

114. When a telegram cannot be delivered, the office of destination shall send, with the minimum delay, a service advice to the office of origin stating the cause of non-delivery and repeating the address exactly as received. If necessary, this advice shall be completed by stating the reason for refusal (rule 73) or by indicating the charges to be claimed from the sender (rules 148 to 154 and 171 to 183). No advice shall be sent under this rule where a telegram is posted or where it is addressed "Poste Restante" or "Telegraph

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Restant ", except when a charge has to be collected, in which case the service advice of non-delivery shall be sent by ordinary paid letter on the expiration of the period of retention of such correspondence.

115. On receipt of a service advice, the office of origin shall check the address, and if it has been altered, rectify it immediately by a service advice. This service advice shall contain such instructions as may be necessary to correct any errors committed, such as " forward to destination ", " cancel telegram ", &c. In the latter case, the office which has authorised the cancellation shall itself transmit the telegram to its correct destination.

116. If the office of origin is closed when the advice of non-delivery reaches the last transit office, the latter shall check the address from the transit form of the original telegram, and if it observes an error, shall itself transmit the correction to the office of destination. In this case it shall inform the office of origin as soon as possible, communicating to it the terms of the correcting advice.

117. If the address has not been altered, the office of origin, whenever practicable, shall communicate the advice of non-delivery to the sender.

118. Failure to communicate the advice of non-delivery shall not give a right to the return of the charge paid for the telegram.

119. An advice of non-delivery shall not be retransmitted by telegraph unless the sender of the original telegram has requested that his telegrams be retransmitted by telegraph (rules 155 to 166). In all other cases, the retransmission shall be made by post in the form of a prepaid letter, if the sender is known.

120. The transmission of the advice of non-delivery to the sender may also be made by post when delivery by a special means of transport (in a case, for example of delivery in a rural area) would involve charges, the recovery of which is not certain.

121. The addressee of an advice of non-delivery may only complete, rectify or confirm the address of the original telegram under the conditions provided in rules 232 to 239.

122. If, after the notice of non-delivery has been sent, the telegram is claimed by the addressee, or if the office of destination is able to deliver the telegram without having received a correcting advice as provided in rules 115, 116, and 121, it shall transmit to the office of origin a second service advice communicating delivery. The office of origin shall intimate

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the information to the sender if he has received notice of non-delivery. This second advice shall not be transmitted when delivery is notified by means of a telegraphic notification of delivery.

123. (1) If the messenger finds no person who will consent to receive the telegram for the addressee, a notice shall be left at the address, and the telegram shall be taken back to the office to be delivered to the addressee or his representative upon application.

(2) When the addressee, advised as above of the arrival of a telegram, does not take delivery within a period of 48 hours non-delivery shall be reported in accordance with rule 114.

124. Any telegram which it has not been possible to deliver within a period of 42 days from the date of its receipt at the office of destination shall, subject to the provisions of rules 111 and 256, be destroyed.

125. *Directions about Delivery.*—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours, a fee of Rs. 5 per annum or Rs. 2·50 for six months shall be payable. For each change in such instructions during the period covered by the fee already paid, a fee of Re. 1 shall be payable.

Special Telegrams.

General Provisions.

126. In the application of rules 127 to 183, the facilities given to the public for urgent telegrams, prepaid replies, collated telegrams, notification of delivery, telegrams to follow the addressee, multiple telegrams and telegrams for delivery beyond the telegraph limits, may be combined, subject to the provisions of rules 31 to 33.

Urgent Private Telegrams.

127. (1) The sender of a private telegram addressed to any place notified in this behalf in the Ceylon Post Office Guide may obtain priority in transmission and delivery by writing the paid service indication "Urgent" or "D" in the space provided on the form and paying double the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length sent over the same route.

(2) The charge for an urgent CDE telegram shall be double the charge for an ordinary CDE telegram of the same length sent over the same route.

128. Urgent private telegrams shall have priority over other private telegrams. Their precedence amongst themselves is settled in accordance with rule 10 (2).

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129. (1) Transmission as urgent shall be allowed over parts of routes in the case of telegrams to countries so notified in the Foreign Tariff Tables of the Ceylon Post Office Guide. A sender wishing to make use of this privilege shall write before the address the paid service indication " PU " and pay double the rate for the section over which the telegram is to be trasmitted as urgent.

(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 82, the charge for a partially urgent CDE telegram shall be 3/5ths of the charge for a partially urgent private telegram of the same length sent over the same route.

PREPAID REPLIES.

130. (1) The sender of a telegram may prepay the reply which he requests from his correspondent, by writing before the address of destination the paid service indication " RP ——— " followed by the amount prepaid in Rupees and Cents, *e.g.*, " RP 5 Rs. 50 cts ". Such paid service indication shall be counted as one word.

(2) The amount prepaid shall, in every case, be a multiple of five cents.

131. Prepayment for a reply of less than three words shall, in no case, be accepted (rules 35, 51, and 52).

132. (1) At the place of destination, the office of delivery shall issue to the addressee a voucher for an amount equivalent to that stated in the original telegram. This voucher will give the right to send, up to its value, a telegram with or without special services to any destination from any office of the Administration to which the office issuing the voucher is subject, or, in the case of a radio telegram addressed to a mobile station, from the station issuing the voucher.

(2) Where a reply telegram form is issued in lieu of a voucher, such form will give the same right as the aforesaid voucher and shall be subject to all the provisions of rules 133 to 136.

133. (1) Where the charge for the reply exceeds the amount notified in the voucher the difference shall be paid in cash or stamps by the sender of the reply (also see rule 84). Where the amount notified in the voucher exceeds that of the reply, the difference shall be refunded by the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo, to the sender of the original telegram, if he applies for it within six months from the date of issue of the voucher, and if such difference is not less than Re. 1·20. This refund shall only be made on the authority of the administration which delivered the original telegram. If the telegram with deposit for reply originated in Ceylon, the refund of the difference shall be made to the sender by the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo.

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(2) Two or more vouchers may be used to frank one foreign telegram, but one such voucher relating to foreign telegrams, shall not be used to frank two or more foreign telegrams.

134. The voucher shall only be used for franking a telegram within the period of three months following the date of its issue.

135. When the addressee refuses the voucher or for any reason does not use it, and the voucher is surrendered to the office, its value shall be refunded to the sender of the telegram if application is made either by him or by the addressee within the period of the validity of the voucher.

136. When the voucher cannot be delivered to the addressee because he cannot be found, its value shall be refunded to the sender if he applies for it before the expiration of the period of validity. In this case, the office of destination shall cancel the voucher, and the telegram, noted accordingly, shall be preserved for the prescribed period.

Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.

137. If the sender of a telegram desires that it be collated (or repeated), he shall write in the space provided on the form the special instruction " Collation ", or —TC—.

138. State and Service Telegrams written in secret language shall in every case be collated free of charge (also see rules 229 to 231).

139. Collation consists in a full repetition of the telegram (including the preamble) and in a comparison of this repetition with the preamble and contents of the telegram immediately on its receipt by each office concerned in its transmission.

140. (1) The charge for collation shall be equal to half the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length for the same destination sent by the same route. Where the amount payable for the collation of any telegram is found to be an amount which is not a multiple of 5 cents, the next highest multiple of 5 cents shall be deemed to be the charge and shall be recovered accordingly.

(2) In the case of a CDE telegram, the charge for collation shall be equal to half the charge for an ordinary CDE telegram.

Notification of Delivery.

141. The sender of a telegram may request that the date and time at which his telegram has been delivered to his correspondent be notified to him, by telegraph or by post, as soon as possible after delivery.

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142. If the sender requests that the notification be made to him by telegraph, he shall pay, for this purpose, the charge for an ordinary telegram of six words or the same destination by the same route. In that case he shall write before the address the paid service indication. " Notification of delivery " or —PC—. The notification of delivery of a CDE telegram shall, in all cases, be charged for at the full rate.

143. If the sender requests that the notification be made to him by post, he shall pay a fee of 25 cents and write before the address the paid service indication " Postal notification of delivery " or —PCP—.

144. The postal or telegraphic notification of delivery shall be communicated to the sender of the telegram as soon as it reaches the office of origin of the telegram.

145. (1) When the telegram has been posted or delivered in the care of any third party, except persons at the usual abode of the addressee, the notification of delivery shall mention this ; example :

" Delivered post, or hotel or railway station, &c., twentyfifth 1025 (date in words and hour and minutes in figures) ".

(2) When the telegram is forwarded to its ultimate destination by post, deposited in a poste restante or delivered by telephone, by private telegraph wire or in the care of any third party, the above-mentioned notification shall give the date and time of such forwarding, deposit or delivery.

(3) In the case of a radio telegram, the land station shall issue the notification of delivery and give the date and time of transmission to the mobile station ; example :

" Transmitted mobile station (or ship) twentyfifth 10·25 (date in words and hour and minutes in figures) ".

146. A postal notification of delivery shall contain the same information as a telegraphic notification of delivery. It shall be sent by the office of destination of the telegram to the office of origin, in a franked cover marked " Notification of Delivery ".

147. (1) When a telegram with a notification of delivery cannot be delivered a service advice reporting the non-delivery shall be sent to the office of origin as in the case of an ordinary telegram and the notification of delivery shall not be prepared.

(2) If at a later time within the period prescribed for the retention of the telegram (rule 124), the telegram can be delivered to the addressee, the notification of delivery shall immediately be prepared and forwarded.

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(3) At the end of the period of retention if the telegram has not been delivered, the charge for a telegraphic notification of delivery may be refunded to the sender on application.

(4) The charge for a postal notification of delivery shall in no case be refunded.

TELEGRAMS TO FOLLOW THE ADDRESSEE BY ORDER OF THE SENDER.

148. The sender of a telegram may request the office of destination to send on his telegram after the addressee, by writing the paid service indication " To follow " or —FS—. He shall be warned that, if the telegram is reforwarded, he will have to pay any redirection charges not collected on delivery.

149. When a telegram bears the paid service indication —FS— with one address only, the office of destination shall insert the new address, if any, furnished at the addressee's abode, and send the telegram forward to its new destination. The same course shall be followed until the telegram is delivered or until no new address is furnished.

150. If the paid service indication—FS— is accompanied by a series of addresses, the telegram shall be forwarded to each of the destinations given, up to the last if necessary, and the last office shall act in accordance with the provisions of rule 151 if occasion arises.

151. (1) When delivery cannot be made and no further address is furnished, the last office of destination shall send the service advice of non-delivery as in rule 114. This advice shall notify the amount of the redirection charges to be recovered from the sender.

(2) The advice shall be addressed to the office which last redirected the telegram in order that it may have an opportunity of correcting an errors in transmission. If the transmission was correct, this office shall forward the service advice to the office of origin which shall collect the redirection charges from the sender and communicate the non-delivery advice to him.

(3) The last office of destination shall retain the telegram in accordance with the provisions of rule 124.

152. (1) The charge to be collected at the outset on telegrams to follow shall be the charge for the first section only, the whole address being included in the number of words. Any supplementary charge shall be collected from the addressee and shall be calculated on the basis of the number of words transmitted at each redirection.

(2) When a telegram " to follow " bears the paid service indication —TC— the charge for collation will accumulate, at each redirection with the other redirection charges.

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(3) When the addressee refuses to pay the redirection charges, the telegram shall nevertheless be delivered. The office of origin shall then be informed by service advice of the refusal to pay and the amount of the charge to be collected from the sender.

153. (1) If the retransmissions take place within the limits of the country to which the office of destination belongs, the supplementary charge to be collected from the addressee shall be reckoned, for each retransmission at the inland tariff of that country. If the retransmissions are beyond these limits, the supplementary charge shall be reckoned by taking each international retransmission as a separate telegram. The charge for each retransmission shall be the charge applicable to traffic exchanged between the country which retransmits and that to which it is retransmitted.

(2) The charges for the redirection of CDE telegrams shall be reckoned on the basis of the reduced rates (rule 17). The service instruction " CDE " shall be retained in retransmitted CDE telegrams.

154. In the case of telegrams retransmitted within the limits of Ceylon, no additional charge shall be levied for retransmissions if the two addresses are within the same town ; but if in different towns, the full inland rate shall be charged for retransmission. State Telegrams shall be retransmitted free within the limits of Ceylon.

Redirection of Telegrams by Order of the Addressee.

155. Any person may on furnishing the necessary proof of identity, request that telegrams arriving for him at a telegraph office in Ceylon be retransmitted to him to any new address given by him.

156. Requests for retransmission shall be made in writing, by paid service advice or by post (rule 238). They shall be made either by the addressee himself or in his name by one of the persons mentioned in rule 108 as entitled to receive telegrams on his behalf. Any person making such a request shall undertake in writing to pay the charges which may not be recovered by the delivery office. When redirection to a foreign country is desired, the person making the request shall state definitely in writing, whether telegrams from places in Ceylon are also to be redirected to that foreign country When no such statement is made, the request will be considered to apply to telegrams from foreign countries only.

157. Any request left at a telegraph office for the redirection of telegrams shall be considered to be in force for a month only, and shall after that period be liable to the fees prescribed by rule 125.

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158. The Telegraph Department reserves the right to retransmit in accordance with the particulars given at the addressee's domicile telegrams for which no special instructions have been otherwise furnished.

159. If the new address of a telegram not bearing the indication —FS— is given at the addressee's domicile without an instruction to redirect by telegraph, a copy of the telegram will be sent by post, unless instructions have been given to keep it or unless the department exercises the right reserved by rule 158.

160. Postal redirection shall be made in accordance with the provisions of rules 171 to 183.

161. (1) If the addressee refuses to pay the redirection charges for a telegram redirected by telegraph, or if, for some other reason, the telegram cannot be delivered, the last office of destination shall send the advice of non-delivery prescribed by rule 114. This advice shall be addressed first to the office which made the last redirection, then to the one before and so on in turn to each redirecting office in order that each of these offices may make any necessary correction and may add the address under which it received the telegram.

(2) According to the circumstances, the offices concerned shall collect the outstanding charges from the persons who gave the instructions to redirect and are responsible for the respective charges.

(3) The advice shall finally be transmitted to the office of origin for communication to the sender, from whom no charges for retransmission will be claimed.

162. Where a notification of delivery has been paid for, the amount prepaid shall be utilized for notifying the retransmission of the telegram.

163. In the cases mentioned in rules 155, 156, and 166, the person who gives instructions for the retransmission of a telegram may prepay the charge for retransmission, provided that the telegram be redirected to one place only without instructions as to subsequent retransmission to other places.

164. The charges to be collected from the addressee on retransmitted telegrams shall be calculated in accordance with rules 153 and 154.

165. In all cases of retransmission, if the sum due has not been paid at the office where the telegram was redirected, the telegram shall not be delivered to the addressee except upon payment of the amount due.

166. (1) When a telegram is to be redirected to a given address without instructions for contingent redirection to other places, the person giving the order to send on the

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telegram may request redirection as an Urgent telegram, but shall in that case himself pay the double charge. The office which complies with this request shall add the paid service indication —D— to the address of the telegram to be redirected.

(2) Conversely, Urgent telegrams may, at the request of the addressee or his representative, be redirected as ordinary telegrams after the indication —D— has been struck out.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

167. (1) A multiple telegram may be addressed, either to several addresses in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same telegraph office, or to the same addressee at different abodes in the same locality or in different localities served by the same telegraph office. For this purpose the sender shall write in the space provided on the telegram form the special instruction " X addresses " or —TMx— (rule 30) which shall be counted and charged for. The name of the office of destination shall appear once only, at the end of the address.

(2) In a telegram addressed to several addressees, the particulars concerning the place of delivery, such as exchange, railway station, market, &c., shall appear after the name of each addressee. Similarly, in a telegram for a single addressee at several abodes, the name of the addressee shall appear before each designation of a place of delivery.

168. If the address of a multiple telegram contains any supplementary instructions it shall be written in accordance with rule 30.

169. (1) A multiple telegram shall be charged as a single telegram, all the addresses being reckoned in the number of words. In addition to the word rate, a fee of 60 cents shall be charged in the case of multiple telegrams of all kinds for the preparation of each copy containing not more than fifty chargeable words.

(2) For each copy containing more than fifty chargeable words, the fee shall be 60 cents for the first fifty words and 30 cents for each additional fifty words or part of fifty words. The charge for each copy shall be reckoned separately, on the basis of the number of words which it is to contain. The number of copies to be prepared shall be equal to the number of addresses.

170. (1) Each copy of a multiple telegram shall bear only the address proper to it, and the paid service indication —TMx— shall not appear on it, unless the sender has, by writing before the address of each addressee whom it concerns the paid service indication —CTA—, required the communication of all the addresses to each addressee ; in the latter case, each copy of the telegram delivered shall bear all the addresses.

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(2) If a copy bearing the paid service indication—CTA— is to be redirected by telegraph, it must bear only the address proper to it ; the other addresses shall be transmitted after the sender's name, or if there is no sender's name, after the text, and they shall be preceded by the indication " received with . . . . address(es) ".

TELEGRAMS TO BE DELIVERED BY EXPRESS OR BY POST.

General Provisions.

171. A telegram addressed to a place served by an international telecommunication channel shall not be forwarded by post except from a telegraph office of the country to which the place of destination belongs.

172. A telegram addressed to a place where there is no telegraph office shall be delivered at its address from a telegraph office of the country to which the place of destination belongs either by post or by express or by air mail :

Provided that such delivery may be effected from a telegraph office of another country when the country of destination is not connected to the international telecommunication system or when the place of destination cannot be reached by the telecommunication system of the country of destination.

Telegrams to be delivered by Express.

173. By express is meant any mode of delivery more rapid than the post, when delivery takes place outside the area of free delivery of telegrams.

174. A telegram shall be accepted for express delivery only if addressed to a destination in any country notified in the Foreign Tariff Tables of the Ceylon Post Office Guide as a country which has organized a system of delivery more rapid than the post.

175. (1) A sender who wishes to prepay the fixed charge notified for express delivery shall write before the address of the telegram the paid service indication " Express Paid " or —XP—.

(2) If he wishes the express charge to be collected from the addressee, he shall enter on his telegram the paid service indication —Express—.

176. When a telegram bearing the paid service indication —Express— has occasioned a journey and has not been delivered, the office of destination shall add to the non-delivery advice, the note " Collect XP " (the fixed express charges notified by the administration concerned).

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TELEGRAMS TO BE DELIVERED BY POST.

177. A sender who wishes his telegram, addressed to a locality beyond the international communication channels, to be forwarded by post, shall write before the address the paid service indication :—

—Poste— if the telegram is to be forwarded as an ordinary letter ;

—PR— if the telegram is to be forwarded as a registered letter ; or

—PAV— if the telegram is to be forwarded by air mail.

178. The name of the telegraph office from which the telegram is to be forwarded by post shall be written immediately after the name of the place of final destination ; for example, the address : " Poste (or —PR—) Lorenzini Poggiovalle Teramo " would mean that the telegram is to be forwarded by post from Teramo to the addressee at Poggiovalle, a place not served by telegraph.

179. Telegrams to be delivered by post shall be subject to the following supplementary charges which shall be collected at the telegraph office of origin :—

(*a*) Telegrams to be delivered within the limits of the country of telegraphic destination—

(i) those bearing the paid service indication —Poste— : no surcharge ;

(ii) those bearing the paid service indication —PR— : 25 cents ;

(iii) those bearing the paid service indication —PAV—— : surcharge proper to the air transport of an ordinary letter ;

(iv) those bearing the paid service indications —PR— and —PAV— : 25 cents and the surcharge proper to the air transport of an ordinary letter ;

(*b*) Telegrams to be forwarded to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination (rules 171 to 183)—

(i) those bearing the paid service indication —Poste— : 25 cents ;

(ii) those bearing the paid service indication —PR— : 50 cents ;

(iii) those bearing the paid service indication —PAV— : 25 cents and the surcharge applicable to the air transport of an ordinary letter ;

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(iv) those bearing the paid service indications —PR— and —PAV— : 50 cents and the surcharge applicable to the air transport of an ordinary letter.

180. The telegraph office of destination is entitled to use the post—

(*a*) if the telegram contains no indication as to the means of delivery to be used ;

(*b*) when the means indicated differ from the method adopted and notified by the administration of destination ; or

(*c*) when express delivery charges would have to be collected from an addressee who has previously refused to pay charges of the same kind.

181. The use of the post is compulsory for the office of destination—

(*a*) when its use has been specially requested, either by the sender (rule 177), or by the addressee (rules 155 to 166) :

provided that the office of destination may use the express service, even for a telegram bearing the indication = Poste = if the addressee has expressed the desire to receive his telegrams by express ;

(*b*) when the office of destination has not a more rapid means at its disposal.

182. Telegrams to be forwarded to destination by post, which are posted by the telegraph office of destination shall be treated as follows :—

(*a*) Telegrams to be delivered within the country of destination—

(i) those bearing the paid service indication —Poste— or —GP— or bearing no paid service indication relative to postal delivery, shall be posted as ordinary letters without charge to the sender or addressee ;

(ii) those received with the paid service indication —PR— or —GPR— shall be posted as registered letters duly stamped if necessary ;

(iii) those received with paid service indication —PAV— shall be handed to the air mail service bearing postage stamps to the amount of the surcharge applicable to an ordinary letter to be conveyed by aeroplane.

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(*b*) Telegrams to be sent by post to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination—

(i) if the postage has been duly collected in advance the telegrams shall be posted as fully paid letters, ordinary or registered, as the case may be, the prepayment, including, in the case telegrams bearing the paid service indication —PAV—, the surcharge proper to the air route ;

(ii) when the postage has not been prepaid, the telegrams shall be posted as unpaid ordinary letters, the postage being payable by the addressee.

183. When a telegram which is to be forwarded as a registered letter cannot at once be registered without losing the next mail, it shall first be posted as an ordinary letter, and a copy thereof shall then be sent as a registered letter as soon as practicable. The second copy shall in every case be marked " Duplicate ".

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

184. (1) Telegrams of which the text consists of information and news relating to politics, commerce, &c., intended for publication in newspapers and other periodical publications shall be admitted as Press Telegrams at reduced rates, to countries admitting this service specified in the Foreign Tariff Tables of the Ceylon Post Office Guide. These telegrams shall bear, at the beginning of the address. the paid service indication = Press = written by the sender,

(2) Press Telegrams are of two classes (*a*) Urgent, and (*b*) Ordinary. The charge per word for an urgent press telegram shall be the same as for an ordinary private telegram over the same route. The charge per word for an ordinary press telegram shall be the charge specified in the Tariff Tables of the Ceylon Post Office Guide.

The right to send a press telegram at the aforesaid rates shall be claimed by the sender at the time the telegram is tendered for despatch.

(3) Press telegrams shall be accepted only from the authorised correspondents of a newspaper, periodical, publication or news agency furnished with a card of authority from the Postmaster-General. The card shall be produced at the telegraph office when a press telegram is handed in. A card of authority may be cancelled on proof of any irregularity practised by the holder.

(4) No person other than a correspondent holding a card of authority shall be entitled to send a press telegram, and the signature on the telegram shall be that of the correspondent whose name appears on the card.

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(5) The permission to newspapers, periodical publications, and news agencies to receive press telegrams at reduced rates shall not be granted, unless a written declaration is made by the manager of the newspaper, publication, or agency undertaking to conform to all the conditions fixed by these rules.

(6) Press telegrams shall be addressed to the newspapers, periodical publications, or news agencies, and solely to the name of the newspaper, publication, or agency which appears on the card of authority, and not to the name of a person connected in any capacity whatever with the management of the newspaper, publication, or agency. They shall only contain matter intended for publication and instructions relating to the publication of the telegram. Any passage of the latter kind shall be written, in brackets, either at the beginning or the end of the text. The number of words contained in the whole of the instructions relating to a single telegram must not be more than 5 per cent. of the number of chargeable words in the text or exceed 10 words in all. The brackets shall be charged for in every case.

(7) The use of abbreviated and registered addresses in press telegrams is authorised if these addresses are specified in the card of authority. For the receipt of press telegrams at the reduced rates, each authorised newspaper, periodical, publication, or news agency may have an abbreviated address registered free of chargé.

(8) Apart from the paid service indication = Press =, press telegrams must not bear any paid service indications other than those relating to urgent telegrams and multiple telegrams.

(9) The copying fee for multiple press telegrams of either class shall be the same as for ordinary private multiple telegrams.

(10) Press telegrams shall be expressed in plain language, in one of the languages admitted for international telegraphic correspondence in plain language, chosen from among the following languages :—

(*a*) the French language ;

(*b*) the language in which the receiving newspaper is printed ;

(*c*) the national language or languages of the country of origin or the country of destination, designated by the administrations concerned ;

(*d*) one or more additional languages which may be designated by the administration of origin or the administration of destination as being used in the territory of the country to which they belong.

Note.—The language notified for Ceylon is English.

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(11) The sender of a press telegram drawn up in accordance with paragraph (10) (*b*) above may be required to furnish proof that there is a newspaper in the country of destination of the telegram, published in the language chosen.

(12) The languages mentioned in paragraph (10) may be used for quotations conjointly with that in which the telegram is expressed.

(13) Apart from the exception provided for in the foregoing condition (6) press telegrams must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication having the character of private correspondence or any advertisement or communication for the insertion of which a charge is made. Further, they must not contain any advertisement which is inserted free of charge.

(14) Exchange and market quotations, and results of sporting events, with or without explanatory text, shall be admitted in press telegrams at reduced rates. The office of origin shall in cases of doubt assure itself that the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent exchange and market quotations or results of sporting events, by communicating with the sender, who shall be bound to establish that fact.

(15) In Ceylon, twenty-four hours' notice in writing shall be given to the Chief Telegraph Master of the intention to send press messages containing more than 200 words. Such notice shall state : (i) the office and time at which the message will be handed in ; (ii) its length ; and (iii) its address. When several press messages are tendered by the same person at one time, such messages shall be counted together and dealt with as a single message for the purposes of this rule. Failure to give such notice may render press messages liable to delay in transmission.

185. (1) When telegrams presented as press telegrams do not fulfil the conditions set out in paragraphs 10 to 14 of rule 184, the indication = Press = shall be deleted and the telegrams shall be charged for at the rate for the category (ordinary or urgent) to which they belong.

(2) The rates prescribed for ordinary or urgent private telegrams, as the case may be, shall be chargeable for every press telegram of which use is made for any purpose other than that of insertion in the columns of the newspaper or periodical publication to which it is addressed, namely :—

(*a*) to telegrams which are not published by the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which the addressee has communicated before publication either to private individuals or to establishments such as clubs, cafés, hotels, exchanges, &c.

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(*b*) to telegrams not yet published which the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed has, before publishing them, sold, distributed or communicated to other newspapers, with a view to insertion in their columns ; press telegrams may, however, be sold, distributed or communicated for simultaneous publication ;

(*c*) to telegrams addressed to agencies which are not published in a newspaper (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which are communicated to third persons before being published by the press.

In the cases contemplated in the foregoing paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), the balance due shall be collected from the addressee.

186. Every press telegram sent at reduced rates shall be prepaid, unless special arrangements have been made by the authorised newspaper or periodical publication for a specially nominated correspondent to send any such telegram without prepayment.

187. According to the category to which they belong (ordinary or urgent), press telegrams rank for transmission and delivery, with ordinary or urgent private telegrams.

Deferred Telegrams.

188. Deferred Telegrams shall be accepted for transmission at a reduced rate (approximately half the ordinary rate) to any place notified in this behalf in the table of charges for Foreign Telegrams appearing in the Ceylon Post Office Guide.

189. (1) *Text.*—The text of deferred telegrams shall be expressed wholly in plain language in one and the same language chosen from among the languages admitted as plain language (rules 12 and 13).

(2) The expressions specified in rule 13 as not changing the character of a telegram in plain language shall be admitted in deferred telegrams.

(3) Proper names, names of firms and expressions indicating goods or a brand of goods, inserted in the text, are admitted exceptionally in a language other than that in which the telegram is expressed.

190. The sender of a deferred telegram shall write before the address the paid service indication = LC =.

191. Radiotelegrams shall not be admitted as deferred telegrams.

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192. (1) Any telegram containing numbers, names or words without connected meaning and, in general, any telegram which does not of itself offer an intelligible sense to the telegraph service shall not be entitled to the benefit of the reduced rate.

(2) Registered addresses shall be accepted when they are accompanied by a text which makes their character clear.

193. *Figures.*—If numbers written in figures, commercial marks or abbreviated expressions are used in the text, the number of such words or groups reckoned in accordance with the rules for charging must not exceed one-third of the number of chargeable words in the text, including the sender's name. If one-third of the number of chargeable words referred to is a fractional number, this shall be deemed to be the next whole number : Provided that in telegrams originating in or destined for China, the text may be expressed wholly by means of groups of four figures, taken from the official telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration.

194. *Declaration by Sender.*—The sender shall sign on the telegram form a declaration categorically stating that the text is expressed wholly in plain language and bears no meaning other than that which appears on the face of it. The declaration must indicate the language in which the telegram is expressed.

195. (1) *Paid Service Indications.*—All paid service indications shall be admitted in deferred telegrams, except those relating to urgency and partial urgency.

(2) The charges applicable to the various special services requested by the sender in connection with a Deferred Telegram (paid service advice, particulars of delivery, TC, &c.) shall be the same as for Ordinary telegrams ; telegrams to follow, however, may be retransmitted at the reduced rate for deferred telegrams if such telegrams are admitted between the administration which retransmits and that of the new destination. The corresponding paid service indications shall be charged for at the reduced rate.

196. (*a*) *Transmission.*—Deferred telegrams shall be transmitted after Ordinary private telegrams and Ordinary press telegrams.

(*b*) *Delivery.*—Deferred telegrams may be delivered after Ordinary telegrams.

197. *Irregular Telegrams.*—Where the office of destination observes that a telegram bearing the paid service indication LC, does not comply with the conditions set out in rules 189 (n), 192, and 193, it may collect from the addressee a supplementary charge equal to the difference between the cost of the telegram at the full rate and at the deferred rate.

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198. *Reimbursement.*—The minimum period of delay which gives the sender the right to reimbursement of the charge for a Deferred Telegram shall be seventy-two hours.

199. *General Conditions.*—Telegrams at reduced rates shall be subject to all the rules relating to Ordinary Foreign Telegrams which are not inconsistent with the foregoing conditions.

200. Senders of Deferred Telegrams are advised to write them on special forms which may be obtained free of charge at all telegraph offices. Where a special form is not used, the declaration required by rule 194 shall be made by the sender.

NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAMS.

201. Night Letter Telegrams in plain language shall be accepted for transmission to any place notified in this behalf in the table of charges for Foreign Telegrams appearing in the Ceylon Post Office Guide. Such telegrams are normally delivered at destination on the morning after the day of handing in at the office of origin.

202. The charge for a Night Letter Telegram shall be one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length sent by the same route, subject to a minimum charge for twenty-five words at such reduced rate. The charges for the minimum of twenty-five words and for the additional words of these telegrams are shown against the countries admitting this service in the table of rates for Foreign Telegrams appearing in the Ceylon Post Office Guide.

203. Radiotelegrams and Telegraph Money Orders shall not be admitted as Night Letter Telegrams.

204. The sender of a Night Letter Telegram shall write before the address the paid service indication NLT.

205. In reckoning the proportion of numbers written in figures, commercial marks and abbreviated expressions (rule 193), a Night Letter Telegram shall always be regarded as containing at least twenty-five words, even if the actual number of words is less than twenty-five.

206. The only special services admitted in Night Letter Telegrams are the following: prepaid reply, poste restante, telegraph restant and redirection by telegraph at the request of the addressee. The charges applicable for these special services are the same as for Ordinary telegrams. The corresponding paid service indications (=RPX=, =GP=, =TR=, and =Reexpedie de ..... =) shall be charged for at the reduced rate. Telegraphic redirection is carried out, if

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necessary, after the deletion or alteration of the indication NLT according to the rates in force and the services admitted in relation between the country of redirection and the country of destination.

207. (1) The reimbursement of the charges for Night Letter Telegrams shall be admitted only in the cases contemplated in rules 240 (*a*), (*d*) (ii), (*k*) & (*n*).

(2) The provisions of rules 10, 77, 78, 189, 192 to 194, and 232 to 239 shall be applicable to Night Letter Telegrams.

Daily Letter Telegrams.

208. (1) Daily Letter Telegrams in plain language shall be accepted for transmission to any place notified in this behalf in the table of charges for Foreign Telegrams appearing in the Ceylon Post Office Guide. Such telegrams are normally delivered at destination on the next morning but one after the day of handing in at the office of origin.

(2) The sender of a Daily Letter Telegram shall write before the address the paid service indication DLT.

(3) In all other respects (rates, conditions, &c.), the rules governing Night Letter Telegrams shall be applicable to Daily Letter Telegrams.

Greetings Telegrams.

209. (1) An optional service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes (greetings telegrams) shall be admitted during the period from December 14 to January 6, both days inclusive.

(2) A notification, containing a list of the countries with which the service has been arranged, the particulars of the conditions and rates of charges shall be published in the Post Office Daily List each year when such service is arranged.

Note.—The charge for a greetings telegram shall not exceed one-third of the charge for a full-rate telegram of the same length sent to the same destination by the same route, subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 10 words at the reduced rate.

210. Rules 211 to 220 shall apply to greetings telegrams whenever the service is in operation.

211. The sender of a greetings telegram shall write before the address the indication = XLT = which shall be charged for.

212. (1) Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address of greetings telegrams, subject to the conditions prescribed in rule 45.

(2) The text of greetings telegrams must consist solely of wishes or greetings.

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(3) The sender may word the text as he likes (free text) or in accordance with fixed forms drawn up by the administrations concerned (standard text).

The notification referred to in rule 209 will indicate which method of wording the text has been arranged by Ceylon with each country.

213. In the drawing up of free texts, the provisions of rules 189 (1), 192, and 193 and the spirit of rule 205 shall be observed.

214. In the case of greetings telegrams with free text, the sender shall sign the declaration contemplated in rule 194, and in addition, he shall certify that the text consists solely of wishes or greetings.

215. In greetings telegrams with standard text, the sender's name shall not comprise more than three words.

216. The minimum number of chargeable words for greetings telegrams with free text shall be 10.

217. The only special services admitted in greetings telegrams are the following :—Prepaid reply, poste restante and telegraph restant. The charges applicable for these special services shall be the same as for Ordinary telegrams. The corresponding paid service indications (= RPX = = GP = & = TR =) shall be charged for at the reduced rate.

218. Telegraph Money Orders shall not be admitted as greetings telegrams.

219. Greetings telegrams shall be transmitted in the order indicated in rule 10, and shall be delivered in accordance with the arrangements made by the administration of the country of destination.

220. The charge for greetings telegrams shall be refunded n the cases contemplated in rule 207 (1). The delay contemplated in rule 240 (*d*) (ii) shall, however, be reckoned—

(i) for greetings telegrams handed in from December 14 to 24 : from December 24 ;
(ii) for greetings telegrams handed in from December 25 to 31 : from December 31 ;
(iii) for greetings telegrams handed in after December 31 : from the day of handing-in.

STATE TELEGRAMS (GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS).

221. (1) *Definition.*—A State Telegram is a communication orginating with one of the following :—

(*a*) the Head of a State ;
(*b*) a Minister who is a member of a Government ;

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(*c*) the head of a colony, protectorate, overseas territory or territory under suzerainty, authority or mandate of the Contracting Governments ;

(*d*) Commanders-in-Chief of Military Forces, land, sea or air;

(*e*) diplomatic or consular agents of the Contracting Governments ;

(*f*) the Secretary General of the League of Nations ; or

(*g*) a Ceylon Government Official authorised in this behalf ; and includes a telegram sent in reply to any such communications.

(2) The reduced rates for State Telegrams shown in the footnotes of the Tariff Tables in the Ceylon Post Office Guide may be claimed by the above-mentioned officials, of the Governments specified in such footnotes.

222. State Telegrams shall have priority in transmission over other telegrams, except where the sender declares that he renounces this right to priority (but see rule 10).

223. The sender of a State Telegram may renounce the priority of transmission. In every such case the original telegram must bear the instruction " Sans priorite " (not priority) written by the sender, and the telegram shall be treated, as regards order of transmission, like an ordinary private telegram.

224. *Replies to State Telegrams.*—The right to send a reply as a State Telegram may be established by the production of the original State Telegram.

225. *From Consular Agents.*—Consular Agents shall be entitled to send State Telegrams only when they are addressed to an official person and relate to official matters. Telegrams which do not fulfil these conditions shall, when presented as State Telegrams, be accepted by telegraph offices and transmitted as such ; but these offices shall at once report the matter to the Director of Telegraphs.

226. State Telegrams must bear the service instruction " Etat " or " State " ; this instruction is officially inserted by the office of origin in the preamble.

227. State Telegrams which bear the instruction CDE are admitted at the reduced rate and retain the benefit of priority in transmission.

228. *Language.*—State Telegrams may be expressed in plain language, code or cipher. State Telegrams which do not comply with the provisions of rules 12 to 22 shall not be refused but any telegraph office observing such non-compliance shall at once report the matter to the Director of Telegraphs.

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229. *Collation.*—For State Telegrams expressed in plain language, partial repetition is compulsory ; those expressed wholly or partly in secret language shall be repeated in full as a matter of course by the receiving office or by the sending office according to the system of transmission used.

Service Telegrams.

230. *Service Telegrams* are those originating with Telecommunication Administrations of the Contracting Governments or any private enterprise recognized by those Governments and relating to international communication or to objects of public interest mutually agreed upon by such administrations.

231. (1) Service Telegrams are divided into Service Telegrams properly so called and Service Advices. They are transmitted free except in the cases specified in rules 232 to 234.

(2) Service Telegrams properly so called are exchanged between administrations and between officials who are authorised to send them.

(3) Service advices relate to details of service or to the working of lines and radio-electric stations and to transmissions. They are exchanged between telegraph offices and bear neither address nor signature.

Paid Service Advices.

232. Within the period during which originals and records are preserved (rule 252) the sender or the addressee of any telegram already transmitted or in the course of transmission, or the authorised representative of either of them may, if his identity and, in the case of a representative, his authority, is satisfactorily established, have information obtained or instruction given by telegraph about such telegram. Such person shall deposit the following amounts :—

(*a*) the cost of the telegram (at the full rate) conveying the request ;

(*b*) if necessary the cost of a reply telegram (at the full rate).

Such person may also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram, which he may have sent or received, to be repeated entirely or in part, by the office of destination or by the office of origin, or by a transit office.

233. In the case of a repetition asked for by the addressee, he shall pay the charge for each word to be repeated and no further charge shall be made for a reply ; the charge shall always be at the full rate whatsoever the nature of the telegram (CDE, D, DF, NLT, DLT, &c.).

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234. Rectification, completion, or cancellation of telegrams and all other communications addressed to a telegraph office in respect of a telegram already transmitted or in the course of transmission, shall be exchanged exclusively between the offices in the form of paid service advices, at the cost of the sender or the addressee making the demand.

235. (1) Paid service advices shall be circulated, whenever possible, by the same route as the telegram to which they relate. Those sent at the request of the addressee to obtain the repetition of a message believed to be incorrect always involve a reply by telegraph, and the insertion of the paid service indication = RP x = shall not be necessary. In other cases, where a reply by telegraph is desired, such indication shall be used, and a charge for a reply of six words (at the full rate) shall be collected.

(2) If the sender asks that the reply may be sent by post, the service advice must bear the paid service indication = Lettre = instead of = RP x =. A charge of 25 cents shall be made for such reply. If the sender asks for a reply by a registered letter, the service advice shall bear the paid service indication = Lettre RCM = ; and the charge made for the reply shall be 50 cents.

236. When the words of which the repetition is requested are indistinctly written, the office of origin shall, in the first instance, consult the sender. If he cannot be found that office shall add to the repetition a note : " Writing doubtful ".

237. (1) When the repetition relates to a telegram received at the office of origin by telephone or private telegraph wire that office shall before giving a repetition ask the sender to repeat the words in question. If the sender cannot be consulted at once, a provisional repetition shall be given from the copy of the telegram at the office of origin. The repetition shall bear at the end of the text the special information " CTFSN " (correction to follow if necessary).

(2) When the sender is consulted, if one or more of the words thus repeated are not the same as they were in the telegram, the office shall give the desired repetition as corrected by the sender, but it shall add to the text of the service advice the instruction " CTP " (retain charge paid), followed by the number, in letters, of words corrected by the sender for which the charge is not to be refunded. Examples " CTP one ", " CTP two ", &c.

238. The various communications mentioned above may be made by post, through the medium of the telegraph office of origin or destination. They shall in such case be sent at the expense of the applicant, by ordinary letter or under registered cover, as requested by him. The applicant shall also pay the cost of a reply by post when he requires one.

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239. The charges for paid service advices which are the subject of rules 232 to 238 shall be refunded in accordance with the conditions prescribed in rules 240 to 246 when the advices are necessitated by errors of the telegraph service.

REIMBURSEMENTS.

240. Where a request for reimbursement or a complaint regarding the performance of the service has been made, and subject to the provisions of rules 207 (1) and 220, reimbursement of the following shall be made to the person who paid them :—

(*a*) the total charge for any telegram which, through the fault of the telegraph service, has not reached its destination ;

(*b*) the charge for any telegram, which, owing to the change or alteration of the name of the office of origin, in course of transmission, has not fulfilled its purpose ;

(*c*) the total charge for any telegram stopped in the course of transmission as a result of the interruption of a route and in consequence cancelled at the request of the sender ;

(*d*) the total charge for any telegram which, through the fault of the telegraph service, has been received later than it would have been received by post, or in any case, if it has not been delivered to the addressee until after a period of—

(i) 18 hours in the case of full rate telegrams, CDE and press telegrams exchanged between two adjoining countries or countries connected by a direct means of communication ;

(ii) 72 hours in the case of a Deferred Telegram, Night Letter Telegram, Daily Letter Telegram or Greetings Telegram, the period being reckoned in the case of a Night Letter Telegram or a Daily Letter Telegram from the time when the telegram should normally have been delivered according to the provisions of rules 201 and 208 respectively, and in the case of a Greetings Telegram in the manner indicated in rule 220.

(iii) 36 hours in all other cases.

The periods mentioned in paragraphs (i) and (iii) above shall be reduced by one-half for Government telegrams in respect of which the advantage conferred by rule 222 has not been renounced, for Urgent telegrams and for paid service advices. The time during which offices are closed, when that is the

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cause of delay, the time occupied in express conveyance, the time taken for the maritime transmission of radiotelegrams and the period of retention of such telegrams at a land station, or on board a mobile station, shall not be reckoned in the periods indicated above.

(*e*) the charge for a word or words omitted during the transmission of a telegram when it is equal to or greater than Re. 1·20, unless the charge for a part of the telegram is refunded by application of section (*g*) or the error has been remedied by means of a paid service advice.

(*f*) the total charge for a telegram in plain language, if, through the omission of one or more words, the meaning of the telegram has been altered, or if, through such omission, the telegram has become unintelligible ;

(*g*) the charge for any part of the text of a collated telegram in secret language or of a plain language telegram which, as a result of errors in transmission, or the omission of words, has manifestly been unable to fulfil its purpose, when that charge is equal to or greater than Re. 1·20, unless the errors or omissions have been remedied by paid service advice ;

(*h*) the supplementary charge for a special service which has not been performed, and also the charge for the relative paid service indication ;

(*i*) the amount paid for paid service advices requesting repetition of a passage believed to be incorrect if the repetition is not in conformity with the first transmission, but subject to the reservation that, where some words have been correctly and some incorrectly transmitted in the original telegram the charge for the words which relate exclusively to the words correctly transmitted in the first instance shall not be refunded. The charge for the words correctly transmitted shall, however, be refunded, irrespective of the language in which the telegram is expressed if the administration concerned is satisfied that the mistakes made prevented the words which had not been altered from being understood ;

(*j*) the total charge for any other paid service advice, telegraphic or postal, the despatch of which was caused by an error of service ;

(*k*) the total amount of any sum prepaid for a reply, when the addressee has not made use of the Reply Telegram Form or has refused it, and when before the expiration of three months from the date of issue the Reply Telegram Form is in the possession of, or has been returned to, the Telegraph Administration which issued it ;

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(*l*) the charge in respect of the telegraph section not traversed when, owing to interruption of a telegraph route, the telegram has been forwarded to its destination by post or by other means. The amount expended for any means of transport used as a substitute for the original telegraph route, shall, however, be deducted from the sum to be refunded.

(*m*) the total charge for any telegram with a prepaid reply which has manifestly failed to fulfil its purpose owing to a service irregularity which justifies the reimbursement of the charge paid for the reply; similarly the total charge for any prepaid reply which has manifestly failed to fulfil its purpose owing to a service irregularity which justifies the reimbursement of the charge for the original telegram;

(*n*) the difference between the value of a Reply Telegram Form and the charge for the telegram prepaid by means of such Reply Telegram Form, if this difference is equal at least to Re. 1·20 (rule 133).

(*o*) the total charge for any telegram stopped under rules 4 and 8.

(*p*) the proportion of the charge due for any telegram cancelled by the sender (rules 99 to 102).

241. In the cases provided for by sections (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), and (*l*) of rule 240, the reimbursement shall apply only to the actual telegrams which have failed to be delivered or which have been cancelled, delayed or altered, including unused supplementary charges, but not to telegrams which may have been caused or rendered useless by the non-delivery, delay or alteration.

242. (1) When a land station advises the office of origin that a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to the mobile station of destination, the administration of the country of origin shall take steps for the reimbursement to the sender, of the land and mobile station charges relative to the radiotelegram.

(2) When the land station has forwarded the radiotelegram to the mobile station by means other than wireless, the land charge shall be retained by the administration to which the land station is subject; and the mobile station charge only shall be refunded to the sender, through the medium of the administration to which the office of origin is subject.

(3) When the notification of delivery of a radiotelegram has not reached the station which transmitted the radiotelegram, the charge shall be refunded only when it has been shown that the radiotelegram itself gives rise to reimbursement.

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243. In the case of partial reimbursement in respect of a multiple telegram, the quotient obtained by dividing the total charge collected by the number of addresses shall determine the charge proper to each copy.

244. When errors due to the telegraph service have been rectified by means of paid service advices within the periods resulting from the application of rule 240 (*d*) counting from the time of handing in the original telegram the reimbursement shall cover the charges for the paid service advices only. No reimbursement shall be due for the telegrams to which the service advices refer.

245. No reimbursement shall be granted for rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged between telegraph offices in the form of paid service advices (rules 232 to 239), have been exchanged direct between the sender and the addressee.

246. Rules 240 to 245 shall not be applicable to telegrams passing over the lines of any non-acceding administration which refuses to accept obligation to refund. The acceding administrations participating in transmission, however, shall forego their shares of the charge when the right to refund is established.

247. Every claim for reimbursement of charges shall be made, under penalty of rejection, before the expiration of six months from the date of handing in of the telegram except in the cases provided for in rule 240 (*k*).

248. (1) Every claim for reimbursement, and every complaint respecting a telegram, shall be made by the sender to the Telegraph Administration under which the telegram originated. Provided—

(i) that such claim or complaint may also be presented by the addressee to the administration of destination, which will then decide whether it will deal with it, or whether it should be forwarded to the administration of origin ;

(ii) that in Ceylon, such claims relating to paid service advices (rules 240 (*i*) and (*j*)), telegrams stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (rule 99), or overcharges made in error (rule 87) may, if made within two days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the Postal Telegraph Offices at which such advices were handed in ; and

(iii) that in Ceylon all other claims and all complaints shall be addressed to the Superintendent of Telecommunication Traffic, Central Telegraph Office, Colombo, in the first instance.

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(2) Every such claim and complaint shall be accompanied by documentary evidence, namely :—

(*a*) in a case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written declaration made by the office of destination or by the addressee ; and in the case of delay, the copy delivered to the addressee being substituted for the declaration, if the said copy shows evidence of the delay ;

(*b*) in a case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee ;

(*c*) in a case of an unused Reply Telegram Form (rule 135) by the Reply Telegram Form delivered to the addressee ;

(*d*) in a case of a telegram sent from Ceylon, by the receipt (rule 84) granted for that telegram ;

(*e*) in a case of a paid service advice (rule 239), by the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the telegraph office of destination.

249. When a claim is admitted by the administrations concerned, the reimbursement will be made to the applicant concerned by the administration of origin. The right to reimbursement shall lapse after a period of six months from the date of the letter by which the applicant is informed that the reimbursement has been granted.

250. A sender who does not reside in the country in which he tendered his telegram may make his claim to the administration of origin through another administration. In this case, the administration which received the claim is, if necessary, deputed to effect reimbursement.

251. No claim for reimbursement shall be admitted in respect of any telegram accepted for transmission at the sender's risk, notwithstanding that it was not in accordance with the conditions prescribed for observance by the public with regard to composition, language, legible writing, address, instructions for the conveyance of telegrams beyond the telegraph lines.

Records.

252. *Preservation of Originals.*—The original of a telegram and documents relating to it shall be kept for two days only in Postal Telegraph Offices. Thereafter they shall be sent to the Telegraph Check Office, Colombo, where they shall be preserved for a period of not less than ten months reckoned from the month following that in which the telegram was handed in, and on the expiry of that period, they may be destroyed.

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253. *Secrecy.*—The originals or copies of telegrams shall not be shown, or the contents communicated, to any person other than the sender or the addressee or the authorised representative of either of them, after proof of identity.

254. (1) *Copies.*—The sender or the addressee of a telegram or the authorised representative of either, may obtain a certified copy of the original telegram or of the copy delivered at destination if this has been preserved by the administration of destination. This right shall lapse after the expiration of the time fixed in rule 252 for the preservation of records.

(2) In Ceylon, a certified copy of any telegram may be obtained on application to the telegraph office concerned within two days of the date of handing in or receipt of such telegram, or to the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo, within the period during which originals are preserved (rule 252). For every copy so furnished under this rule, a fee shall be payable at the rate of 60 cents for each unit of fifty words contained in the telegram, any number less than 50 being treated for the purpose of this rule and charged for as a unit.

255. Telegraph administrations are not obliged to show or furnish copies of the telegrams above mentioned, unless the senders, the addressees, or their authorised representatives furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams, to which their requests refer, to be found.

256. On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by, or by the duly authorised agent of, any person interested, to the Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Colombo, for the preservation of any specified telegram sent or received by that person to or from any other person, or sent or received by any other person to or from any third party. Such application shall be made within the period of preservation, and such telegram shall then be preserved for a period of three months beyond the ordinary date for destruction under rule 252; at the expiration of this further period, such telegram shall, in the absence of a renewed application, be destroyed. The duty of the Telegraph Department is confined to making a search and preserving the telegram if found. No information as to the result of the search shall be furnished to any applicant other than the sender or the addressee or his duly authorised agent. Any telegram answering the description given, which may be found, shall be produced only on the order of a competent court of law or other competent authority.

257. *Fees for searching Telegrams.*—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under rules 254 and 256,

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the cost of searching for them shall be deposited by the applicant. A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged for searching through the telegrams of any telegraph office for one day; thus, if the examination of the telegrams of two telegraph offices over a period of five days is requested, the search fee will be Rs. 10.

CHAPTER II.

RADIOTELEGRAMS.

General.

258. Radiotelegrams shall be governed by the rules applicable to Foreign telegrams except as hereinafter provided.

ACCEPTANCE.

259. (1) Radiotelegrams for ships may be accepted on the sender's assurance that the ship is equipped with wireless apparatus. (All steamers carrying passengers are generally fitted with such apparatus).

(2) The Post and Telegraph Department cannot give any information as to the times of arrival or departure of ships beyond those published in the Post Office Daily List.

260. The Radio-Telegraph Station at Colombo (Colombo-radio Station) shall be open day and night throughout the year, but no business will be transacted at this station direct with the public.

ADDRESS.

261. (1) The address of Radiotelegrams to be transmitted to ships at sea shall be as complete as possible. In every case, the sender shall be responsible for the sufficiency and accuracy of the address. The address shall contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) name or rank of the addressee, with supplementary particulars if necessary ;

(*b*) name of the ship as it appears in the appropriate International List of Stations. Where the ship concerned is a British Ship of War, the word " War-ship " which is charged for as one word shall precede the name ;

(*c*) name of the Coast Station, through which the message is to be forwarded, as it appears in the International List of Stations.

(2) If the name of the ship is not known, it may, at the risk of the sender, be replaced by the particulars of its voyage determined by the names of the ports of departure and of destination, or by any other equivalent particulars.

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(3) The name and permanent address of the sender of a Radiotelegram shall be written on the message form at the office of origin for purposes of record.

262. In the address, the names of the ship and coast stations, written as they appear in the relative International List of Stations shall, in all cases and independent of their length, be counted each as one word.

PREAMBLE OF TELEGRAMS ORIGINATING IN SHIPS.

263. On receipt of a radiotelegram from a ship at sea the coast station shall insert the preamble arranged in the following order, for transmission to the office of destination :— Official prefix, time of receipt at the coast station (in code letters), name of the ship of origin prefixed wherever necessary by the word "ship" and also supplemented wherever necessary by her call sign, date and time (in Greenwich mean time) of handing in on the ship station, name of the last ship that served as intermediary if the telegram was received through intermediaries, the name of the coast station, date and time of receipt at the coast station, official instructions if any, and number of words.

CHARGES.

264. *Communication through Coast Stations in Ceylon.*— The following shall be the charges :—

		Per Word.
(*a*) (i) British, Indian, or Colonial Government Telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War	*Via* Matara Radio	Free
	Via Colombo Radio	Free
(ii) Private Telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War	*Via* Matara Radio	25 cents
	Via Colombo Radio	40 cents
(*b*) Government or Private Telegrams to—		
(i) Spanish and Swedish Ships ..	*Via* Colombo Radio only	60 cents
(ii) Finnish Ships ..	do. ..	50 cents
(*c*) All other Government or Private Telegrams	do. ..	65 cents

265. *Communication through Coast Stations Abroad.*— Radiotelegrams can be sent to ships through coast stations* abroad. The total charge for a radiotelegram to be sent to a ship through a coast station abroad shall be made up of—

(i) The coast station charge.*

* A list of the coast stations with the coast charge proper to each station, is given in the Radio section of the Ceylon Post Office Guide.

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(ii) The charge for transmission to the coast station given in the Tariff for Foreign Telegrams in the Ceylon Post Office Guide.

(iii) The ship charge, which shall be—

(*a*) Twenty cents per word, for telegrams to Spanish and Swedish ships ;

(*b*) Ten cents per word for telegrams to Finnish ships ;

(*c*) Twenty-five cents per word for telegrams to vessels belonging to any nationality not mentioned in (*a*) and (*b*).

266. (*a*) The radiotelegraph charge for CDE radiotelegrams shall be reduced in the same proportions as the telegraph charge for these same radiotelegrams.

(*b*) The reduction given shall always be applicable to the charges, if any, for radiotelegraph retransmission.

(*c*) The minimum charge equal to the charge for five words, mentioned in rule 82, shall not apply to the radiotelegraph parcours of radiotelegrams.

RETRANSMISSION AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENDER.

267. (1) Radiotelegrams shall also be accepted for transmission to ships which are out of range by the aid of intermediate ships, limited to two in number, on payment of an additional transit charge of 25 cents per word.

(2) The paid service indication = RM =, counted and charged for as one word, shall appear before the address.

(3) If, in the case of a telegram intended to be transmitted by the aid of intermediaries through the Colombo radio Station, the telegram is cleared direct to destination, the charge in respect of the intermediaries, less the unit rate for an inland Ordinary telegram (cost of intimation to office of origin) shall be refunded.

268. *Special Radio Telegrams.*—The sender of a radiotelegram upon giving the necessary instructions (*vide* rule 31) and paying the requisite fees, may make use of the following special services only :—

(*a*) Prepaid replies.

Note.—The reply voucher issued on board a ship gives the right to send, within the limit of its value, a radiotelegram to any destination, but only from the ship station which issued the voucher.

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(*b*) Collation (or repetition) ;

(*c*) Express delivery ;

(*d*) Delivery by post ;

(*e*) Multiple addresses ;

(*f*) Notification of delivery, but only so far as concerns the notification of the date and time at which the land station transmitted the radiotelegram to the ship station of destination or to the first intermediary ship if the telegram is transmitted through. intermediaries ;

(*g*) Paid service advices except those asking for repetition or information ; the latter advices shall, however, be admitted if they are sent through the land station which transmitted the original radiotelegram. All paid service advices are admitted over the general telecommunication system.

(*h*) Urgent radiotelegrams, but only over the general telecommunication system ;

(*i*) Press radiotelegrams originating in ship stations and destined for places on land ;

(*j*) Meteorological radiotelegrams (OBS) ;

(*k*) Greetings telegrams, if arrangements are made and notified in the Post Office Daily List (rule 209).

269. Deferred, Night Letter, and Daily Letter Telegrams shall not be admitted in the radio-telegraph service.

Notification of Delivery.

(Advice of Transmission to a Ship.)

270. The sender of a radiotelegram may, at the time of handing in, request to be notified (by telegraph or by post) of the date and time at which his message is transmitted to the ship of destination by writing the indications referred to in rules 142 and 143. If the radiotelegram is forwarded through an intermediary ship the advice shall furnish only the time of transmission to the first ship—(*vide* rule 268 (*f*)).

271. The indications referred to in rules 142 and 143 shall not be charged for if the radiotelegram is one to be sent through the Colombo coast station, but they shall be charged for if the coast station is one abroad.

272. The additional charge to be prepaid for the " advice of transmission to the ship " shall be as follows :—

(*a*) In case the radiotelegram is one to be sent through the Colombo or the Matara coast station, the unit rate for an inland telegram (Urgent or Ordinary at sender's choice) if the advice is by telegraph, and the unit inland postage rate if the advice is by post.

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(*b*) In case the coast station is one abroad, the appropriate charge through the same route for a telegram of six words from Ceylon to that country if the advice is by telegraph, and a charge of 25 cents if the advice is by post.

273. The charge paid for the "telegraph advice of transmission" shall be refunded on application, if the radiotelegram is not transmitted.

Press Radiotelegrams.

274. (1) The land station and ship charges shall be reduced by 50 per cent. for press radiotelegrams originating in a ship and destined for places on land. Such radiotelegrams shall be subject to the conditions of admission in rules 184 to 187. For those addressed to a destination in the country of the land station, the telegraph charge to be collected shall be one-half of the telegraph charge applicable to an ordinary radiotelegram.

(2) Press radiotelegrams destined for a country other than that of the land station shall be subject to the press rate in force between the country of the land station and the country of destination.

Period of Retention of Radiotelegrams at Land Stations.

275. The sender of a radiotelegram to a ship may indicate the maximum period for which he desires the message kept at the coast station. In such a case, he shall write before the address the indication "x jours" or = Jx = (charged for as one word) specifying the number of days, inclusive of the day of handing in of the radiotelegram.

276. If the ship does not communicate with the coast station within that period, or, in the absence of such indication, by the morning of the third day following the date of handing in, the coast station shall inform (by a service advice) the office of origin, and the information shall be communicated to the sender. The sender may ask by paid service advice (telegraphic or postal—paying the telegraph or postal charges as the case may be) that his radiotelegram be kept until the end of the 14th day, counting from the day following the day of handing in. In the absence of such request, the radiotelegram shall be treated as undelivered at the end of the seventh day, counted from the day following the day of handing in.

277. The lapse of any of the periods mentioned in rule 276 may be ignored if the coast station is sure that the ship will soon come within its range.

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278. If the coast station knows that the ship has passed beyond its range of transmission before the radiotelegram could be transmitted, the office of origin shall be notified by service advice, and the information shall be communicated to the sender. For refund of the charges paid in such a case, see rule 242.

279. When a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to a ship station owing to the arrival of the ship in a port near the land station, the latter station may, according to circumstances, forward the radiotelegram to the ship by other means of communication, at the same time informing the office of origin by service advice of the delivery. In such a case, the land station charge shall be retained by the administration to which the land station is subject and the ship charge shall be refunded to the sender without application by him in that behalf.

SECTION 6 (1).

No Notifications.

(Vide page 449).

SECTION 6 (2).

ORDER.

[3208/13-3-1936.] The powers vested in the Governor by section 6 (1) of the Telegraph Ordinance, shall be exercised, subject to the direction and control of the Executive Committee of Communications and Works, by the officer for the time being performing the functions and discharging the duties of the Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs.

SECTION 8.

No Regulations.

SECTION 19.

NOTIFICATION.

[8364/7-4-1938.] It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor has under section 19 (1) of the Telegraph Ordinance caused stamps of values not exceeding five rupees to be provided for the purposes of that Ordinance, and that no stamp of any value exceeding five rupees will, on and after the First day of August, 1938, be accepted for the purposes of that Ordinance.

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CHAPTER 148.

THOROUGHFARES.

THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

SECTIONS 2, 6, 9, 22 AND 71 (6).

Proclamations not reproduced.

SECTIONS 14 AND 19.

Rules not reproduced.

CHAPTER 149.

ESTATE ROADS.

THE ESTATE ROADS ORDINANCE.

SECTIONS 36 AND 37.

Proclamations not reproduced.

CHAPTER 150.

TOLLS.

THE TOLLS ORDINANCE.

SECTIONS 2, 5, 6 AND 9.

Proclamations not reproduced

SECTION 7.

Resolutions not reproduced.

SECTION 8.

Orders not reproduced.

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CHAPTER 151.

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 frint 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 port 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 port 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.

(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 weigh at any time between sunset

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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 weigh 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.

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.

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(*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.

(*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 on 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.

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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.

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 authorised in that behalf by the proper authority.

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.

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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 used for carrying passengers by sea from the Port of Colombo to any other port or place in Ceylon, and (2) to authorise 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 152.

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.

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

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.

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Nature and Scope of Examinations 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.

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 ;

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(*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

(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 ;

(*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 ;

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(*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	6	0
(*b*) Examination for a certificate of competency as an engineer	7	50
(*c*) Re-examination for a certificate of competency as a tindal or as an engineer	5	0

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.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Certificate of Competency under the Launches Ordinance.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 3 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 at ———— this ———— day of ————, 19—.

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

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CHAPTER 153.

RAILWAYS.

THE RAILWAYS ORDINANCE.

SECTION 3.

RULES.

CONVEYANCE OF TRAFFIC BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

General.

[7514/26-2-1926.]

1. *Time observed.*—Colombo time will be observed at all the stations.

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. *Time for Booking Passengers.*—The Booking Offices at certain important stations, as may be notified from time to time by the General Manager, will be open for the issue of tickets throughout the day, except during such times as the stations are authorised to be closed. Booking Offices at other stations will be open for the issue of tickets half an hour before the advertised time for the departure of trains.

4. *Booking of Parcels, Hours of Business.*—The Booking Offices will be open on each week day for the receipt and delivery of parcels, horses, carriages, dogs, and live stock booked by passenger train from half an hour before the first train arrives at or departs from the station until half an hour after the last train has arrived at or departed from the station. On Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day the offices will be open from half an hour before the arrival or departure of each train until half an hour after its arrival.

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

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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 authorised by the General Manager.

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 27 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

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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 platforms.

(*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 authorising 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 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.

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.

[8320/30-9-1937.]

17. *Fares.*—(*a*) The fare charged in respect of each passenger for each mile of a single journey shall be as follows :—

	First Class. Cents.	Second Class. Cents.	Third Class. Cents.
(i) On the Main Line from Nawalapitiya to Badulla and on the Uda Pussellawa Line	10½	7	2⅓
(ii) On the Kelani Valley Line — First 20 miles of a journey	7	4⅔	2⅓
(ii) On the Kelani Valley Line — Beyond 20 miles	5⅓	3⅓	1⅓
(iii) On the Puttalam and Coast Lines and on the Maradana-Ragama portion of the Main Line — First 25 miles of a journey	7	4⅔	2⅓
(iii) On the Puttalam and Coast Lines and on the Maradana-Ragama portion of the Main Line — Beyond 25 miles	6	3¾	1½
(iv) On any other line	7	4⅔	2⅓

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Provided that in the case of a single journey from any station on the Kelani Valley Line to any station on the Puttalam or Coast Line or the Maradana-Ragama portion of the Main Line, the fare charged in respect of each passenger for each mile shall be as follows :—

	First Class. Cents.	Second Class. Cents.	Third Class. Cents.
(i) First 20 miles of the journey ..	7	$4\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{1}{3}$
(ii) Any part of the journey beyond the first 20 miles, if done on the Kelani Valley Line	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$
(iii) Any part of the journey beyond the first 20 miles, if done on the Puttalam or Coast Line or on the Maradana-Ragama portion of the Main Line	6	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Provided, further, that in the case of a single journey from any station on the Puttalam or Coast Line or on the Maradana-Ragama portion of the Main Line to any station on the Kelani Valley Line, the fare charged in respect of each passenger for each mile shall be as follows :—

	First Class. Cents.	Second Class. Cents.	Third Class. Cents.
(i) First 25 miles of the journey ..	7	$4\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{1}{3}$
(ii) Any part of the journey beyond the first 25 miles, if done on the Puttalam or Coast Line or the Maradana-Ragama portion of the Main Line ..	6	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
(iii) Any part of the journey beyond the first 25 miles, if done on the Kelani Valley Line	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$

(*b*) In calculating the fare for a single journey between any two stations, any fractional part of 5 cents which is below $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents shall not be reckoned or charged for, and every fractional part of 5 cents equal to or above $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents shall be reckoned and charged for as 5 cents :

Provided, however, that—

(i) where the distance between the stations is one mile or less the 3rd class fare shall be 3 cents ;

(ii) where a journey on the Kelani Valley Line extends beyond 20 miles or where a journey on the Puttalam and Coast Lines and the Maradana-Ragama portion of the Main Line extends beyond 25 miles, every fractional part of a cent shall be reckoned and charged for as one cent.

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(*c*) A return journey between any two stations shall be charged for at one time and a half times the fare for a single journey between those two stations.

(*d*) In calculating the fare for a return journey, any fractional part of 5 cents which is below 2½ cents shall not be reckoned or charged for and every fractional part of 5 cents equal to or above 2½ cents shall be reckoned and charged for as 5 cents.

PASSENGERS.

[8062/6-7-1934.]

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.

(*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, but under no circumstances can the advantage of a return ticket be obtained by the payment of excess fare.

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

(*f*) The return halves of tickets are not transferable.

[8320/30-9-1937.]

(*g*) First, second, and third class return tickets for distances under 50 miles are available for return within 7 days, inclusive of the day of issue and the day of return (*e.g.*, a ticket issued on a Monday is available for return not later than the following Sunday). Return tickets for distances of 50 miles and over are available for return within 30 days, inclusive of the day of issue and the day of return.

(*h*) Should a passenger with a 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 respectively for the single journey. Should a passenger apply to travel in a higher class both journeys, he will have to pay such difference for each journey.

(*i*) Except under the circumstances stated in paragraph (*j*) of this rule a passenger leaving the train at a station short

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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.

(*m*) Should there not be room in the class of carriage for which passengers are booked, temporary accommodation may be found for them in a higher class whenever it is possible to do so without inconvenience to other passengers, but they will be required to change as soon as room is available in the class for which they hold tickets.

(*n*) 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.

(*o*) Return tickets issued to naval and military officers, sailors and soldiers (and their wives and children), on certificates, are available on the return journey without any limitation of time.

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. *One female servant only* will be allowed to accompany her mistress in a first class carriage (whether in charge of children or not) on payment of second class fare, provided such an arrangement does not interfere with the comfort of other passengers travelling in the same compartment.

Nurses in charge of children, when not accompanying their mistresses must pay the fare of the class in which they travel.

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21. *Travelling without Ticket*—(*a*) Should a passenger from an unavoidable cause be unable to obtain a ticket before starting, he must as soon as possible report the fact to the Guard and pay his fare at the destination station, or earlier if demanded.

(*b*) A passenger found travelling without a ticket or with a ticket of expired date, or a ticket so torn or mutilated that the date, number, station from or to, cannot be deciphered, is liable to be charged, from the station whence the train originally started, unless he can prove satisfactorily that he entered the train at some intermediate station. (See also rule 18.)

(*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.

[8062/6-7-1934.]

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.

(*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 General Manager, 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.

23. *Refund on Tickets.*—(*a*) The Government is not bound to make any return to passengers who may have been called

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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.

24. *Extension of Time.*—(*a*) A passenger who is left behind [7903/29-1-1932.] 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.

(*b*) A passenger found travelling with an expired ticket must pay the full single fare and no refund will be made.

25. *Coolies.*—(1) For the purposes of this rule " Registered [7655/20-7-1928.] estate " means any estate registered on the books of the Government Agent of the Province as having 10 acres or more cultivated.

" Cooly " means every labourer and kangany employed, about to be employed, or discharged from employment on a registered estate, or on any public works other than domestic labour.

(2) Coolies of registered estates in Ceylon and also coolies of Ceylon Government Departments shall be conveyed over the Ceylon Government Railway at the reduced third class rate of 2 cents per mile per adult and one cent per mile per

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child, three years old and under twelve years, on the conditions following. In the case of any failure to comply strictly with those conditions full fares will be charged :—

(*a*) The minimum charge for each cooly, including the children of coolies, shall be 25 cents per cooly or per child between the stations, and subject to the terms hereinafter enumerated. Provided, however, that in the case of infants under three years of age no charge will be made.

(*b*) Coolies travelling at the reduced rate shall only be entitled to such free baggage not exceeding 30 lb. per cooly as they may take with them in the carriage. Provided, however, that Government shall not be held responsible for loss or damage caused to such coolies' baggage.

(*c*) The reduced rate will be accepted at the stations and in respect of the journey specified below :—

(i) From the Mandapam Segregation Camp in India to stations in Ceylon *via* Talaimannar only on production to the Superintendent of the Camp of tin tickets issued by superintendents of registered estates in Ceylon, or by Heads of Government Departments, or of "excess cooly" cards issued by the Ceylon Labour Commissioner in India.

(ii) From Ragama for coolies arriving *viâ* Tuticorin (including cost of rail transport between Wharf and Ragama) to stations beyond Lunawa on the Coast Line, Pannipitiya on the Kelani Valley Line, Ragama on the Main Line, and Katunayaka on the Puttalam Line, only on production of tin tickets issued by superintendents of registered estates in Ceylon, or Heads of Government Departments, or of "excess cooly" cards issued by the Ceylon Labour Commissioner in India.

(iii) From Colombo to India *viâ* Talaimannar on warrants issued by the Labour Commissioner or on certificates on the standard forms supplied by the railway and correctly filled in and signed by an authorised officer of a Government Department.

(iv) From stations in Ceylon to stations in India *viâ* Talaimannar to which through bookings are in force, or to Colombo (Maradana or Fort) in case of coolies returning to India *viâ* Tuticorin, only on production of certificates on the standard form supplied by the railway and correctly filled in and signed by the superintendent of a registered estate or by an authorised officer of a Government Department as laid down hereunder.

(*d*) Books of certificate forms will be supplied free of charge on application in writing to the General Manager of the Railway, Colombo, to superintendents of registered estates and Heads of Government Departments.

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(*e*) The certificate must be filled in strictly in accordance with the instructions on the form, and be signed in full personally on the front and on the back by the superintendent of the estate or by an authorised officer of a Government Department. The registered letter and the number of the estate or the name of the Government Department must always be filled in on the face, and the number of coolies on the face must correspond with the details on the back on which the individual name of each cooly (in English) must be inserted in ink, with the full signature of the superintendent or of the officer of the Government Department immediately under the names. Any alterations on either front or back must be initialled by the Superintendent or by the officer of the Government Department. Books of certificates issued for one estate or one Government Department must not on any account be issued for coolies of any other estate or Government Department.

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. [7903/29-1-1932.]

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.

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.

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.

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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*) *First Class Seats.*—Seats in first class compartments can be reserved in the trains and in respect of the journeys notified from time to time by the General Manager, provided that no seats may be reserved for distances of less than 50 miles.

Where arrangements are made for the reservation of seats in first class compartments, a registration fee of Re. 1 will be chargeable for each seat so reserved, payable in advance, and subject to each passenger holding a first class ticket to cover the journey.

The registration fee will not be refunded, unless the passenger gives six hours' notice to the Station Master concerned of his inability to travel.

(*c*) *Through carriages and Invalid Accommodation.*—Special charges are made for the running of through carriages, or the provision of special accommodation for invalids, regarding which application should be made to the respective Divisional Transportation Superintendents.

An invalid carriage is provided with accommodation for invalids travelling first class and with servant's compartment adjoining. When this carriage is available the minimum charge for the invalid's accommodation which is limited to one first class compartment, is as for four first class fares for the distance the carriage has to be run, no charge being made for the empty haulage of the carriage to a station for an engagement. Any member of the party in excess of this number must also pay full fares for the distance he or she travels according to class.

(*d*) "*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*)).

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

27. *Sleeping Cars : Charges.*—In the Up-country and Kankesanturai mail trains the charge for a sleeping berth (with bedding, &c., as defined below) is Rs. 5, in addition to the ordinary first class fare to the station to which the passenger is booked. When a berth is allotted, a sleeping

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berth ticket will be issued, which must be delivered to the Car Attendant. No person is allowed to enter the sleeping car without a sleeping berth ticket. Each berth is provided with pillows, sheets, blankets, and quilt, and is made up as a bed by the Car Attendant.

Children under twelve years of age accompanying adults are allowed to occupy sleeping berths on payment of half ordinary first class fare, plus the full cost of the sleeping berth ticket. Two or more children may occupy the same berth with one sleeping berth ticket.

Ladies and Married Couples.—In the Up-country mail trains one compartment provided with lavatory, &c., and containing two berths, is reserved in each car for the use of ladies; but should the berths not be so booked before 6·30 P.M., it will be placed at the disposal of married couples, and if disengaged at the time the train is due to start it may be allotted to gentlemen.

Boys over six years of age are not permitted to travel in a sleeping compartment reserved for ladies, unless with the assent of all ladies occupying the compartment.

A two-berthed compartment suitable for a married couple is provided in certain of the sleeping cars, and although it is provided with jug, basin, &c., it has no separate retiring accommodation. This compartment is not held in reserve for married couples, but is given to the first applicant.

Ladies travelling alone will be allotted berths in the ladies' compartment only.

Servants.—Servants are not allowed to travel in a sleeping car unless a compartment has been reserved as provided for below under paragraph "Reserved Compartments." Under no circumstances will a servant be allowed to occupy a sleeping berth. If two ladies reserve a two-berthed compartment as provided for below under paragraph "Reserved Compartments," an ayah may travel with them on payment of second class ordinary fare. If a lady travelling alone or accompanied by an infant in arms (free) reserves a two-berthed compartment in terms of paragraph "Reserved Compartments" below, she may take an ayah with her without charge, provided only one berth is made up. If however, she is accompanied by a child under twelve years of age (for which a half fare is paid), the ayah accompanying her must pay second class fare in addition.

Berths in the Indo-Ceylon Mail Trains.—In the Indo-Ceylon mail trains sleeping berths without bedding are provided for through first class passengers without any extra charge, but berths are not guaranteed unless the same have been reserved, for which a registration fee of Re. 1 per berth will be charged and a reservation ticket indicating the berth allotted issued. If bedding is required Rs. 5 must be paid for each set of bedding at the time of booking, and a

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berth will be made up as a bed by the Car Attendant as defined in paragraph 1 above. In such cases no registration fee will be charged.

Local passengers requiring sleeping berths in the Indo-Ceylon mail trains must pay, in addition to the first class fare, Rs. 5 for each berth at the time of booking, whether bedding is required or not. Children under twelve years of age will be charged in accordance with paragraph 2 above.

Applications.—Applications for sleeping berths may be made at any station on the line not less than 3 hours before the booked time of depature of mail trains, but payment will not be accepted nor the accommodation promised until it has been ascertained from the starting stations that the required berths are available.

Application for upper or lower berth or berths in any particular part of the car will be attended to as far as possible but all allocations will be made in the order in which the applications are received. No berths will be booked from or to a station at which the train is not regularly timed to stop, except when the Time Table show that it will "Call when required" to pick up or set down, as the case may be.

The number of sleeping berths on any train is limited to the accommodation available and cannot be guaranteed.

Should a sleeping berth be allotted in response to an application in any of the above-mentioned trains and the same be not occupied, the fee of Rs. 5 must be paid unless notice is given cancelling the booking not later than 3 hours before the booked time of departure of mail trains from the original starting station.

Reserved Compartments.—In the Up-country and Kankesanturai mail trains the charge for reserved compartments in sleeping cars is a full first class fare for each berth the compartment contains, plus Rs. 5 for each berth, whether occupied or not.

In the Indo-Ceylon mail trains the charge for reserved compartments for through passengers in the sleeping cars is a full first class fare for each berth the compartment contains. Local passengers requiring reserved compartments in these cars will be charged in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

General.—Only such small boxes and bags as will go under the lower berths are permitted in the cars, and intending passengers should specially note this and make their arrangements accordingly.

Labels, as per specimen below, are affixed over each berth reserved, so that passengers on entering the cars will readily see the berths they are to occupy—

Berth No. ————.
Name ————.
Joining at ————.
Date ————.

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27A. *Sleeping Cars : Charges.*—In the Colombo-Kankesanturai Up and Down night mail trains limited sleeping accommodation will be provided without bedding for second class passengers on payment of a charge of Rs. 2·50 per berth in addition to the second class fare. [8096/21-12-1934.]

Ladies Compartment.—One compartment of 4 berths is reserved for ladies and only ladies shall travel in it except when the whole of that compartment has been reserved for a family on payment of reservation charges.

Reserved Compartments.—The charges for reserving a compartment are 4 sleeping berth fares and second class fares for the occupants subject to a minimum of four second class fares.

27B. In the Colombo-Talaimanner Up and Down night mail trains limited sleeping accommodation without bedding will be provided for through second class passengers to and from India on payment of a charge of Re. 1 per berth in addition to the second class fare.

Sleeping berths remaining vacant at Polgahawela in the Up journey and at Pesalai on the Down journey after the demands of through passengers have been met, will be placed at the disposal of local passengers on payment of the same charge of Re. 1 per berth in addition to the second class fare.

Servants are not allowed to travel in these sleeping compartments.

Applications for berths, conveyance of luggage in compartments, &c., on the Colombo-Kankesanturai and Colombo-Talaimannar Up and Down night mail trains are subject to the general conditions contained in Coaching Rule 27.

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 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.

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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.

Nanu-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

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 restaurants 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.

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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.

(*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, otherwise they will be liable for payment of the ordinary fare.

Rail Motors.

31. (*a*) Tickets will be issued on the rail motors at the following rates :— [7903/29-1-1932.]

First Class.—Ten cents per section, where such accommodation is provided.

Third Class.—Five cents per section.

N.B.—Each section is over one mile in length. No reduction of these fares will be made for children, &c., nor will return tickets be issued on the motors.

(*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.

(*c*) Tickets obtained at a booking office will be available for use on rail motors. Only children in arms, if under three years, will be carried free. Tickets will not be issued at booking offices for places between stations.

(*d*) Persons may enter platforms without tickets not earlier than 10 minutes before starting time, for the purpose of travelling by rail motors only.

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

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(*f*) Tickets will not be issuecd 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 authorised, 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.

CONCESSIONS.

[7903/29-1-1932.]

32. *Concessions.*—(*a*) The following concessions are in force on this railway :—

Applications for concessions Nos. (1), (2), (3), (4), (9), and (11) should be made at least one week before the date on which the party intends to travel, to the General Manager, Colombo, who reserves the right of refusing to grant the concession or of declining to allow the tickets to be available by particular trains. If application is entertained an authority will be sent to the applicant to be presented at the station at which the tickets are to be issued or other concession granted.

When applying for any such concessions the following information must be given :—

(i) The dates fixed for the excursion.

(ii) The trains required to be used on outward and homeward journeys.

(iii) Class and probable number of passengers.

(iv) Approximate quantity of luggage or baggage.

(v) Number of animals, motor cars, &c.

(vi) Stations between which the party wishes to travel.

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(vii) The nature or object of the excursion.

(1) *Operatic, Theatrical, and Circus Parties.*—(*a*) Parties of not less than six in number will be conveyed first, second, or third class at one and a quarter fare for the double journey and at ¾ fare for a single journey when travelling between stations not less than twenty-five miles apart to give a performance. The whole of the party must travel by the same train.

(*b*) The concession will also apply to not more than two advance agents.

Return tickets will be available for return within seventeen days including the date of issue and date of return.

(*c*) Baggage, scenery, animals, motor cars, &c., will be conveyed at the following rates :—

(i) Baggage and scenery in small lots at ordinary parcels rates with usual free allowance on tickets held or at half parcels rates without the free allowance on tickets held, whichever is lower.

(ii) Baggage and scenery in wagon loads will be conveyed at owner's risk by goods trains and charged for at 50 cents per wagon per mile. Minimum charge, Rs. 10.

(iii) Horses and other animals will be conveyed at owner's risk at 50 cents per vehicle per mile, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 10 per vehicle.

The necessary tackle for securing scenery, furniture, fittings, &c., loaded on open trucks must be provided by the owners or consignors. Tarpaulins will when possible, be provided by the railway, if required, free of charge, but the Government will not be responsible for any damage caused by wet. If the loading is done by the sender, the trucks must be loaded to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the forwarding station, and the Government will not accept any responsibility for delay to the trucks if the contents are not properly loaded and secured, nor will they bind themselves to forward the goods by any particular train, nor guarantee delivery within any specified time.

(2) *Pleasure Parties.*—(*a*) Parties of not less than ten persons travelling by ordinary trains between stations not less than twenty-five miles apart will be conveyed, first, second, or third class at one and a quarter fare for the double journey. The whole party must travel in the same train both on the outward and return journeys. Return tickets will be available for return within seventeen days including the date of issue and date of return.

Members of Sports Clubs.—(*b*) The above concession is also allowed to members of Sports clubs without restriction as to distance on production of a certificate from the Secretary of the club giving particulars of the engagements, match, or meeting which the party is attending.

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(3) *Hunting and Polo Parties and their Horses.*—The concession in terms of item 2 (*a*) will be allowed to hunting and polo parties of not less than four in number. Their ponies or horses will be conveyed at single fare for the double journey subject to a minimum charge as for one horse box.

(4) *Military, Volunteer, or Police Bands.*—(*a*) Parties of not less than six in number when travelling by train for the purpose of playing at public or private entertainments will be conveyed at one and a quarter fare for the double journey. Return tickets will be available for return within seventeen days.

Private Bands.—(*b*) Tickets in terms of item 2 (*a*) will be issued to *bona fide* private bands of not less than six in number for the purpose of giving performances at public or private entertainments on production of certificate of engagement.

(5) *Police in Uniform and Volunteers attending Special Meetings, &c.*—Police in uniform attending meetings for inspection, drill, target practice, rifle competition, &c., and Volunteers, including Inspecting Officers, attending special meetings for inspection, drill, &c. (other than those mentioned in item 7), will be allowed to travel at one and a quarter fare for the double journey on production of warrants signed by an officer of the Force. The tickets will be available from the day prior to the meeting to the day after its close, both inclusive, and when the meeting commences on a Monday or ends on a Saturday, Sunday will be considered a *dies non*.

(6) *Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform attendintg Target Practice.*—Sailors and soldiers in uniform attending meetings for target practice or rifle competition will be charged one and a quarter fare for the double journey.

(7) *Members of the C. D. F. and the C. V. R. A. attending Target Practice.*—Members of the C. D. F. and C. V. R. A. when travelling *bona fide* for the purpose of taking part in target practice will be conveyed at one and a quarter fare for the double journey on production of warrants.

The warrants must be endorsed " For Range Practice " in red ink in the top right hand corner and must be signed by a commissioned officer, who must enter on the back the name (or names) of the member (or members) and certify that the warrant is issued for target practice.

The warrants must be issued only to the range nearest to the members' residences except in the case of a member taking part in an inter-team competition fired for by all competing teams on the same range or attending the Annual Meeting of the Ceylon Volunteer Rifle Association or other recognized rifle meeting.

(8) *Officers, Sailors, and Soldiers on Furlough, and their Wives and Children.*—(*a*) Officers, sailors, and soldiers on furlough will be conveyed at one and a quarter fare for the double journey on surrendering at the Booking Office their special railway furlough certificate. The return halves of the

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tickets issued to them will be available for the return journey up to and including the date of expiry of the furlough. This concession applies also to the wives and children, if they are included in the railway furlough certifictae.

(9) *Choristers, School Children, and Lads belonging to Boys' Brigades.*—Parties of choristers, school children, and lads belonging to Boys' Brigades, under twelve years of age when not less than twenty in number will be conveyed at three-quarter fare for the double journey ; minimum fare 15 cents per head.

Choristers, school children and brigade lads over twelve years of age and teachers accompanying the same, will be charged one and a quarter fare for the double journey (minimum fare 30 cents per head), provided the whole party are not less than ten in number. These reductions are only granted on production of a letter of authority from the General Manager.

Application to travel at these reduced rates must be made by the clergyman or principal of the school to the General Manager in terms of paragraph (*a*) of rule 32.

(10) *Baggage of Naval and Military Parties.*—All baggage, camp equipage, and provisions in excess of the quantity allowed free as shown in rule 33 (*f*) will be conveyed at owner's risk at third class ordinary goods rates if sent in lots of 2 tons or more over and above the free allowance irrespective of whether the excess charges are to be paid by the Naval or Military authorities or by the men themselves.

If less than two tons over and above the free allowance are conveyed the charges (at owner's risk) for baggage, &c., in excess of the free allowance will be at eighth class ordinary goods rates on actual weight or as for two tons at third class ordinary goods rates whichever is lower.

These reduced rates are granted subject to the conditions that the assistance of the forces is given in loading and unloading baggage, &c., and that when baggage, &c., between Colombo and Up-country stations is loaded into or unloaded from railway vehicles opposite the Echelon Barracks the rates charged for the same shall be as between Wharf Goods station and the Up-country station concerned.

Baggage, &c., preceding or following Naval and Military parties and belonging to those parties will be treated as if it actually accompanied the parties, and will be subject to the reductions and conditions above mentioned.

The reduced rates apply to baggage, camp equipage, and provisions proper, and not to field guns, military wagons, and carts and ammunition which are charged for at ordinary rates.

(11) *Commercial Travellers' Luggage and Samples.*—Luggage and samples of commercial travellers representing any trade when conveyed by the same train by which they travel will be charged at half parcels rate at owner's risk without granting free allowance on tickets held.

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[8096/21-12-1934.]

(12) *Gifts to Hospitals and Institutions and Returned Empties.*—Gifts of provisions, flowers, clothing, books, newspapers, and literature for the general use of patients and inmates in the under-mentioned hospitals and institutions are conveyed to the stations named free of charge if addressed to the proper official as shown below, and if a signed certificate stating that the contents are gifts for the use of patients and inmates is attached to the parcel :—

Name of Hospital or Institution.	Official to whom Parcel must be addressed.	Station to which Parcel must be addressed.
1. Civil Hospital ..	Medical Superintendent	Maradana Junction
2. Smallpox Hospital..	Medical Officer in Charge ..	Maradana Junction
3. Eye Hospital ..	Medical Officer in Charge ..	Maradana Junction
4. Military Hospital ..	Medical Officer in Charge ..	Maradana Junction, Fort or Slave Island
5. Home for Incurables	Honorary Secretary ..	Maradana Junction
6. Little Sisters of the Poor ..	Sister in Charge ..	Maradana Junction
7. St. Margaret's Home	Sister in Charge ..	Maradana Junction or Kollupitiya
8. Lady Havelock Hospital ..	Medical Officer in Charge ..	Maradana Junction
9. Hospitals, Mission ..	The Secretary ..	Maradana Junction or Fort
10. Leper Asylum, Hendala ..	Medical Superintendent ..	Maradana Junction
11. Civil Hospital ..	Medical Officer in Charge ..	Kandy
12. Military Hospital ..	Medical Officer in Charge ..	Diyatalawa
13. British Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute	Honorary Secretary ..	Maradana Junction or Fort
14. Colombo Ladies' League (Hospital Branch) ..	Honorary Secretary ..	Slave Island
15. Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind .	Lady Principal ..	Mount Lavinia
16. Civil Hospital ..	Medical Officer in Charge ..	Nuwara Eliya
17. House of Joy ..	Miss E. S. Karney ..	Talawa
18. Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital ..	Sister in Charge ..	Ragama
19. Denepitiya Medical Mission ..	Medical Officer in Charge ..	Weligama

No charge will be made for the return of empty baskets, made of cane or rattan, in which such gifts have been carried, provided the officer in charge of the Institution certifies on the address label that the gifts have been used for the purpose stated.

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(13) *Horses of Ceylon Mounted Rifles, Volunteers, and Ordinary Bicycles of Volunteer Cyclist Corps.*—Horses of Ceylon Mounted Rifles, Volunteers, and ordinary bicycles of Volunteer Cyclist Corps are conveyed at single fare for the double journey on production of a certificate signed by an Officer of the Force that they are for use on duty. [7903/29-1-1932.]

(14) *Race Horses.*—Return tickets at single fare available for two months may be issued for batches of three horses entered for a race meeting on production of a certificate of entry from the Race Secretary.

Each batch of three horses must travel together both on the outward and homeward journeys.

(15) *Imported Live Stock.*—Live stock 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 live stock 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.

(16) *Pilgrim Tickets.*—The General Manager may fix special pilgrim fares (usually at one and a quarter single fares for the double journey) at any time of the year and between any stations. The special fares so fixed shall be notified. [8320/30-9-1937.]

(17) *Week-end Tickets.*—Return tickets at one and one-third single fares for the double journey may be issued, subject to such conditions as may be notified, during the whole or any period of the year as the General Manager may consider desirable. [8320/30-9-1937.]

(18) *Excursion Tickets.*—The General Manager may at his discretion fix special fares for Excursion tickets at any time of the year and between any stations. Such tickets shall be available on the day of issue only or for such longer period as the General Manager may determine. [8320/30-9-1937.]

PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.

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 authorised to book luggage and obtain correct receipts for same, otherwise the Government will not accept any responsibility for loss or miscarriage. [7903/29-1-1932.]

(*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.

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(*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.

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.

[8062/6-7-1934.]

(*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	.. ..	56 lb.

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.

Any excess over these weights will be charged full parcels rates. 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 again. 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 without making any free allowance on the tickets held. 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 free allowance in terms of paragraph 1 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

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labels affixed to same, and if on resumption of the journey the luggage is found to be over the weight noted thereon, the weight in excess will be charged for at ordinary parcels rates. The luggage presented for booking at such intermediate stations without labels of the starting station will be charged for at ordinary parcels rates.

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.

(*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. [8062/6-7-1934.]

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.

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 authorised 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

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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 combustible or dangerous materials. Any person contravening this regulation will be liable to prosecution under sections 26 or 27 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.

(*p*) Furniture, bicycles, tricycles, invalid chairs, perambulators, jinrickshaws, musical instruments, plate, bullion, bills, deeds, notes or securities, precious stones, jewellery, trinkets, gold and silver thread or lace, watches, clocks, frail or fragile articles, live animals or birds, and articles of an offensive nature will not be conveyed as luggage but will be charged for at parcels or other special rates as specified in Parcels and Goods Regulations.

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.

(*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 the day after their arrival will be subject to a cloakroom charge of 5 cents per package per day or part of a day, subject to the following exceptions :—

(1) Consignees residing more than two miles and not exceeding ten miles from the railway station will be allowed free storage up to and including the second day after arrival.

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(2) Consignees residing more than ten miles from the railway station will be allowed free storage up to and including the third day after arrival. Provided that in any case the above exceptions will not apply to consignees residing within the Municipal limits of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, who will become liable for cloakroom charges as from the day after arrival of parcels.

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.

(*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 48 and 49.

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.	For 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.
1 mile and not over 25 miles ..	0 20	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 40	0 45	0 50	0 60	0 65	0 80	0 20
Over 25 ,, 35 ,, ..	0 20	0 30	0 30	0 40	0 40	0 45	0 60	0 70	0 80	1 0	1 5	0 30
,, 35 ,, 45 ,, ..	0 20	0 30	0 40	0 45	0 50	0 60	0 80	0 90	1 5	1 25	1 30	0 35
,, 45 ,, 55 ,, ..	0 20	0 30	0 45	0 50	0 65	0 70	0 90	1 10	1 30	1 50	1 65	0 45
,, 55 ,, 65 ,, ..	0 20	0 30	0 50	0 65	0 80	0 85	1 10	1 30	1 50	1 85	2 0	0 50
,, 65 ,, 75 ,, ..	0 20	0 30	0 65	0 80	0 90	1 0	1 25	1 50	1 70	2 10	2 25	0 60
,, 75 ,, 85 ,, ..	0 20	0 40	0 70	0 85	1 0	1 10	1 45	1 70	2 0	2 40	2 50	0 65
,, 85 ,, 95 ,, ..	0 20	0 40	0 80	0 90	1 10	1 25	1 60	1 90	2 25	2 65	2 85	0 75
,, 95 ,, 105 ,, ..	0 20	0 45	0 90	1 5	1 25	1 40	1 70	2 10	2 45	3 0	3 20	0 80
,, 105 ,, 115 ,, ..	0 25	0 45	1 0	1 20	1 30	1 50	1 90	2 30	2 65	3 25	3 45	0 90
,, 115 ,, 125 ,, ..	0 25	0 50	1 5	1 25	1 45	1 65	2 10	2 50	2 90	3 50	3 70	0 95
,, 125 ,, 135 ,, ..	0 30	0 60	1 10	1 30	1 60	1 80	2 25	2 70	3 20	3 80	4 5	1 5
,, 135 ,, 145 ,, ..	0 30	0 65	1 25	1 45	1 70	1 90	2 40	2 90	3 40	4 10	4 40	1 15
,, 145 ,, 155 ,, ..	0 35	0 65	1 30	1 60	1 80	2 5	2 60	3 10	3 60	4 40	4 65	1 20
,, 155 ,, 165 ,, ..	0 35	0 70	1 40	1 65	1 90	2 20	2 80	3 30	3 85	4 65	4 90	1 25
,, 165 ,, 175 ,, ..	0 35	0 70	1 45	1 70	2 5	2 30	2 90	3 50	4 10	4 90	5 25	1 35
,, 175 ,, 185 ,, ..	0 40	0 80	1 60	1 85	2 20	2 45	3 5	3 70	4 30	5 25	5 60	1 40
,, 185 ,, 195 ,, ..	0 40	0 85	1 65	2 0	2 25	2 60	3 25	3 90	4 50	5 50	5 80	1 45
,, 195 ,, 205 ,, ..	0 45	0 85	1 70	2 5	2 40	2 70	3 40	4 10	4 80	5 80	6 10	1 55
,, 205 ,, 215 ,, ..	0 45	0 90	1 75	2 15	2 50	2 80	3 60	4 30	5 5	6 5	6 40	1 60
,, 215 ,, 225 ,, ..	0 50	0 95	1 80	2 25	2 60	2 90	3 80	4 50	5 30	6 30	6 70	1 70
,, 225 ,, 235 ,, ..	0 50	1 0	1 85	2 35	2 70	3 0	4 0	4 70	5 55	6 55	7 0	1 75
,, 235 ,, 245 ,, ..	0 55	1 5	1 90	2 45	2 80	3 10	4 20	4 90	5 80	6 80	7 30	1 85
,, 245 ,, 255 ,, ..	0 55	1 10	1 95	2 55	2 90	3 20	4 40	5 10	6 5	7 5	7 60	1 90
,, 255 ,, 265 ,, ..	0 60	1 15	2 0	2 65	3 0	3 30	4 60	5 30	6 30	7 30	7 90	2 0
,, 265 ,, 275 ,, ..	0 60	1 20	2 5	2 75	3 10	3 40	4 80	5 50	6 55	7 55	8 20	2 5
,, 275 ,, 285 ,, ..	0 65	1 25	2 10	2 85	3 20	3 50	5 0	5 70	6 80	7 80	8 50	2 10
,, 285 ,, 295 ,, ..	0 65	1 30	2 15	2 95	3 30	3 60	5 20	5 90	7 5	8 5	8 80	2 15
,, 295 ,, 305 ,, ..	0 70	1 35	2 20	3 5	3 40	3 70	5 40	6 10	7 30	8 30	9 10	2 20
,, 305 ,, 315 ,, ..	0 70	1 40	2 25	3 15	3 50	3 80	5 60	6 30	7 55	8 55	9 40	2 25
,, 315 ,, 325 ,, ..	0 75	1 45	2 30	3 25	3 60	3 90	5 80	6 50	7 80	8 80	9 70	2 30
,, 325 ,, 335 ,, ..	0 75	1 50	2 35	3 35	3 70	4 0	6 0	6 70	8 5	9 5	10 0	2 35
,, 335 ,, 345 ,, ..	0 80	1 55	2 40	3 45	3 80	4 10	6 20	6 90	8 30	9 30	10 30	2 40
,, 345 ,, 355 ,, ..	0 80	1 60	2 45	3 55	3 90	4 20	6 40	7 10	8 55	9 55	10 60	2 45
,, 355 ,, 365 ,, ..	0 85	1 65	2 50	3 65	4 0	4 30	6 60	7 30	8 80	9 80	10 90	2 50
,, 365 ,, 375 ,, ..	0 85	1 70	2 55	3 75	4 10	4 40	6 80	7 50	9 5	10 5	11 20	2 55
,, 375 miles, for every 10 miles or part of 10 miles	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 20	0 20	0 25	0 25	0 30	0 5

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 according to the last column of this rate table, unless the charge for the full cwt. is lower.

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35. *Perishables, Newspapers, and Library Books at Reduced Rates.*—(*a*) Live poultry and pigeons (in crates or baskets with flat tops and bottoms so constructed as to admit of proper ventilation from sides, ends, and top, and sufficiently strong to admit of other packages being placed upon them), fish, game, fresh or frozen meat and poultry, fresh butter, bread, pastry, cutflowers, plants, and cuttings, eggs, yeast, milk, cream, papaw juice, tea seed in bags or cases, newspapers, and books to and from circulating liabraries, imported fruits, imported vegetables, imported potatoes, and imported yams will be conveyed at owner's risk at half parcels rate. Minimum charge 20 cents. [7791/11-7-1938.]

Bundles of plants and cuttings when tendered for despatch by passenger train should not exceed 56 lb. weight per bundle.

Note.—Packages of moss, ferns, branches, and leaves for decorative purposes are charged at full parcels rate, and if bulky in proportion to weight will be charged 50 per cent. extra in terms of rule 39. Poultry and pigeons not contained in crates, baskets, or hampers in accordance with the conditions in paragraph (*a*) will be charged at 50 per cent. increase upon the ordinary parcels rate.

(*b*) Country grown fruits, vegetables, potatoes, and yams; ice and also fish, poultry, game, and fresh meat packed in ice will be conveyed at owner's risk at quarter parcels rate, provided that not less than one pound weight of ice for each pound weight of fish, poultry, game, or fresh meat is provided at the time the consignment is tendered for conveyance by the railway. Minimum charge 20 cents.

(*c*) To obtain the benefit of these reduced rates the contents of the parcel must be clearly specified in English on the label.

(*f*) All perishable articles will be accepted for conveyance only at owner's rick, irrespective of the rate charged.

(*g*) Perishable articles refused by consignees or not claimed within 12 hours after arrival at the receiving station will be sold. No advice will be sent to consignors, but should the freight not have been prepaid and the amount realized by the sale of the articles be insufficient to cover the full amount of the freight charges due, the consignors will be required to pay the balance.

36. *Empty return packages* in which articles specified in rule 35 have been conveyed by rail will be charged at one-fourth parcels rates. Minimum charge 20 cents. The freight on these must be prepaid. Return empties can only be sent back at these reduced rates from the station at which they were received full on the outward journey, and to the station from which they were despatched full, and the label must show the date on which received and the station from which received full.

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37. *Letters* will be conveyed as parcels at the rate of 25 cents each (between all stations), and they must in addition bear postage stamps in accordance with the regulations of the Postal Department.

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 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, and glacial acetic acid 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 48 and 49.

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.*—Valuable articles, such as plate, bullion, specie, bills, deeds, notes or securities, precious stones, jewellery, trinkets, watches, clocks, and gold and silver thread or lace must be declared and will be conveyed as parcels at 50 per cent. over the ordinary parcels rates, no liability being accepted by the railway unless the packages are also insured. Freight must be prepaid. The charge for insurance is 1 per cent. on the declared value, for conditions see rule 49.

42. *Conveyance of Specie.*—(*a*) The following are the conditions and charges for the conveyance of specie :—

How tendered for Transport.	Conditions.	Charges.
(1) As " Parcels " ..	— ..	See rule 41
(2) As " Passenger Luggage " with owner in compartment	Owner's risk..	Up to ordinary free luggage allowance " Free " Weight over and above free luggage allowance at ordinary excess luggage rates. Prepaid.
(3) As " Passenger Luggage " in Guard's van if declared as " Specie "	Not to be accepted as Passenger's Luggage	May be accepted for transport as " Parcels " as per example (1) above. No free allowance to be made.

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(*b*) Specie in copper from the General Treasury in charge of a peon is conveyed at half ordinary parcels rates.

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 26 or 27 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 cylinders contained in rule 39 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 rule 39.

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

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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.

(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.

(*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 : ————.

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(*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 3 cents each per mile ; if weighing over 112 lb. at ordinary parcels rates. Minimum charge 75 cents each.

47. *Small Animals.*—Puppies, sucking pigs, cats, mongooses, monkeys, mouse deer, ferrets, rabbits, 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.

48. *Liability.*—The Government are not liable for loss of or damage to any parcel beyond Rs. 100, unless it has been insured.

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 authorised 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

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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.

Horses, Carriages, Dogs, Motors, &c.

50. *Horses and Carriages.*—Horses and carriages are conveyed at owner's risk, and the rates for their conveyance are :—

	Rs. c.
One horse, per mile	0 40
Two horses, per mile	0 45
Three horses, per mile	0 50
One carriage, per mile	0 40
Two carriages, per mile	0 50
Minimum charge for a horse-box or carriage truck	10 0

The reduced rate for more than one horse applies only when the horses are booked together from one consignor to one consignee.

The reduced rate for more than one carriage applies only when they can be loaded in one truck and are booked from one consignor to one consignee.

Horses or carriages should be at the station one hour before the departure of the train by which they are intended to be despatched and to prevent disappointment twenty-four hours' notice should be given to the Station Master of the station where the horse-box or carriage truck may be required. A demurrage charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each horse-box or carriage truck ordered, but not used on the same day for which ordered.

Horses and carriages not removed immediately on arrival at destination remain on the railway premises at owner's risk, and are liable to a charge of Rs. 5 per day for each horse-box or carriage truck.

Horses and carriages cannot be booked to and from certain stations on the railway. Particulars of the same can be obtained from any Station Master.

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

For particulars of reduced rates for horses and ponies for hunting and polo parties, race horses, and horses of the Ceylon Mounted Rifles see rule 32, concessions, 3, 13, and 14.

For particulars of horses conveyed in cattle wagons see rule 47 of Goods Regulations.

Rates for horses and carriages between stations can be ascertained on application to any Station Master.

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Luggage, harness, horsefood, 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 parcels rates.

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

51. *Motor Vehicles.*—(*a*) "Motor vehicles" include all vehicles propelled by mechanical means on ordinary road. [7903/29-1-1932.]

(*b*) Motor vehicles uncharged with electricity, gas, oil, or petrol (except as regards the small electric battery and coil usually affixed to petrol-propelled vehicles) are conveyed at owner's risk at the under-mentioned rates :—

	Per Mile Rs. c.
One motor car	0 37½
Two motor cars in one truck ..	0 55
One motor car and one carriage loaded together in one truck	0 45
Note.—Double rates will be charged when conveyed in bogie carriage trucks	
Motor bicycles and motor scooters, each ..	0 10
Motor tricycles or motor bicycles with fore-carriage or side car, each ..	0 20 and special charge Rs. 5 over Uda Pussellawa Line

Minimum charges—	Rs. c.
One or two motor cars, or one motor car and one carriage loaded in one truck ..	10 0
Motor bicycles and motor scooters ..	2 50
Motor tricycles or motor bicycles with fore-carriage or side car (except on Uda Pussellawa Line)	5 0
Motor tricycles or motor bicycles with fore-carriage or side car on Uda Pussellawa Line	5 0

(*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 cars and 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.

(*e*) A declaration in the following form must be signed by the owner or responsible agent of the owner of any motor vehicle before the vehicle can be accepted for conveyance

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by train or, in the case of motor cycles for storage in the station cloakrooms :—

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.

Date : ————. Signature : ————.

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.

53. *Donkeys* conveyed in a horse-box will be charged 40 cents per mile for one or two donkeys, 45 cents per mile for three or four, and 50 cents per mile for five or six. Minimum charge, Rs. 10.

For rates, &c., for donkeys conveyed in cattle trucks see rule 45 or the Goods Regulations.

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 ; when in dog locker, 35 cents each for every 25 miles or part of 25 miles.

(*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 conveyancee 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 contructed 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

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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 charge as for one horse.

(*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.

55. *Bicycles.*—Bicycles (not packed) when sent as parcels or accompanying passengers will be conveyed at owner's risk at 2 cents each per mile. Minimum charge 50 cents. For charges for motor bicycles see rule 51.

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 Rs. 2 except on the Uda Pussellawa Line, where the minimum charge will be Rs. 5, as a whole truck is required for the conveyance of these articles. Consignors are requested to remove the wheels of jinrickshas, where possible, before tendering them for conveyance by train.

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, Re. 1.

58. *Invalid and bath chairs, barrel and piano organs on wheels, ordinary tricycles and jinrickshas* booked through from stations on the Uda Pussellawa section to stations beyond Nanu-oya and *vice versâ* will be charged the minimum of Rs. 5 for the service over the Uda Pussellawa section, plus four times the rates for bicycles to or from Nanu-oya.

59. *Corpses.*—The rate for the conveyance of a corpse is 75 cents per mile and the freight must be prepaid. Minimum charge Rs. 10. 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.

(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.*—The Government will not be accountable for any horses,

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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.

The Government will not be liable for the loss of, or for any injury done to, any of such animals, beyond the sums hereinafter mentioned : that is to say, for any horse, Rs. 500 ; for any neat cattle, per head, Rs. 500 ; 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.

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.

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.

The Government will not be liable for 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 and 56 of the Railway Coaching Rules. ..	50

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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 stations, 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 5 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, &c., 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.

(*b*) The conditions laid down in rule 33, paragraphs (*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.

(*e*) When a passenger deposits any article 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 satisfactory 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

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accruing upon any articles left in the cloakroom for the longer period will be collected when those articles are taken away.

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

LOST OR UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

62. *Lost or Unclaimed Property.*—(*a*) Property (other than perishables) 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.

(*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 35 cents.
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 35 cents
If despatched to Colombo Lost Property Office and thence sent to any station for delivery 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 35 cents.

(*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.

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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.

TELEGRAMS.

63. *Private Telegraphic Messages for the Public.*—The following are the conditions and rates at which the travelling 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 as 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 desptach 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 will be made for the delivery of telegrams addressed to hotels and resthouses within a quarter of a mile of a station, nor for the delivery of those addressed to the railway restaurant cars, refreshment rooms at stations, and the Restaurant Car Office at Colombo. Upon all other telegrams a delivery charge of 50 cents between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. and Re. 1 between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., if within five miles of a station, must be prepaid.

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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.

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 authorised to receive such articles.

2. The Government will not be liable or responsible for the loss of or damage done to, plated articles, clocks valued at more than Rs. 25 each, marbles, lace, furs, silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials, prints, paintings, maps, engravings, pictures, stamps, or other valuables ; nor for damage done to china, glass, wearing apparel, musical instruments, furniture, toys, castings, or any other such frail or fragile articles, in packages or otherwise, unless the same be declared as such, and insured according to their value, and paid for at the time of delivery to the Railway.

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 ;

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nor for the loss of, or damage to, any goods 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.

6. 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.

[7886/9-10-1931.]

If the owner of goods conveyed by railway should doubt the weight on which the freight charges have been based, the goods will be reweighed. If the difference is found to be 28 lb. or more per ton, the freight charges will be rectified but if the difference is less than 28 lb. per ton, the original weight on railway invoice will be considered correct.

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 37 to 41 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 26 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.

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.

Y 20——J. N. 69528 (10/37)

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[7886/9–10–1931.]

10. *Rates.*—(*a*) The Rates actually charged for Haulage per Ton per Mile are—

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.	Seventh Class.	Eighth Class.	Ninth Class.	Tenth Class.	Eleventh Class.	Twelfth Class.	Thirteenth Class.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Over the Main Line above Rambukkana ..	12	13½	15	16½	18	19½	21	22½	25½	28½	31½	36	58½
Over all lines below Rambukkana ..	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	19	21	24	39
Over the Uda Pussellawa line ..	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25½	28½	31½	36	—

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(*b*) The under-mentioned rates shall be chargeable for goods traffic between Colombo Port Commission premises and those of the Ceylon Government Railway :— [7886/9–10–1931.]

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 Grandpass, Kolonnawa, and Colombo Goods)	Port Commission charges, plus rates equal to Colombo Goods Classification rates to destination.
Colombo Port Commission Line and Grandpass	Ceylon Government Railway Classification rates as for 5 miles to Exchange Sidings, plus Port Commission charges.
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.
Grandpass and Kelani Valley Line	Rates equal to Maradana (Kelani Valley) Goods Classification rates to destination, plus Colombo transfer charges.
Grandpass and other lines (except Colombo Goods)	Rates equal to Colombo Goods Classification rates to destination.
Grandpass and Colombo Goods	Ceylon Government Railway Classification rates as for 5 miles.
Kolonnawa and Kelani Valley Line	Rates equal to Maradana (Kelani Valley) Goods Classification rates to destination, plus Colombo transfer charges.
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*) Traffic in class 13 conveyed to or from stations on the U. P. R. will be charged at class 12 rates over the U. P. R. until further notice. [7886/9–10–1931.]

(*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.

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(*e*) Goods not included in the Appendix to these rules and which have not been specially classified in accordance with paragaraph (*d*) and packages containing sundry goods will be charged at eleventh class rates.

(*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.

(*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. :—

(i) For removal from and to the conveyance by which the goods are brought to and taken from the station, warehouse, or other place duly authorised for the receipt and delivery of goods, per ton 35 cents.

(ii) For transfer between broad and narrow gauge wagons (bulky and heavy articles referred to in rule 33 excepted), per ton 17½ cents.

(iii) For shunting of wagons at Kolonnawa and Jaffna Customs siding, per ton 30 cents.

(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.

(v) For small consignments weighing 3 cwt. and under a flat charge of 10 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.

(*h*) Where the loading and/or unloading charges are included in the rate and either, or both, of these services is performed by the consignor and/or consignee, an amount equivalent to the charge or charges so included will be paid to the party who rendered the service or services, provided that application is made to the General Manager within six months from the date of such service or services. Such payment shall relieve the Government of any further claim in respect of the services of loading and unloading.

(*i*) When a minimum charge is made on goods conveyed at wagon mile rates the loading and unloading charge of 35 cents per ton laid down in the preceding sub-clause (*g*) will be added.

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(*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 25 cents.

(*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.	Figures on which Integral Parts of a Ton will be Calculated.
Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1 5	.. 1 0
1 6	.. 1 10
1 54	.. 1 50
1 57	.. 1 60

(*g*) Wherever " wagons " are mentioned in these rules, it is understood that four-wheeled wagons are referred to. An eight-wheeled wagon is reckoned as follows :—

Capacity less than 30 tons : as two four-wheeled wagons.

Capacity 30 tons and over : as three 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.

14. *Hours of Business.*—Goods offices are open for the receipt and delivery of goods at all goods stations from 7 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. daily, after which latter hour goods can neither [7945/23-9-1932.]

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be received nor delivered. On Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday goods sheds and offices are entirely closed, but arrangements are made for the delivery of perishable goods and live stock.

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 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.

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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.

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.

If the Railway receipt is given up within seven days of the delivery of the goods, the deposit will be refunded.

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.

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. [7886/9-10-1931.]

(*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.

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. If the goods arrive at the station of delivery between 5 P.M. and 7 A.M., the latter hour will, for the calculation of the 24 hours, be considered the hour of arrival.

Goods other than perishables not taken away within one month after their arrival will be sold by public auction to defray charges. For the disposal of undelivered perishable goods see rule 25.

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[7886/9-10-1931.]

22. *Warehouse Rent.*—(*a*) All goods left in the Railway premises beyond 20 working hours after their arrival (except those specified in clauses (*b*) and (*c*)) will be subject to a rent charge of 5 cents per cwt. per diem with a minimum charge as for 1 cwt. and as for 1 day, subject to the following exceptions :—

(1) Consignees residing more than 2 miles and not exceeding 10 miles from the railway station (outside the Municipal limits of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle) will be allowed free storage for 30 working hours from the time of arrival of goods.

(2) Consignees residing more than 10 miles from the railway station (outside the Municipal limits of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle) will be allowed free storage for 40 working hours from the time of arrival of goods.

(*b*) Manure stored in special manure sheds provided by the railway beyond 20 working hours after arrival will be subject to a rent charge of 50 cents per ton or portion of a ton per day or portion of a day, subject to the following exceptions :—

(1) Consignees residing more than 10 miles and not exceeding 15 miles from the railway station (outside the Municipal limits of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle) will be allowed free storage for 40 working hours from the time of arrival of goods.

(2) Consignees residing more than 15 miles and not exceeding 20 miles from the railway station (outside the Municipal limits of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle) will be allowed free storage for 50 working hours from the time of arrival of goods.

(3) Consignees residing more than 20 miles from the railway station (outside the Municipal limits of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle) will be allowed free storage for 60 working hours from the time of arrival of goods.

(*c*) Coconut produce including copra, desiccated coconuts, fibre, &c., from all stations to Colombo will be allowed the following free storage in Colombo Goods Sheds :—

(1) Consignments of coconut produce including copra, &c., placed in position for unloading before 12 noon, up to and including the following day.

(2) Consignments of coconut produce including copra, &c., placed in position for unloading after 12 noon, up to and including the third day of arrival.

(3) Consignments of copra placed in position for unloading after 12 noon on Thursday and before 12 noon on Friday, up to an including the following Monday.

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(4) Consignments of copra placed in position for unloading after 12 noon on Friday, up to and including the following Tuesday.

(*d*) Goods not removed within 24 hours will be at owners' risk and the Government will not be liable or responsible for loss of whole or part of any consignment of goods by virtue of the fact that the rent charge has been levied in respect of such consignment. If the goods arrive at the station of delivery between 5 P.M. and 7 A.M. the latter hour will for the purpose of Warehouse Rent be considered the hour of arrival.

(*e*) In computing Warehouse Rent 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. will be considered as working hours, and Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Wesak Day, and for Colombo only Muslim Hadji Day as *dies non*.

23. *Demurrage on Wagons.*—(*a*) The loading of wagons must be completed within 10 working hours from the time they are supplied. Consignors detaining wagons beyond the specified period shall be liable to a demurrage charge of Rs. 5 per wagon for each day or portion of a day the wagons are so detained. [7886/9-10-1931.]

Consignors ordering wagons and not loading them shall be liable to a demurrage charge of Rs. 5 per wagon for each day or portion of a day until notice is given that the wagons will not be required.

(*b*) Consignors who order and load wagons failing to furnish consignment notes within 10 working hours from the time such wagons are supplied shall be liable to a demurrage charge of Rs. 5 per wagon for each day or portion of a day they are detained beyond the time specified.

(*c*) All wagons containing articles which the railway does not undertake to unload, and which are not discharged within 20 working hours after their arrival at the station of delivery will be liable to a demurrage charge of Rs. 5 per wagon for each day or portion of a day and no concession will be allowed (as shown in rule 22) on account of distance.

(*d*) The Government do not undertake to provide warehouse accommodation for goods specified in the list appearing at the end of the Alphabetical Classification of Goods,* or bulky or heavy articles (as defined in rule 33), nor undertake to unload such goods, or permit them to be unloaded until the consignee has supplied carts or other conveyance into which the goods can be at once transferred, and if delivery is not taken within 20 working hours after their arrival at the station of delivery a demurrage charge of Rs. 5 per wagon for each day or portion of a day will be made.

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(*e*) 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.

(*f*) The conditions regarding demurrage on dangerous goods are shown in rule 41 (*p*).

(*g*) The demurrage charges for eight-wheeled wagons will be—

Capacity less than 30 tons : double the above charges.
Capacity 30 tons and over : three times the above charges.

(*h*) In computing demurrage charges 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. will be considered as working hours and Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Wesak Day, and for Colombo only Muslim Hadji Day as *dies non*.

[7886/9-10-1931.]

24. *Wharfage.*—A charge of 15 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 20 working 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.

[7791/11-7-1930.]

25. *Perishable Goods.*—Goods of a perishable nature are conveyed at owner's risk. If they are refused by consignee, or not claimed, when available for delivery at the station of destination within 12 hours, they are liable to be sold by public auction at the risk of the owner.

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

27. *Insurance.*—(*a*) Any article shown in the classification as accepted for conveyance only at owner's risk may be insured on prepayment (in addition to the freight charge) of 1 per cent. on the value, to be declared in writing at the time of booking. Minimum charge for insurance 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 authorised to accept insurance rates on packages valued at less than Rs. 500.

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(*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.

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 per rule 35. [7886/9-10-1931.]

(*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.

(*c*) The freight on "returned empties" must be prepaid, except in the case of regular consignors of "return empties," who must sign a guarantee form and give a cash deposit as security for freight. Printed guarantee forms and full particulars may be obtained from the respective Divisional Transportation Superintendents.

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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 4 tons per wagon for first, second, and third class goods, 3 tons per wagon for fourth and fifth class goods, 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.

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

(*c*) The usual loading and unloading charge of 35 cents per ton will be refunded from freight on such goods, see rule 10 (*h*).

(*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."

(*e*) On the Uda Pussellawa Section the minimum charge referred to in (*a*) will be as for 2 tons, and the measurements as mentioned in (*d*) will be 10 ft. in length, 5 ft. in breadth, and 5 ft. in height.

[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.

(*b*) If small articles of this description are forwarded loose, they will be liable to a minimum rate of 30 cents per wagon per mile over all lines below Rambukkana and 45 cents per wagon per mile over all lines above Rambukkana, plus the usual loading and unloading charge of 35 cents per ton on the weight of contents ; and if delivery is not taken within the time allowed free after arrival, demurrage will be chargeed. If the freight calculated on actual weight amounts to more than the minimum, the higher charge will be made.

(*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.

[7886/9-10-1931.]

35. (*a*) *Plants, cadjans, empties, and packages of a light or frail nature* (baskets mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) excepted) requiring special accommodation, *i.e.*, goods of which less than 2 tons ($1\frac{1}{4}$ ton on the Uda Pussellawa Section) occupy a whole

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wagon, will be subject to a minimum rate of 30 cents per wagon per mile over the lines below Rambukkana and 45 cents per wagon per mile above Rambukkana, plus the usual loading and unloading charge of 35 cents per ton on the weight of contents, and if delivery is not taken within the time allowed free after arrival, demurrage will be charged.

(*b*) Tea plucking, tea leaf transport, and rubber plant protector baskets in consignments of 3 cwt. and over per wagon will be subject to a rate of 15 cents per consignment per mile below Rambukkana and 22½ cents above Rambukkana. Consignments of less than 3 cwt. will be charged for at half these rates.

Tea, cacao, and rubber supply baskets in consignments of 8 cwt. and over per wagon will be subject to a rate of 15 cents per consignment per mile below Rambukkana and 22½ cents above Rambukkana. Consignments of less than 8 cwt. will be charged for at half these rates.

The usual loading and unloading charge of 35 cents per ton on actual weight of contents will also be made.

(*c*) Earth, manure, and cacao washing baskets of conical shape which pack closely into one another will be charged for on actual weight as per classification.

36. *Petroleum in Packages.*—In the case of consignors for whom tank wagons are provided for the conveyance of petroleum in bulk, the wagon load rate for the conveyance of petroleum in packages shown in the classification will only be allowed subject to satisfactory loading being guaranteed for such tank wagons. [7886/9–10–1931.]

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 :—

(1) 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 transferred from one wagon to another, the fibre originally used shall be utilized in repacking the tins.

(2) Tins must be so loaded that the lower tins cover the whole of the floor space in order to obviate tins on the top tier falling and being damaged in transit.

Small consignments of petroleum in tins unprotected by cases will be conveyed in explosives van goods wagons, subject to the conditions specified in rule 41 of the regulations.

37. *Conveyance of Petrol in Packages.*—(*a*) "Petrol" includes all dangerous petroleum used for the propulsion of motor vehicles. [7886/9–10–1931.]

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(*b*) Petrol will be accepted for conveyance by goods or mixed trains subject to the regulations governing the transport of explosives (*vide* rule 41), in receptacles, not attached to motor vehicles, of 2-, 4-, or 5-gallon capacity, 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 of 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.

(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 (*b*) (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 (*b*) (1) and (*b*) (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 (*b*) (2) above containing petrol must have the filing 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.

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(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.

(*c*) In addition to the receptacles specified in sub-clause (*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, provided they are in accordance with the samples approved by and deposited with the General Manager of the Railway.

(*d*) No petrol will be accepted, for conveyance by goods or mixed trains unless the consignment is accompanied by a declaration from the consignor in the following terms, viz. :—

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 goods or mixed trains as printed on the back of this declaration.

Date : ————. Signature : ————.

(*e*) The screw plugs of return empty vessels in which petrol has been conveyed must be securely fastened.

37A. *Conveyance of Petrol (Dangerous Petroleum) in Tank Wagons.*—(*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. [7886/9-10-1931.

(*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.

(*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 an " Explosive " Consignment Note from 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 unauthorised persons from coming within the danger zone during the process of discharging the petrol from the

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railway tank wagon to the storage cylinder. Under no circumstances must any work be carried out on the railway tank wagons whilst discharging operations are in progress other than that necessary for proper and prompt discharging of the contents.

(*g*) Return empty tank wagons in which petrol has been conveyed will be charged in terms of the classification for returned empty kerosene oil tank wagons.

Every return empty tank wagon must have a special "Highly Inflammable" label attached on each side and a consignment note must be tendered by the consignor.

38. *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, and will be conveyed at thirteenth class rate, subject to provisions in rule 37 relating to petrol.

[7654/13-7-1928.]

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), will be accepted at Colombo Goods station and Wharf on Tuesdays and Thursdays (unless specially provided for below) for conveyance at owner's risk by goods or mixed trains in iron covered wagons at thirteenth class rates, 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 respects with the specifications given below. The cylinders must not exceed 8 feet in length and 10 inches in diameter.

(*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—

(1) Several small cylinders not exceeding 24 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter may be packed in one box, provided that each cylinder is contained in a separate compartment or separately encased in closely plaited 1 inch (circumference) hemp or coir. Each box must not contain more than 25 small cylinders, and the gross weight of each box and contents must not exceed 1 cwt. 2 qr.

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(2) 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 may 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 (sulphurous acid gas), respectively.

(*e*) In the case or 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 other source of heat.

(*g*) Compressed ammonia gas or liquefied anhydrous ammonia, compressed atmospheric air, compressed or liquefied carbonic acid gas, compressed hydrogen, and compressed oxygen may be accepted up to a maximum of two cylinders for conveyance in the rear brake van of goods trains 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 as possible from other packages in the brake van.

(*h*) Returned empty cylinders will be conveyed in accordance with the conditions stated in rule 32 of the Goods Regulations. [7886/9-10-1931.]

(*i*) 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. Specifications referred to in subclause (*a*). [7654/13-7-1928.]

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 $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons per square inch.

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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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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 inch.

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*) *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, and 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 guages and an automatic arrangement for preventing overcharging. 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.

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Certificate referred to in Sub-clause (i).

Certified that the cylinders containing ———— tendered 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 ———— in cylinders. Also that the weight in each cylinder does not exceed ———— for each pound of the water capacity of that cylinder.

Date : ————, 19—. Signature of Consignor.

40. *Carbide of Calcium.*—Carbide of calcium may be transported by railway under the rules and conditions laid down in rule 41 of these regulations, but subject also to the following additional special rules :— [7886/9-10-1931.]

(*a*) Carbide of calcium must be contained in hermetically closed vessels containing each not more than 112 lb. and sufficiently strong to remain in that condition through wear and tear of transport, so that the carbide of calcium cannot be affected by air or moisture.

(*b*) There must be no copper in the composition of any vessel containing carbide of calcium.

(*c*) The vessels must be so constructed and closed as to exclude water and atmospheric moisture.

(*d*) 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.

41. *Gunpowder, Fireworks, except Dashing Crackers which will not be accepted for Conveyance by Rail, Aquafortis, Vitriol, Acids, Ardent Spirits, Matches, Petroleum, or other Goods of a Dangerous Nature marked* (*) *in Classification*†—(*a*) 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

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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 railway shall, immediately on the arrival thereof at the station, be delivered to, and be received by, the Railway officials authorised 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 under the classification in clause (*q*) below must be distinctly stated on the special "Dangerous Articles Consignment Note" accompanying the goods.

(*c*) Dangerous articles in quantities not exceeding one ton will be accepted without previous notice at the Colombo goods station between the hours of 7 A.M. and 4 P.M. on the authorised days for conveyance, freight prepaid, at the classified rates, and minimum charges, the General Manager reserving the right to refuse to receive the same if the special transport accommodation will not permit of the articles brought being at once despatched.

(*d*) Petrol in approved receptacles as specified in rule 37 of the Goods Regulations will be accepted in 6-ton lots for conveyance on any week day in steel wagons, provided that the consignment is for one destination station (or group of stations approved by the General Manager of the Railway), and that 24 hours' notice is given by the consignor. The Railway reserves the right of declining such consignments should steel wagons not be available.

(*e*) Consignors tendering for conveyance by rail small consignments of oil in tins are hereby informed that their consignments will only be forwarded in oil wagons (*i.e.*, in wagons loaded with oil for other stations) or when other suitable goods can be found, and that probably delay will take place in reaching destination, for which the Government will not hold themselves liable or responsible.

(*f*) No explosive or dangerous goods will be received or conveyed unless securely packed up in strong and sufficient packages, and the packages are in good condition, plainly and fully addressed to the consignee, nor unless upon the outermost package containing the same shall be written, or printed, or affixed in conspicuous characters, the description of the inner package and the words "goods of a dangerous nature," followed by the name of the said goods together with the name and address of the owner and sender.

(*g*) In the case of naptha, benzene, benzole, and benzoline, they must be conveyed in the receptacles laid down for petrol in rule 37.

(*h*) The Government will not incur any risk or responsibility in respect of the loading, stowage, or unloading of such goods; nor in respect of any loss or damage arising in or by reason of the loading, stowage, or unloading thereof; nor will they

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be answerable for any loss or damage, actual or consequential; nor for any discrepancy in the delivery as to either quantity, number, or weight; 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.

(*i*) A special form of consignment note will be required for dangerous articles. Copies of this note are obtainable free of charge on application at any goods station.

(*j*) Consignment notes for dangerous articles to be conveyed by the railway, which are not in the form authorised by Government, will not be accepted.

(*k*) To facilitate the delivery of explosives 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.

(*l*) Consignees must be present to meet the train conveying the explosives, and senders should advise them in time to permit of their doing so.

(*m*) Explosives 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.

(*n*) Should 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. Should the consignee again fail 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 of all charges due. Should the sender fail or refuse 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 20 of the Railways Ordinance.

(*o*) If such goods be 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 clause (*n*).

(*p*) Goods of a dangerous nature requiring a whole wagon for their conveyance will be charged on a minimum of 1 ton per wagon, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 10.

No such goods shall 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

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been conveyed as soon as practicable and with all due diligence; after 12 hours after arrival there will be a charge for demurrage of Rs. 5 for the wagon, and if the goods be not removed within 24 hours after arrival, the packages and contents may be forthwith sold or otherwise disposed of. If a wagon containing dangerous goods arrives at a station of delivery between 5 P.M. and 7 A.M., the latter hour will, for the purpose of demurrage, be considered the hour of arrival.

[7886/9-10-1931.] (*q*) Explosives will be accepted for dispatch at Colombo Goods Shed on the folowing days or any other days as may be notified from time to time :—

Class.		
A ..	Gunpowder and blasting powder..	Only on Mondays
B ..	Nitrate mixtures ..	Only on Wednesdays
C ..	Blasting gelatine, cordite, dynamite, gelignite, guncotton, potentite, tonite, and other nitro compounds and chlorate mixtures ..	Only on Wednesdays
D ..	Ammunition of all kinds, including safety cartridges, crackers, detonators, fireworks, fog signals, fuses, matches, and percussion caps ..	Only on Tuesdays
E ..	Inflammable liquids and vapours of all kinds, such as benzene, benzole, benzoline, ether, fusel oil, kerosene, methylated spirit, motor car spirit, naphtha, paraffin, petrol, petroleum, turpentine (rubber solutions composed of rubber and naptha), spirts of turpentine, and spirits of wine ..	On Tuesdays and Thursdays
F ..	Dangerous, corrosive, and poisonous chemicals, such as carbide of calcium, carbolic acid, corrosive acids, hydrochloric, muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric, flouric acid, gas (compressed), oil of vitriol ..	On Tuesdays and Thursdays

In the case of explosives and dangerous goods for stations beyond Anuradhapura and stations on the Kelani Valley Lines—

Articles in Class A will be accepted only on the first Monday of each month.

Articles in Classes B and C only on the first Wednesday of each month.

Articles in Class D only on the first Tuesday of each month.

Articles in Classes E and F only on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

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In the case of explosives and dangerous goods for stations on Batticaloa and Trincomalee Lines—

Articles in Class A will be accepted only on the second Monday of each month.

Articles in Classes B and C only on the second Wednesday of each month.

Articles in Class D only on the second Tuesday of each month.

Articles in Classes E and F only on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

(*r*) Articles in Classes A, B, C, and D may be conveyed in gunpowder vans only.

Articles in Class A may not be conveyed in the same powder van with explosives of any other class or with goods of any other description.

Articles in Classes B and C may be conveyed in the same powder van, but in separate compartments, and on no account may goods of any other description be loaded with them.

Articles in Class D may not be conveyed in the same powder van with explosives of any other class or with goods of any other description.

Articles in Classes E and F may be conveyed in gunpowder wagons or in steel-covered lime wagons, *but must never be loaded together or with any other inflammable goods in the same wagon.*

(*s*) *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 paragraph* (*p*).

(*t*) For the day and hour of arrival of explosive wagon at outstations *see* Working Arrangements of Gunpowder Vans as shown in the Working Time Tables.

Note.—Special advice notes, of which a specimen form is shown below will be immediately despatched to consignees by the quickest means, and care will be taken to recover demurrage if it becomes due :—

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 consigmnent 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.

42. *Travelling Cranes.*—The charge for sending a travelling crane to deal with heavy goods at stations not provided with

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cranes is at ninth class rate between the stations concerned, according to the lifting capacity of the crane used, with a minimum charge of Rs. 10, labour being provided by the person for whom the crane is sent. No charge will be made for the return journey of the crane.

43. *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.

44. *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.

Live Stock Traffic.

[7386/9-10-1931.]

45. *Rates and Conditions for the Conveyance of Live Stock by Goods Train.*—(*a*) Cattle, calves, donkeys, hounds, goats, pigs, and sheep will be conveyed in cattle trucks by goods train at 30 cents per truck per mile. 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 75 cents per elephant per mile, and elephant calves with parent animal 25 cents extra mile. Minimum charge of Rs. 10.

(*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

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when they will be charged at the minimum rate of 40 cents per wagon per mile over all lines below Rambukkana, and 50 per cent. over these rates over the Main Line above Rambukkana.

(*d*) The minimum charge for a cattle truck conveying buffaloes, cattle, calves, sheep, goats, and pigs is Rs. 5 and for all other live stock Rs. 10.

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

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

46. Rescinded. [7886/9–10–1931.

47. *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 30 cents for one or two animals and 10 cents for each additional animal per wagon per mile over all lines below Rambukkana and 50 per cent. increase over the Main Line above Rambukkana.

Special Rates.

48. (*a*) Special reduced rates between Colombo and Bandarawela-Badulla section :—Goods traffic between Colombo stations, viz., Colombo, Colombo Port, Wharf and Kolonnawa including manure from Kelaniya and Hunupitiya and stations beyond Bandarawela will be conveyed at ordinary rates between Colombo stations and Bandarawela and half rates over the section between Bandarawela and Badulla. [7886/9–10–1931.]

(*b*) *Reduced Rates for Cattle.*—Cattle from Valaichchenai, Eravur, Manampitiya, and Polonnaruwa to stations distant 100 miles and over will be conveyed at 25 cents per truck per mile.

(*c*) *Fruits and vegetables* in lots not exceeding 56 pounds, from one consignor to one consignee, will be booked by goods trains from goods stations above Peradeniya Junction at goods rates on the actual distances to the following passenger stations :—

Hunupitiya, Kollupitiya, Bambalapitiya, Wellawatta, Dehiwala, Mount Lavinia, Angulana, Lunawa, Katukurunda, Paiyagala North, and Maggona.

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Fruits and vegetables so booked will be conveyed by goods trains to Hunupitiya and to the Coast Line stations above named by goods trains as far as Maradana, and from Maradana by passenger trains.

(*d*) *Live Stock 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 live stock 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.

[8320/30-9-1937.] (*e*) *Special Reduced Rates for Traffic to Colombo.*—Goods traffic of all descriptions consigned to Colombo stations (*i.e.*, Colombo, Colombo Port, Colombo Wharf, and Maradana-Kelani Valley Goods) will be conveyed at the first class rate from the following stations :—

all stations on the Kelani Valley Line,
all stations from Kochchikade to Puttalam,
all stations from Talpe to Matara.

[7886/9-10-1931.] **49.** *Goods landed from Steamers and Boats at Kankesanturai.*—Goods of every description landed from steamers and boats at Kankesanturai will be conveyed from the Customs premises at that Port to Jaffna at the rate of Re. 1·50 per ton if forwarded in consignments of not less than 4 tons. This charge includes the cost of loading into trucks at Kankesanturai and unloading from trucks into carts at Jaffna. No reduction in rates will be granted from Jaffna to Kankesanturai.

Concessions.

[7886/9-10-1931.] **50.** *Special Concession Rates for Country-grown Paddy and Rice, and Locally-grown Agricultural Produce.*—(*a*) Country-grown paddy and rice in minimum consignments of 4 tons, between stations distant 50 miles and over will be conveyed at owner's risk on all sections of the railway at 4 cents per ton per mile.

Country-grown paddy and rice in consignments of 4 tons and over between stations less than 50 miles or in consignments of less than 4 tons between stations 50 miles and over will be conveyed at owner's risk on all sections of the railway at 8 cents per ton per mile or at 4 cents per ton per mile on a minimum as for 50 miles or 4 tons as the case may be, whichever gives the lower charge.

Consignments in small lots between all stations will be conveyed at owner's risk at 8 cents per ton per mile.

(*b*) Locally-grown fruits and vegetables will be conveyed at owner's risk at 8 cents per ton per mile on all sections of the railway.

(*c*) Locally-grown agricultural produce specified below will be conveyed at 10 cents per ton per mile and locally-grown

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hay, straw, chaff, and grass in wagon loads at 25 cents per wagon per mile subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 5 per wagon, on all sections of the railway at owner's risk :—

Arrowroot
Bran
Butter
Chillies, dried
Cotton, raw
Dhall
Eggs
Chaff, Grass, Hay, Straw } in small lots
Garlic
Ghee
Ginger
Goraka
Gram
Groundnuts
Indian corn
Kollu (Colloo)
Kurakkan
Milk and curd
Millets
Oils :—
  Domba
  Gingelly
  Kekuna
  Margosa
  Mi
Peas and Beans (dried)
Seeds :—
  Aniseed
  Castor
  Corriander
  Gingelly
  Jak
  Mathe
  Mi
  Mustard
Vegetable and green manure
Sugarcane
Tamarind
Turmeric
Ulundu

Note.—The above concession rates are subject to the handling charges defined in rule 10 (*g*) of the Goods Regulations.

51. 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.

Note.—Accommodation at Stations and Alphabetical Classification of goods not reproduced. Vide *Supplements to Gazette* No. 7,514 of February 26, 1926 and No. 7,886 of October 10, 1931.

SECTION 38.

Proclamations not reproduced.

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CHAPTER 154.

TRAMWAYS.

THE TRAMWAYS ORDINANCE.

SECTION 21.

No Regulations.

SECTION 22.

Proclamation not reproduced.

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CHAPTER 155.

VEHICLES.

THE VEHICLES ORDINANCE.

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 three rupees in value. [8143/6-9-1938.]

SECTION 8 (2).

NOTIFICATION.

By virtue of the powers delegated by the Governor by Notification in the *Gazette* of July 6, 1931, the Executive Committee of Local Administration has, under section 8 (2) of the Vehicles Ordinance, approved of the use, from and after the 1st day of January, 1934, of plates for carts of the form, and with the distinguishing letters and figures, set out in the schedule hereto, and declared that all previous notifications relating to plates for carts shall cease to have effect from and after the said date. [7971/10-3-1933.]

SCHEDULE.

1. The plates supplied for carts by the proper authority under section 8 of the Ordinance shall from January 1, 1934 and until further notice have letters and figures denoting the District, Municipality, Local Board, Sanitary Board, or Urban District Council town and the year for which the plate is used.

2. Every such plate shall be of 26 gauge zinc with uncoloured embossed letters and figures ; the figures denoting the year shall be $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. in height and the licensing numbers and distinguishing letters shall be $1\frac{15}{16}$ in. in height.

3. Distinguishing letters shall be allotted to the several Districts, Municipalities, Local Boards, Sanitary Boards, and Urban District Council towns as follows :—

Districts or Municipalities.	Distinguishing Letters.
Colombo District ..	A
Kalutara District ..	B
Colombo Municipality ..	C
Kandy District ..	D
Matale District ..	E
Nuwara Eliya District ..	F

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Districts or Municipalities.	Distinguishing Letters.
Kandy Municipality	G
Jaffna District	H
Mullaittivu District	I
Mannar District	J
Galle District	K
Matara District	L
Hambantota District	M
Galle Municipality	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
Local Boards, Sanitary Boards, or Urban District Council Towns.	
Minuwangoda Local Board ..	AA
Moratuwa Urban District Council ..	AM
Negombo Urban District Council ..	AN
Colombo District Sanitary Board ..	AS
Kolonnawa Urban District Council ..	AK
Kotte Urban District Council ..	AL
Kalutara Urban District Council ..	BK
Panadure Urban District Council ..	BP
Kalutara Sanitary Board	BS
Beruwela Urban District Council ..	BB
Gampola Urban District Council ..	DG
Hatton-Dickoya Urban District Council ..	DH
Nawalapitiya Urban District Council ..	DN
Kandy Sanitary Board	DS
Matale Urban District Council ..	EM
Matale Sanitary Board	ES
Nuwara Eliya Urban District Council ..	FN
Nuwara Eliya District Sanitary Board ..	FS
Jaffna Urban District Council ..	HJ
Jaffna Sanitary Board	HS
Mullaittivu Sanitary Board ..	IS
Mannar Sanitary Board	JS
Galle Sanitary Board	KS
Ambalangoda Urban District Council ..	KA
Matara Urban District Council ..	LM
Matara Sanitary Board	LS
Weligama Urban District Council ..	LW
Hambantota Sanitary Board ..	MS
Batticaloa Urban District Council ..	OB
Batticaloa Sanitary Board.. ..	OS
Trincomalee Urban District Council ..	PT
Kurunegala Urban District Council ..	QK
Kurunegala Sanitary Board ..	QS
Puttalam Urban District Council ..	RP
Puttalam Sanitary Board	RS
Chilaw Urban District Council ..	SC
Chilaw Sanitary Board	SS

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Districts or Municipalities.	Distinguishing Letters.
Anuradhapura Urban District Council	TA
Bandarawela Urban District Council	UB
Badulla District Sanitary Board	US
Badulla Urban District Council	UU
Ratnapura Urban District Council	VR
Ratnapura District Sanitary Board	VS
Kegalla Urban District Council	WK
Kegalla District Sanitary Board	WS
Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia Urban District Council	AD

SECTION 16.

REGULATIONS FOR ALL VEHICLES IN CEYLON (OTHER THAN THOSE MECHANICALLY PROPELLED) WHETHER PLYING FOR HIRE OR NOT.

1. *Limitation of Loads.*—No double-bullock cart or other wheeled vehicle 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. [6893/17-8-1917.] [7767/14-3-1930.]

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.
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. 3 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.

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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.
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 in.) : 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 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

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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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

(*b*) The tyres of the wheels of a double bullock cart shall be not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 cwt., but does not exceed 3 tons, shall be at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

(*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.

Y 21——J. N. 69528 (10/37)

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(*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.

(*b*) It is the duty of the owner to ensure that his name, whether painted in English, Sinhalese, or Tamil characters, shall be re-painted 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 above said has been loaded or is being

[6909/16-11-1917.]

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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.

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 abreast 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.

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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 thoroughfare, 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.

[7112/25-6-1920.]

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 :—

(*a*) *To stop or turn to the right.*—Arm or whip held out to the right.

(*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.

[7930/16-6-1932.]

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.

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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 headmean 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 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 ower 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.

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

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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 jinrickshaw) 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).

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 authorised 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—.

————,
Proper Authority.

(*a*) "Sole "owner" or "joint owner with"

(*b*) "Cart," "carriage," or "coach".

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CHAPTER 156.

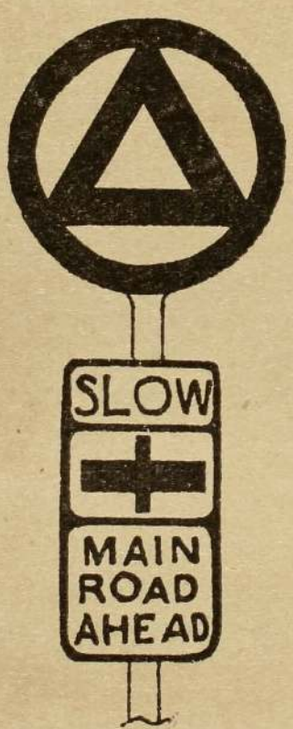
MOTOR CARS.

THE MOTOR CAR ORDINANCE.

SECTION 47 (8).

REGULATION.

The warning notice exhibited under section 47 (8) of the Ordinance, by order of any licensing authority to indicate which of two intersecting highways is to be considered the main road, shall be of the form and design set out hereunder :— [8066/27-7-1934.] [8111/22-3-1935.]



Note.—This is the only regulation of general application that has so far been made under the Ordinance. The rest of the subsidiary legislation under the Ordinance is merely of local application and is therefore not reproduced.

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CHAPTER 157.

MOTOR CAR CONVENTIONS.

THE MOTOR CAR (CONVENTION) ORDINANCE.

SECTION 2.

The International Circulation of Motor Vehicles Regulations, 1935.

I.—*Preliminary.*

[8175/22-11-1935.]

1. These regulations may be cited as the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles Regulations, 1935.

2. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

"the 1926 Convention" means the International Convention relative to Motor Traffic signed at Paris on April 24, 1926;

"the 1931 Convention" means the International Convention 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 Registrar of Motor Cars appointed under the Motor Car Ordinance, (hereinafter called "the Registrar").

(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 Executive Committee of Local Administration by Notification in the *Gazette*.

II.—*Issue of International Certificates for Motor Vehicles and Fiscal Permits in Ceylon.*

1. Any person ordinarily resident in Ceylon may obtain in the manner hereinafter prescribed, international authorisation to take abroad, for the purposes of travel, any motor vehicle of which he is the owner or of which he is otherwise in lawful possession.

2. An application for such authorisation shall be forwarded to the Registrar or to the prescribed association, in the Form 1 set out in Schedule I. to these regulations, together with the Certificate of the registration of the vehicle, and proof of the payment of the licence duty due on the vehicle for the year in which such application is made.

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3. Every vehicle in respect of which such application is made, shall be examined by a special examiner, appointed for the purpose by the Registrar, or nominated by the prescribed association with the written approval of the Registrar.

4. Before the vehicle 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.

5. If the vehicle 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 Registrar or to the prescribed association a fee of Rs. 2·50 in Ceylon revenue stamps.

6. (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 vehicle, either on a special plate according to the specifications in Annex C or on the vehicle itself.

(2) Such mark shall remain so affixed throughout the period during which the vehicle is abroad.

7. An International Certificate for the vehicle so approved and marked shall thereupon be issued in the Form set out in Annex B to the 1926 Convention under the hand and seal of the Registrar, or where the Certificate is issued by the prescribed association, authenticated with the seal and signature of the Registrar ; and such certificate shall, if the conditions laid down in the 1926 Convention continue in all respects to be fulfilled and observed, be valid for one year from the date thereof.

8. Together with the International Certificate there shall also be issued for each such vehicle a Fiscal Permit in the form set out in the Annex to the 1931 Convention and signed and sealed or authenticated in like manner as the International Certificate : Provided, however, that no Fiscal Permit shall be issued for any vehicle 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.

9. 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 vehicle, shall be made and authenticated by the Registrar or the prescribed association ;

(*b*) no duplicate of that Permit shall for any reason be issued ; and

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(*c*) no new Permit shall be issued for the vehicle 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 vehicle which is registered in Ceylon at any time during the period of validity of a Permit issued for that vehicle in any other country which is a party to the Convention.

III.—*Issue of International Driving Permits in Ceylon.*

1. Any person ordinarily resident in Ceylon may obtain, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, an International Driving Pass, in these regulations to be called a Driving Permit, authorising him to drive a motor vehicle, whilst travelling abroad in any of the contracting states or the states or territories that have acceded to the 1926 Convention.

2. An application for such Driving Permit shall be in the Form 2 in Schedule I., and may be forwarded either to the Registrar or to the prescribed association.

3. Every applicant shall be examined by a special examiner, appointed for the purpose by the Registrar, or nominated by the prescribed association with the written approval of the Registrar.

4. The applicant shall pay such examiner an examination fee of Rs. 5.

5. If the applicant is found after such examination to fulfil the conditions of Article 6 of the 1926 Convention, he shall forward to the Registrar or to the prescribed association a fee of Rs. 2·50 in Ceylon revenue stamps.

6. An International Driving Permit, in the Form set out in Annex E to the 1926 Convention, shall thereupon be issued to him under the hand and seal of the Registrar, or where the Driving Permit is issued by the prescribed association, authenticated with the seal and signature of the Registrar.

7. Every such Driving Permit shall specify the class or classes of vehicles that the holder thereof is authorised to drive ; and for the purposes of these regulations, the following shall be substituted for the classification of motor cars set out in section 39 (10) of the Motor Car Ordinance :—

Class I.—Motor Vehicle 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 Vehicle of which the total weight made up as above exceeds 7,700 lb.

Class III.—Motor cycle with or without a side car.

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IV.—*Recognition of International Certificates, Fiscal Permits and International Driving Permits in Ceylon.*

1. (1) In lieu of the provisions of Chapter V. of the Motor Car Ordinance, relating to the licensing of motor cars and the licence duty payable therefor, the provisions of this regulation shall apply to every motor vehicle 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 vehicle is brought into Ceylon.

(2) Every such vehicle may be landed and used in Ceylon free of Customs duty and of the licence duty payable under the Motor Car Ordinance, 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 Registrar and duly endorsed by him for use in Ceylon ;

(*c*) the holder of the Permit and the Certificate is proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar to be a *bona fide* visitor to Ceylon ; and

(*d*) the vehicle is proved to be the vehicle 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 vehicle 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 Registrar 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

2. The provisions of sections 19, 21, 22 and 25 of the Motor Car Ordinance, relating to the registration and cancellation of the registration of motor vehicles shall not apply to any motor vehicle in respect of which an International Certificate valid

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within the meaning of Article 4 of the 1926 Convention is produced before the Registrar for endrosement at the time the vehicle is brought into Ceylon.

3. (1) In lieu of the provisions of section 40 of the Motor Car Ordinance, 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, and to be authorised to drive the class of vehicle 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 vehicle in Ceylon he produces the Permit for inspection by the Registrar ; and

(*c*) if he fulfils in all respects the conditions set out in Article 6 of the 1926 Convention.

4. (1) The provisions of section 41 (1) of the Motor Car Ordinance, 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.

(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 Registrar 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.

5. The second schedule to the Motor Car Ordinance, is hereby modified by the substitution in the last item thereof, relating to temporary Certificates of competence issued under section 37 (19), for the words " per month or part of a month ", of the words " for the entire period of 3 months or for any part thereof ".

6. Save as aforesaid, the provisions of Chapters I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIII, and X of the Motor Car Ordinance, so far as they are not inconsistent with the tenor of these regulations and the purposes of the Conventions, shall apply to every motor vehicle brought to Ceylon on the authority of an International Certificate, and to every person visiting Ceylon with an International Driving Permit.

V.—*Supplementary.*

1. It shall be the duty of the Principal Collector of Customs in Colombo and of the Sub-Collectors of Customs at Trincomalee and Talaimannar, within one week of any motor

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vehicle, other than a vehicle imported by a recognized dealer, being passed for delivery to any person in Ceylon, to forward to the Registrar a complete description of such vehicle and the name and address of the person by or for whom it was brought to Ceylon.

2. No motor vehicle shall be permitted by the Customs authority of any port in Ceylon, to be taken out of the Island without a Permit in that behalf issued under the hand of the Registrar.

VI.—*Repeal.*

The regulations published by Notification in the *Gazette* of December 23, 1932, are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE I.

Form 1.

APPLICATION FORM FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE AND FISCAL PERMIT FOR MOTOR VEHICLES.

Date :————. For office use only.

THE VEHICLE 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.————.
Vehicle 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 lb. :————.
Type of Body :————.
Colour :————.
Number of seats :————.
If renewal, state number of previous International Certificate and Fiscal Permit :————.

————,
Signature of Applicant.

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.

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Form 2.

APPLICATION FORM FOR INTERNATIONAL 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 vehicle 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 :————.

Endorsements if any :————.

Class of vehicle for which permit is required A, B, or C (see below)

Licence inspected by :————
Date :————

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″ × 2¾″. 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.

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 XXIII.—LIGHTING AND WATER.

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CHAPTER 158.

ELECTRICITY.

THE ELECTRICITY ORDINANCE.

SECTION 2.

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 4.

REGULATIONS.

General Definitions.

The term " undertakers " means for the purpose of all these regulations any person or persons, Municipal Council, Board of Improvement, Local Board, company, or syndicate licensed under the provisions of the Electricity Ordinance and for the purpose of regulations made under sections 4 (*f*), (*g*), and (*h*), includes also any person or persons, company, or syndicate supplying electric energy for electric light, power, operating tramways, or any other purpose under any existing agreement or contract in force at the date when the said Ordinance came into operation. [6327/10-9-1909.] [6480/22-12-1911.]

The term " Local authority " means any Municipal Council, Board of Improvement, Local Board of Health, or Government Agent.

REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 4 (*e*) AND 4 (*f*).

Definitions.

In the following regulations the expression " consumer's wires " means any electric lines on a consumer's premises which are connected with the service lines of the undertakers at the consumer's terminals.

The expression " sub-station " means any premises in which energy is transformed or converted for the purpose of supply to consumers, and which are large enough to admit

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the entrance of a person after the transforming or converting apparatus is in position, provided that for any of the purposes of these regulations any place within any such premises which is used solely for a purpose other than such transformation or conversion shall not be deemed to form part of a sub-station.

The expression "overhead line" means any electric line which is placed above ground and in the open air.

The expression "pressure" means the difference of electrical potential between any two conductors through which a supply of energy is given, or between any part of either conductor and the earth, and subject to the variations allowed by No. 3 of the regulations made under section 4 (*e*).

(*a*) Where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure at any pair of consumers' terminals does not exceed 250 volts, the supply shall be deemed a low pressure supply.

(*b*) Where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure exceeds 250 volts, but does not exceed 650 volts, the supply shall be deemed a medium pressure supply.

(*c*) Where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure exceeds 650 volts, but does not exceed 3,300 volts the supply shall be deemed a high pressure supply.

(*d*) Where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure exceeds 3,300 volts, the supply shall be deemed an extra high pressure supply.

Where these regulations require any metallic body to be "efficiently connected with earth" it shall be connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of electrical energy.

Regulations under Section 4 (*f*) for securing the safety of the Public, &c.

General.

1. *Pressure of Supply to Consumers.*—The pressure of a supply delivered to any consumer shall not exceed the limit of low pressure, except for special purposes for which a medium pressure supply may be given on the consumer undertaking to comply with the following conditions :—

(*a*) *Where the supply is for power purposes*—

(i) The frame of every electric motor shall be efficiently connected with earth.

(ii) The consumer's wires forming the connections to motors or otherwise in connection with the supply shall be as far as practicable completely enclosed in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, or they shall be fixed in such a manner that there shall be no danger of any shock.

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(iii) The supply to every motor shall be controlled by means of an efficient cut-off switch, placed in such a position as to be easily handled by the person in charge of the motor, and connected so that by its means all pressure can be cut off from the motor itself, and from any regulating switch, resistence, or other device in connection therewith.

(iv) Switches, efficient fuses, or other automatic circuit breakers shall be provided so as to protect the circuits from excess of current, and all switches and cut-outs shall be so enclosed and protected that there shall be no danger of any shock being obtained in the ordinary handling thereof, or of any fire being caused by their normal or abnormal action.

(v) A notice shall be affixed in a conspicuous position at every motor and switchboard in connection with the supply, forbidding unauthorised persons to touch the motors or apparatus.

(*b*) *Where the Supply is for arc lamps in series*—

(i) The consumer's wires forming the connections to the arc lamps, or otherwise in connection with the supply, shall be as far as practicable completely enclosed in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, or they shall be fixed in a such manner that there shall be no danger of any shock.

(ii) The supply to every arc lamp shall be controlled by means of an efficient cut-off switch, placed in such a position as to be easily handled by the person in charge of the arc lighting, and connected so that by its means all pressure can be cut off from the arc lamp itself, and from any regulating switch, resistance, or other device in connection therewith. Provided that where the arc lamps are connected in series across the outer conductors of a three-wire system, it shall be sufficient if one such switch be provided for each series of arc lamps.

(iii) Switches, efficient fuses, or other automatic cut-outs shall be provided so as to protect the circuits from excess of current, and all switches and cut-outs shall be so enclosed and protected that there shall be no danger of any shock being obtained in the ordinary handling thereof, or of any fire being caused by their normal or abnormal action.

(*c*) *Where the Supply is for incandescent lamps in series*—

(i) The consumer's wires forming the connections to the incandescent lamps, or otherwise in connection with the supply, shall be completely enclosed in strong metal casing, and this casing, together with the switches and lampholders, if metallic shall be efficiently connected with earth.

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(ii) Switches, efficient fuses, or other automatic cut-outs shall be provided so as to protect the circuits from excess of current, and all switches and cut-outs shall be so enclosed and protected that there shall be no danger of any shock being obtained in the ordinary handling thereof, or of any fire being caused by their normal or abnormal action.

(*d*) *Where the Supply is for any special purpose* other than those abovementioned or where the pressure of the supply exceeds the limits of medium pressure, it shall be subject to such other regulations as the Governor may from time to time prescribe.

2. *Introduction of Three-wire System into Consumer's Premises.*—When the pressure between the outer conductors of a three-wire system exceeds 250 volts, and the three-wires of the system or two pairs of wires are brought into a consumer's premises, the supply shall be given to two pairs of terminals arranged in such a manner that there shall be no danger of any shock, and the wiring from these terminals shall be kept distinct.

3. *Minimum Size of Conductors.*—The sectional area of the conductor in any electric line laid or erected in any street after the date of these regulations shall not be less than that of a strand of seven wires, each of which is of No. 20 standard wire gauge, and the sectional area of every wire, in a strand forming any such conductor shall not be less than that gauge ; but this regulation shall not apply in the case of an electric line placed in a lamp post.

4. *Insulation Test of Low Pressure and Medium Pressure Mains.*—Every low pressure and medium pressure main shall be tested for insulation after having been placed in position and before it is used for the purposes of supply, the testing pressure being the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use, and in any case at least 200 volts, and the undertakers shall duly record the results of the tests of each main or section of a main.

5. *Maintenance of Insulation.*—The Insulation of every complete circuit used for the supply of energy, including all machinery, apparatus, and devices forming part of, or in connection with, that circuit, shall be so maintained that the leakage current shall not under any conditions exceed one-thousandth part of the maximum supply current ; and suitable means shall be provided for the indication and localization of leakage. Every leakage shall be remedied without delay. Every such circuit shall be tested for insulation at least once in every month, and the undertakers shall duly record the results of the testings. Provided that where the Government have approved of any part of any electric circuit being connected with earth, the provisions of this regulatoin shall not apply to the circuit so long as the connection with earth exists.

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6. *Testing of Insulation of all parts of any High Pressure Circuit.*—A high pressure circuit shall not be brought into use unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application, during half an hour, in the case of every electric line of a pressure twice the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use, and in the case of every machine, device, or apparatus, of a pressure 50 per cent. greater than the said maximum pressure. The undertakers shall duly record the results of each test.

7. *Circuit Breaker for High Pressure Mains, &c.*—Every high pressure main, conductor, or other apparatus shall be protected by a suitable fuse or automatic circuit breaker. Provided that it shall not be incumbent upon the undertakers to provide such a fuse or circuit breaker for the outer conductor of a concentric main which is, with the approval of the Government, efficiently connected with earth.

8. *Transformers.*—In every case where a high pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to one or more consumers, some suitable automatic and quick-acting means of metallic shield connected to earth shall be provided to protect the consumer's wires from any accidental contact with or leakage from the high pressure system, either within or without the transforming apparatus.

9. *Connections of Transformers with earth.*—The metallic portion of every transformer, with the exception of the conductors thereof, shall be efficiently connected with earth.

10. *Protection from Lightning.*—Where any portion of any electric line or any support for an electric line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to cause injury from lightning, it shall be efficiently protected against such liability.

11. *Report of Accidents to Government.*—Where any accident by explosion or fire, or any other accident of such kind as to have caused or to be likely to have caused loss of life or personal injury, has occurred at any part of any electric line or work, the undertakers shall give immediate notice thereof to the Government.

12. *Overhead Lines.*—Overhead lines shall not after the date of these regulations be erected or maintained, except in accordance with plans approved by the Government, and subject to such regulations as the Governor may from time to time prescribe.

ELECTRIC LINES OTHER THAN OVERHEAD LINES.

13. *Construction of Receptacles for Electric Lines.*—All conduits, pipes, casings, and street boxes used as receptacles for electric lines shall be constructed of durable material, and where laid under carriage ways shall be of ample strength

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to prevent damage from heavy traffic ; and reasonable means shall be taken by the undertakers to prevent accumulation of gas in such receptacles.

14. *Crossing Pipes, &c.*—Where any electric line crosses or is in proximity to any metallic substance, special precautions shall be taken by the undertakers against the possibility of any electrical charging of the metallic substance from the line, or from any metal conduit, pipe, or casing enclosing the line.

15. *Electric continuity of Metal Conduits, Pipes, and casing of High Pressure Lines.*—All metal conduits, pipes, or casing containing any high pressure electric line shall be efficiently connected with earth, and shall be so jointed and connected across all street boxes and other openings as to make good electrical connection throughout their whole length.

16. *Precautions to be taken when bare Conductors are used.*—Where the conductors of electric lines placed in any conduit are not continuously covered with any insulating material they shall be secured in position, and no unfixed uninsulated material of a conducting nature shall be contained in the conduit. No such conductor shall be at a pressure exceeding 300 volts from earth. Adequate precautions shall also be taken to ensure that no accumulation of water shall take place in any part of the conduit, and to prevent any dangerous access of moisture to the conductors or insulators. The insulators of any such electric line shall be so disposed that they can be readily inspected.

17. *High Pressure Lines laid above ground or in Subways.*—Every portion of any high pressure electric line placed above the surface of the ground, or in any subway not in the sole occupation of the undertakers, shall be completely enclosed, either in a tube of highly insulating material embedded in brickwork, masonry, or cement concrete, or in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.

18. *Protection for the Surface of the Ground and Electric Lines.*—Where any high pressure electric line is laid beneath the surface of the ground, efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the surface of the ground or any neighbouring electric line or conductor shall become charged by leakage from the high pressure electric line.

19. *Completion and Control of High Pressure Lines.*—A high pressure electric line shall not be used for the supply of energy before it has been completely laid, properly jointed, examined, and tested, or until it is in sole charge of the undertakers, and every such line shall be during its use be in the sole charge of the undertakers, except by special permission from Government in writing.

20. *Sub-stations and Street Boxes.*—Sub-stations shall be established in suitable places, and shall be in the sole occupation

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and charge of the undertakers. Sub-stations shall be erected above ground wherever possible, but where necessarily underground, they shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Government.

21. *Street Boxes.*—In addition to the provisions contained in regulation 14 as to the construction of receptacles for electric lines, the following conditions shall be observed with respect to street boxes :—

(*a*) The covers of all street boxes shall be so secured that they cannot be opened, except by means of a special appliance.

(*b*) The covers of all street boxes containing high pressure apparatus other than cables shall be connected to strips of metal laid immediately underneath the street, and efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the covers or other exposed parts of these boxes, or any adjacent material forming the surface of the street shall become electrically charged, whether by reason of leakage, defect, or otherwise.

(*c*) Where street boxes are used as transformer chambers, reasonable means shall be taken to prevent as far as possible any influx of water, either from the adjacent soil or by means of pipes and in case of any such street box exceeding one cubic yard in capacity, ample provisions shall be made, by ventilation or otherwise, for the immediate escape of any gas which may by accident have obtained access to the box, and for the prevention of danger from sparking.

(*d*) All street boxes shall be regularly inspected for the presence of gas, and if any influx or accumulation is discovered the undertakers shall give immediate notice to the authority or company whose gas mains are laid in the neighbourhood of the street box.

(*e*) Where mains at different pressures pass through the same street box, they shall be readily distinguishable from one another.

22. *Maximum Power in case of Underground Sub-station, etc.*—The maximum power supplied to any underground sub-station or street box shall not without the consent of the Government exceed 30 K. W. in the case of a sub-station or street box containing a single transformer, or 75 K. W. in the case of a sub-station or street box containing two or more transformers.

Consumer's Premises.

23. *Responsibility of Undertakers for their Lines, &c., on Consumer's Premises.*—The undertakers shall be responsible for all electric lines, fittings, and apparatus belonging to them, or under their control, which may be upon a consumer's premises being maintained in a safe condition, and in all respects fit for supplying energy.

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24. *Fire Risk.*—In delivering the energy to a consumer's terminals the undertakers shall exercise all due precautions so as to avoid risk of causing fire on the premises.

25. *Main Fuse or Circuit Breakers.*—A suitable safety fuse or other automatic circuit breaker shall be inserted in each service line within a consumer's premises as close as possible to the point of entry, and contained within a suitable locked or sealed receptacle of fire-proof construction, except in cases where the service line is protected by fuses in a street box; but no fuse or automatic circuit breaker shall be inserted in the intermediate conductor of a three-wire system where the pressure between the adjacent conductors exceeds 125 volts.

26. *Treatment of Service Lines and Apparatus on Consumer's Premises.*—All service lines and apparatus placed on consumer's premises shall be highly insulated and thoroughly protected against injury due to the insulation or excess of moisture, and any metal forming part of the electric circuit shall not, unless efficiently connected with earth, be exposed so that it can be touched. All electric lines shall be so fixed and protected as to prevent the possibility of electrical discharge to any adjacent metallic substance.

27. *Transfromers and High Pressure Apparatus to be enclosed in Metal.*—Where the general supply of energy is a high pressure supply, and transforming apparatus is installed on a consumer's premises, the whole of the high pressure service lines, conductors, and apparatus, including the transforming apparatus itself, so far as they are on the consumer's premises, shall be completely enclosed in solid walls, or in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth and securely fastened throughout.

28. *Connection to Consumer's Premises not to be made where leakage would result.*—The undertakers shall not connect a consumer's wires with their mains unless they are reasonably satisfied that the connection would not cause leakage from those wires or fittings; and where the undertakers decline to make such connection, they shall serve upon the consumer a notice stating their reason for so declining.

29. *Discontinuance of Supply on discovery of leakage on Consumer's Premises.*—If the undertakers are reasonably satisfied, after making all proper examination by testing or otherwise, that a leakage exists at some part of a consumer's wires or fittings of such extent as to be a source of danger, any officer of the undertakers duly authorised by them in writing or, if the undertakers so require, an electric inspector may, for the purpose of discovering whether the leakage exists at any part of a circuit within or upon any consumer's premises, by notice require the consumer at some reasonable time after the service of the notice to permit him to inspect and test the wires and fittings belonging to the consumer and

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forming part of the circuit. In any case where the undertakers require the services of an electric inspector under this regulation they shall pay him the prescribed fee.

If on any such testing the electric inspector discovers a leakage from the consumer's wires, or if the consumer does not give all the facilities for inspection and testing, the undertakers shall forthwith discontinue the supply of energy to the premises in question, giving immediate notice of discontinuance to the consumer in writing, and shall not recommence the supply until they are reasonably satisfied that the leakage has been removed. This regulation shall not affect any power contained in the Ordinance or otherwise enabling the undertakers to discontinue the supply.

30. *Appeal to Electric Inspector.*—If any consumer is dissatisfied with the action of the undertakers in refusing to give, or in discontinuing, or in not re-commencing, the supply of energy to his premises, the wires and fittings of that consumer shall, on his application and on payment of the prescribed fee, be tested for the existence of leakage by an electric inspector. This regulation shall be endorsed on every notice given under the provisions of either of the two last preceding regulations.

Arc Lighting.

31. *Height from Ground.*—Arc lamps used in any street for public lighting shall be so fixed as not to be in any part at a less height than 10 feet from the ground.

32. *Arc Lamps to be Guarded.*—All arc lamps shall be so guarded as to prevent pieces of ignited carbon or broken glass falling from them, and shall not be used in situations where there is any danger of the presence of explosive dust or gas.

Connections of Circuits with Earth.

33. *Connection of Earth of a Three-wire System.*—Where the pressure of a supply between the adjacent conductors of a three-wire system of mains exceeds 125 volts, the intermediate conductor shall be connected with earth, subject to the concurrence of the telegraph authority, and in accordance with the following conditions :—

(*a*) The connection with earth of the intermediate conductor shall be made at one point only on each distinct circuit, namely, at the generating station, sub-station, or transformer, and the insulation of the circuit shall be efficiently maintained at all other parts.

(*b*) The current from the intermediate conductor to earth shall be continuously recorded, and if at any time it exceeds one-thousandth part of the maximum supply current, steps shall be immediately taken to improve the insulation of the system.

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34. *Method of executing Works, &c.*—Where the undertakers require to execute any works (including the construction of boxes) which will involve the placing of any works in, under, along, or across any street or public bridge, &c., the following provisions shall have effect :—

(*a*) The undertakers shall not more than 28 nor less than 14 days before commencing the work give notice in writing describing the work, and forward a plan of the works (not being repairs, renewals, or amendments of existing works, of which the character and position are not altered) upon the telegraph authority and the local authority, showing the mode and position in which the works are intended to be executed, and the manner in which it is intended that the street, or bridge, or any sewer, drain, or tunnel, therein or thereunder is to be interfered with, and shall, upon being required to do so by the telegraph authority or the local authority, give him or them any such further information in relation thereto as he or they desire.

(*b*) The telegraph authority or the local authority may, in his or their discretion, approve any such works or plan, subject to such amendments or conditions as may seem fit, or may disapprove them, and may give notice of the approval or disapproval to the undertakers.

(*c*) Where the telegraph authority or the local authority approve any such works or plan, subject to any amendments or conditions with which the undertakers are dissatisfied, or disapprove any such work, or plan, the undertakers may appeal to the Governor and the Governor may inquire into the matter and allow or disallow the appeal and may approve any such works or plans, subject to such amendment or conditions as seem fit or may disapprove them.

(*d*) If the telegraph authority or the local authority fail to give any such notice of approval or disapproval to the undertakers within 28 days after the service of the notice upon them he or they shall be deemed to have approved the works and plan.

(*e*) The undertakers shall not be entitled to execute any such works as above specified, except so far as they may be of a description and in accordance with a plan which has been approved, or is deemed to have been approved by the telegraph authority and the local authority, or by Government as above-mentioned ; but where any such works, description, and plan are so approved, or deemed to be approved, the undertakers may cause those works to be executed in accordance with the description and plan.

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35. *Maps.*—The undertakers shall under these rules cause a map to be made of the area of supply on a horizontal scale of at least 1 inch to 66 feet, and shall cause to be marked thereon on the line of all their existing mains, service lines, and other underground works and distribution boxes, and shall once in every year cause such map to be corrected and all additions to be made thereto. A copy of such map shall be deposited with the Government, telegraph authority, and local authority, and shall be corrected and added to once every year.

REGULATIONS FOR OVERHEAD WIRES.

36. *Maximum Intervals between Supports.*—The interval between any two wooden poles used singly as supports for an overhead line shall not exceed 200 feet, provided that where the line makes an angle at any such pole, the interval between that and the next pole shall not exceed 150 feet. In the case of supports other than single wooden poles, the intervals between the supports shall be such as may be prescribed by the Governor.

37. *Factors of Safety.*—(*a*) Every support of an ærial line shall be of a durable material, firmly erected, and where necessary, properly stayed against forces due to wind pressure, change of direction of the line, or unequal length of span.

(*b*) The factor of safety of the ærial line shall, at the minimum temperature of the locality, be at least four, and the factor of safety of all other parts of the structure at least four under all conditions, the maximum possible wind pressure being taken at 50 lb. per square foot.

(*c*) For cylindrical bodies, such as posts and wires, the effective area shall be taken as two-thirds of the total area exposed to pressure.

(*d*) Every support, if of metal, shall be efficiently connected with earth in so far as the nature of the ground in which the support is fixed makes this practicable.

38. *Attachment of Overhead Lines.*—All overhead lines shall be attached to insulators, and shall be so guarded that they cannot fall away from the supports.

39. *Height from Ground, &c.*—An overhead line shall not in any part thereof be at a less height from the ground than 20 feet without the consent of Government, and shall not be accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance.

40. *Three-wire System.*—Where a supply is given by overhead lines on the three-wire system, the positive and negative conductors shall be placed side by side above the intermediate conductor. The intermediate conductor shall consist of two wires placed side by side at a distance apart greater than that

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between the positive and negative conductors, and connected in each span by two cross wires placed in such a manner that in the event of either the positive or negative conductor breaking it shall fall on one at least of the cross wires.

41. *Supply from Two-wire System.*—Where a supply is given by overhead lines from a two-wire system, with the negative conductor connected with earth, the positive conductor shall be placed above the negative conductor in such a manner that in the event of breakage it must fall on the negative conductor.

42. *Service Lines from Overhead Lines.*—Service lines from overhead lines shall be led as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to some portion of the consumer's premises, which is not accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance. Every portion of any service line which is outside a building and is within 7 feet from the building shall be efficiently protected by insulating material.

43. *Angle of crossing Streets.*—Where an overhead line crosses a street, the angle between the line and the direction of the street at the place of crossing shall not be less than 60 degrees.

44. *Lines crossing Metallic Substance.*—Where an overhead line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance, precautions shall be taken by the undertakers against the possibility of the line coming into contact with the metallic substance or of the metallic substance coming into contact with the line by breakage or otherwise.

45. *Discharge of Pressure in case of Fire.*—In the case of any high pressure overhead line, exceeding one-half mile in total length, means shall be provided whereby in case of fire or other emergency the pressure may be discharged from any portion of the line erected over or alongside of any building or buildings.

46. *Maintenance.*—Every overhead line, including its supports and all the structural parts and electrical appliances and devices belonging to or connected with the line, shall be duly and efficiently supervised and maintained as regards both electrical and mechanical conditions.

47. *Disused Overhead Lines to be removed.*—The undertakers shall remove any overhead line upon ceasing to use it for the supply of energy, unless upon so ceasing they satisfy the Government that they intend to bring it into use again within a reasonable time.

48. The foregoing regulations are designed for modern practice with ordinary pressures. Government would be prepared to consider variations for special cases.

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REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 4 (*e*) FOR ENSURING A PROPER AND SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY, &c.

1. *Undertakers to provide constant Supply.*—From the time when the undertakers commence to supply energy through any distributing main, they shall maintain a supply sufficient for the use of all the consumers for the time being entitled to be supplied from that main, and that supply shall, except so far as the Governor may otherwise from time to time permit, be constantly maintained, and in the case of continuous currents without change of polarity. Provided that, for the purpose of testing or for any other purposes connected with the efficient working of the undertaking, the authority by whom the electric inspector is appointed may give permission to the undertakers to discontinue the supply at such intervals of time and for such periods as that authority may think expedient. When the supply is so discontinued, or the polarity is changed, notice to all persons likely to be affected shall be given of such discontinuance or change and of probable duration thereof.

2. *Measures for restricting Area liable to Stoppage.*—The system of distributing mains shall be separated into sections corresponding approximately to the different feeders, and these sections shall be inter-connected only through suitable circuit breakers or fuses arranged so as to be easily inspected.

3. *Fixing the declared Pressure at Consumers' Terminals.*—Before commencing to give a supply of energy to any consumer, the undertakers shall declare to that consumer the constant pressure at which they propose to supply energy at his terminals. The pressure so declared shall be constantly maintained, subject to a variation not exceeding 4 per cent., under any conditions of supply which the consumer is entitled to receive, or such other variation as the Governor may from time to time allow, and shall not be altered or departed from to an extent greater than that variation, except by consent of the Governor, and upon such terms and conditions as Government may impose, and after public notice has been given during a period of one month, in such manner as the Governor may require, of the intention of the undertakers to apply for consent to alter the same.

4. *Fixing of System and declared frequency.*—Before commencing to give a supply of energy to any consumer, the undertaker shall declare to that consumer the system which they propose to adopt, whether alternating or continuous current, and, in the case of alternating current, the frequency, that is to say, the number of complete periods per second at which they propose to supply. The system and frequency so declared shall be maintained, subject, as respects frequency, to a variation not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from

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the declared frequency, and shall not be altered or departed from except by consent of the Governor, and upon such terms and conditions as the Governor may impose, and after public notice has been given during a period of one month, in such manner as the Governor may require, of the intention of the undertakers to apply for consent to alter the same.

5. *Testing and Inspection.*—On the occasion of the testing of any main of the undertakers, reasonable notice thereof shall be given to the undertakers by the electric inspector, the testing shall be carried out at such suitable hours as in the opinion of the inspector and the undertakers will least interfere with the supply of energy, except under the provisions of an order made in each case by the Governor, provided the undertakers shall not be held responsible for any interruption of the supply of energy which may be occasioned by or required for the purpose of testing as aforesaid, which shall not be oftener than once in any three months, except under the provisions of an order made by the Governor.

6. An electric inspector or other competent person appointed by the Governor under the provisions of the Ordinance shall have the right to have access at all reasonable hours to the premises of the undertakers for the purposes of inspecting the plant and testing the lines and the instruments of the undertakers, and if found not in order may request the undertakers to have them put in order. The undertakers shall afford all facilities for the foregoing inspection of plant and testing of electric lines and instruments.

Meters.

7. Unless by special agreement, the amount of energy supplied by the undertakers to any consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply (according to the method by which the undertakers elect to charge) shall be ascertained by means of an appropriate meter, to be of such pattern as has been approved by the Governor.

8. An electric inspector on being requested to do so by the undertaker or any consumer on payment of the prescribed fee by the party requiring him, shall examine and test any meter intended for ascertaining the value of the supply, certifying the result in writing.

9. The undertakers shall, if required to do so by any consumer, fix and connect an appropriate meter duly certified on the premises of such consumer for ascertaining the value of the supply, provided the consumer has entered upon an agreement to pay the undertaker a reasonable sum for the hire and maintenance of the said meter.

10. Neither the undertakers nor any consumer shall connect or disconnect any meter fixed for ascertaining the

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value of the supply without giving notice of their intention to do so in writing to the party concerned.

11. Every consumer shall, in the event of using his own meter for ascertaining the value of the supply, keep it in proper order for correctly registering that value, and in default of his so doing the undertakers may cease to supply energy through that meter.

12. The undertakers may authorise any officer or suitable person to enter the premises of any consumer at all reasonable times to execute any necessary works in connection with the meter fixed for ascertaining the value of the supply, whether the said meter be hired from the undertakers or the meter be the consumer's own property.

13. The register of meters fixed for ascertaining the value of the supply shall, in the absence of fraud be conclusive evidence of the value of the supply ; provided however, that in the event of any meter or meters getting out of order or failing to record accurately, then for such period as such meter or meters shall have failed to record accurately the consumption of current for that period shall be computed on the basis of the previously ascertained consumption. Any circumstances, however, tending to have caused an increase or decrease in the consumption during such period for which such meter or meters have failed to record accurately shall be taken into account, and in making computation shall be duly allowed for.

14. If any difference arises between any consumer and the undertakers as to whether any meter, whereby the value of supply is ascertained (whether belonging to the consumer or to the undertakers) is or is not in proper order for correctly registering that value, or as to whether that value has been correctly registered in any case by any meter, that difference shall be determined upon the application of either party to an electric inspector, and that inspector shall also order by which of the parties the cost of, and incidental to, the proceedings before him shall be paid, and the decision of the inspector shall be final and binding on all parties.

15. *Penalty for Default.*—The breach of any of these regulations is an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and in case of a continuing offence with a daily fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

These regulations are made subject to the power of the Governor to make such further or other regulation as he may think expedient ; and nothing in these regulations shall be construed to authorise the undertakers to lay any electric line or work their undertaking otherwise than in accordance with the Ordinance, or to supply energy otherwise than by

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a system for the time approved of by the Government under the Electricity Ordinance.

REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 4 (*g*).

Definitions.

1. In the following regulations—

The expression " energy " means electrical energy.

The expression " generator " means the dynamo or dynamos or other electrical apparatus used for the generation of energy.

The expression " motor " means any electric motor carried on a car used for the conversion of energy.

The expression " pipe " means any gas or water pipe or other metallic pipe, structure, or substance.

The expression " wire " means any wire or apparatus used for telegraphic, telephonic, electrical signalling, or other similar purposes.

The expression " current " means an electric current exceeding one-thousandth part of one ampere.

The expression " electric inspector " means an electric inspector appointed under the provisions of the Ordinance.

2. Any dynamo used as a generator shall be of such pattern and construction as to be capable of producing a continuous current without appreciable pulsation.

3. One of the two conductors used for transmitting energy from the generator to the motors shall be in every case insulated from earth, and is hereinafter referred to as the " line " ; the other may be insulated throughout, or may be uninsulated in such parts and to such extent as is provided in the following regulations, and is hereinafter referred to as the " return ".

4. Where any rails on which cars run, or any conductors laid between or within 3 feet of such rails form any part of a return, such part may be uninsulated. All other returns or parts of a return shall be insulated, unless of such sectional area as will reduce the difference of potential between the ends of the uninsulated portion of the return below the limit laid down down in regulation 7.

5. When any uninsulated conductor laid between or within 3 feet of the rails forms any part of a return, it shall be electrically connected to the rails at distances apart not exceeding 100 feet by means of copper strips having a sectional area of at least one-sixteenth of a square inch, or by other means of equal conductivity.

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6. (*a*) When any part of a return is uninsulated, it shall be connected with the negative terminal of the generator, and in such case the negative terminal of the generator shall also be directly connected through the current indicator hereinafter mentioned to two separate earth connections, which shall be placed not less than 20 yards apart.

(*b*) The earth connections referred to in this regulation shall be constructed, laid, and maintained so as to secure electrical contact with the general mass of earth, and so that an electromotive force not exceeding 4 volts shall suffice to produce a current of at least 2 amperes from one earth connection to the other through the earth, and a test shall be made at least once in every month to ascertain whether this requirement is complied with.

(*c*) Provided that in place of such two earth connection the undertakers may make one connection to a main for water supply of not less than three inches internal diameter, with the consent of the owners thereof and of the person supplying the water, and provided that where from the nature of the soil or for other reasons the undertakers can show to the satisfaction of an electric inspector that the earth connections herein specified cannot be constructed and maintained without undue expense, the provisions of this regulation shall not apply.

(*d*) No portion of either earth connection shall be placed within 6 feet of any pipe, except a main for water supply of not less than 3 inches internal diameter, which is metallically connected to the earth connections with the consent of the persons hereinbefore specified.

(*e*) When the generator is at a considerable distance from the tramway, the uninsulated return shall be connected to the negative terminal of the generator by means of one or more insulated return conductors, and the generator shall have no other connection with earth ; and in such case the end of the insulated return connected with the uninsulated return shall be connected also through a current indicator to two separate earth connections, or with the consent of the persons aforesaid to a main for water supply, or with the like consent to both in the manner prescribed in this regulation.

(*f*) If the current indicator cannot conveniently be placed at the connection of the uninsulated return with the insulated return, this instrument may consist of an indicator at the generating station connected by insulated wires to the terminals of a resistance interposed between the return and the earth connection or connections. The said resistance shall be such that the maximum current laid down in regulation 6 (i) shall produce a difference of potential not exceeding 1 volt between the terminals. The indicator shall be so constructed as to indicate correctly the current passing through the resistance when connected to the terminals by the insulated wire before-mentioned.

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7. When the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, the undertakers shall, in the construction and maintenance of the tramway, (*a*) so separate the uninsulated return from the general mass of earth and from any pipe in the vicinity, (*b*) so connect together the several lengths of the rails, (*c*) adopt such means for reducing the difference produced by the current between the potential of the uninsulated return at any one point and the potential of the uninsulated return at any other point, (*d*) so maintain the efficiency of the earth connections specified in the preceding regulations as to fulfil the following conditions, viz. :—

(i) That the current passing from the earth connections through the indicator to the generator, or through the resistance to the insulated return shall not at any time exceed either 2 amperes per mile of single tramway line or 5 per cent. of the total current output of the station.

(ii) That if at any time and at any place a test be made by connecting a galvanometer or other current indicator to the uninsulated return and to any pipe in the vicinity, it shall always be possible to reverse the direction of any current indicated by interposing a battery of three Laclanche cells connected in series if the direction of the current is from the return to the pipe, or by interposing one Laclanche cell if the direction of the current is from the pipe to the return.

In order to provide a continuous indication that the condition (i) is complied with, the undertakers shall place in a conspicuous position a suitable, properly connected, and correctly marked current indicator, and shall keep it connected during the whole time that the line is charged. The owner of any such pipe may require the undertakers to permit him at reasonable times and intervals to ascertain by test that the conditions specified in (ii) are complied with as regards his pipe.

8. When the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, a continuous record shall be kept by the undertakers of the difference of potential during the working of the tramway between points on the uninsulated return. If at any time such difference of potential between any two points exceed the limit of 7 volts, the undertakers shall take immediate steps to reduce it below that limit.

9. The current density in the rails shall not exceed 9 amperes per square inch.

10. Every electrical connection with any pipe shall be so arranged as to admit of easy examination, and shall be tested by the undertakers at least once in every three months.

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11. Every line and every insulated return or part of a return, except any feeder, shall be constructed in sections not exceeding half a mile in length, and means shall be provided for isolating each such section for purpose of testing.

12. The insulation of the line and of the return when insulated, and of all feeders and other conductors, shall be so maintained that the leakage current shall not exceed one-hundredth of an ampere per mile of tramway. The leakage current shall be ascertained daily, before or after the hours of running, when the line is fully charged. If at any time it should be found that the leakage current exceeds one-half of an ampere per mile of tramway, the leak shall be localized and removed as soon as practicable, and the running of the cars shall be stopped unless the leak is localized and removed within 24 hours. Provided that where both line and return are placed within a conduit this regulation shall not apply.

13. The insulation resistance of all continuously insulated cables used for lines, for insulated returns, for feeders, or for other purposes, and laid below the surface of the ground, shall be maintained at an insulation value to be hereafter determined. A test of insulation resistance of all such cables shall be made at least once in each month.

14. Where in any case in any part of the tramway the line is erected overhead and the return is laid on or under the ground, and where any telegraph wires have been erected or laid before the construction of the tramway in the same or nearly the same direction as such part of the tramway, the undertakers shall, if required to do so by the telegraph authority, permit such telegraph authority to insert and maintain in the undertakers line one or more induction coils or other apparatus approved by the undertakers for the purpose of preventing disturbance by electric induction. In any case in which the undertakers withhold their approval of any such apparatus, the telegraph authority may appeal to the Governor who may if he thinks fit dispense with such approval.

15. In the disposition, connections, and working of feeders, the undertakers shall take all reasonable precautions to avoid injurious interference with any existing wires.

16. The undertakers shall so construct and maintain their system as to secure good contact between the motors and the line and return respectively.

17. The undertakers shall adopt the best means available to prevent the occurrence of undue sparking at the rubbing or rolling contacts in any place, and in the construction and use of their generator and motors.

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18. Where the line or return or both are laid in a conduit the following conditions shall be complied with in the construction and maintenance of such conduit :—

(*a*) The conduits shall be so constructed as to admit of examination of an access to the conductors contained therein and their insulators and supports.

(*b*) It shall be so constructed as to be readily cleared of accumulation of dust or other debris, and no such accumulation shall be permitted to remain.

(*c*) It shall be laid to such falls and so connected to sumps or other means of drainage, as to automatically clear itself of water without danger of the water reaching the level of the conductors.

(*d*) If the conduit is formed of metal, all separate lengths shall be so jointed as to secure efficient metallic continuity for the passage of electric currents. Where the rails are used to form any part of the return, they shall be electrically connected to the conduit by means of copper strips having a sectional area of at least one-sixteenth of a square inch, or other means of equal conductivity, at distances apart not exceeding 100 feet. Where the return is wholly insulated and contained within the conduit, the latter shall be connected to earth at the generating station or sub-station through a high resistance galvanometer suitable for the indication of any contact or partial contact of either the line or the return with the conduit.

(*e*) If the conduit is formed of any non-metallic material not being of high insulating quality and impervious to moisture throughout, the conductors shall be carried on insulators, the supports for which shall be in metallic contact with one another throughout.

(*f*) The negative conductor shall be connected with earth at the station by a voltmeter, and may also be connected with earth at the generating station or sub-station by an adjustable resistance and current indicator, neither conductors shall otherwise be permanently connected with earth.

(*g*) The conductors shall be constructed in sections not exceeding one-half a mile in length, and in the event of a leak occurring on either conductor, that conductor shall at once be connected with the negative pole of the dynamo, and shall remain so connected until the leak can be removed.

(*h*) The leakage current shall be ascertained daily, before or after the hours of running, when the line is fully charged, and if at any time shall be found to exceed 1 ampere per mile of tramway, the leak shall be localized and removed as soon as practicable, and the running of the cars shall be stopped unless the leak is localized and removed within 24 hours.

19. The electrical pressure or difference of potential between the overhead conductors used in connection with the working of the tramways and the earth, or between any two such conductors, shall in no case exceed 550 volts. The

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electrical energy supplied through feeders shall not be generated at or transformed to a pressure higher than 650 volts, except with the written consent of the Governor, and subject to such regulations and conditions as he may prescribe.

20. The overhead conductors used in connection with the working of the tramways shall be securely attached to supports, the intervals between which shall not except with the approval of the Governor, exceed 120 feet, and they shall be in no part at a less height from the surface of the street than 17 feet, except where they pass under railway bridges.

21. The overhead conductors shall be divided up into sections not exceeding (except with the special approval of the Governor) one-half of a mile in length between every two of which shall be inserted an emergency switch so enclosed as to be inaccessible to the public.

22. The undertakers shall, so far as may be applicable to their system of working, keep records as specified below. These records shall, if and when required, be forwarded for the information of Government :—

Daily Records.

Number of cars running :————.

Number of miles of single tramway line :————.

Maximum working current :————.

Maximum working pressure :————.

Maximum current from the earth plate or water pipe connections (*vide* regulation 6 (i)) :————.

Leakage current (*vide* regulations 11 and 17) :————.

Fall of potential in return (*vide* regulation 7) :————.

Monthly Records.

Conditions of the earth connections (*vide* regulation 5):————.

Minimum insulation resistance of insulated cables in megohms per mile (*vide* regulation 12) :————.

Quarterly Records.

Conductance of joints to pipes (*vide* regulation 9) :————.

Occasional Records.

Specimen of tests made under provisions of regulations 6 (ii) :————.

REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 4 (*h*).

Definitions.

1. In the following regulations—

The expression "telegraph" means an electric, galvanic magnetic, or mechanical telegraph, and includes appliances and apparatus for transmitting or receiving

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telegraphic, telephonic, or other communications by means of electricity, galvanism, magnetism, or other form of energy with or without the use of wires.

The expression "telegraph officer" means any person employed either permanently or temporarily in connection with a telegraph establishement maintained or worked by the Government or by a person licensed under the Telegraph Ordinance.

The expression "message" means any communication sent by telegraph or given to a telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered.

The expression "telegraph line" means a wire or wires used for the purpose of a telegraph, with or without any casing, coating, tube, or pipe enclosing the same; and any appliance and apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of fixing, insulating, or earthing the same.

The expression "post" means a post, a pole, standard, stay, strut, or other above-ground contrivance for carrying, suspending, or supporting a telegraph line.

The expression "telegraph authority" means a Director of Telegraphs, and includes any officer empowered by him to perform all or any of the functions of the telegraph authority under the Telegraph Ordinance.

2. Before any electric supply line is laid down, or any act of work in connection therewith is done, the undertakers shall, not more than 28 nor less than 14 days before commencing the work, give notice in writing and forward a plan specifying the course of the line and the nature of the work, including the gauge of any wire to the telegraph authority; and the undertakers shall conform with such reasonable requirements (either general or special) as may from time to time be demanded by the telegraph authority for the purpose of preventing any telegraph lines or magnetic observatories from being injuriously affected by the said act of work.

3. The undertakers shall construct their electric supply lines and other works of all descriptions, and shall work their undertaking in all respects with due regard to the telegraph lines and to the currents in such telegraph lines established by Government, or by licence from the Governor and shall use every reasonable means in the construction of their electric supply lines and other works of all descriptions, and in the working of their undertaking to prevent injurious affection whether by induction or otherwise, to such telegraph lines or the currents therein. If any question arises as to whether the undertakers have constructed their electric supply lines or other works, or worked their undertaking in contravention of this rule, such questions shall be determined by the Governor, and the undertakers shall be bound to make any alterations in or additions to their system which may be directed by the Governor.

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4. Except with the written approval of the Governor, only one side or the middle of any street may be occupied by ærial electric supply lines.

5. If any telegraph line is injuriously affected by the construction by the undertakers of their electric supply lines and works, or by the working of the undertaking by the undertakers, the undertakers shall pay the expense of all the alterations in such telegraph lines as may be necessary to remedy such injurious affection.

Explanation.—A telegraph line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by an act of work if the telegraphic communication by means of such line is in any manner affected, whether through induction or otherwise, by such act or work.

6. Wherever telegraph wires are liable to fall upon, or to be blown against, any overhead conductors, efficient guard wires shall be maintained at all such places to the satisfaction of the telegraph authority.

In the event of other overhead wires being liable to fall upon telegraph wires, means shall be provided whereby any such falling conductors shall be caught in an earthed metallic net, or otherwise prevented from coming into contact with the telegraph wires. No other conductor may be erected so that at any point it comes within 5 feet of a telegraph line ; if the conductor should carry high or extra high pressure currents, this distance shall be increased to 10 feet.

7. Where in any case any part of an electric distribution system is erected overhead and the return is laid on or under the ground, and where any telegraph wires have been erected or laid in the same or nearly the same direction as such part of the system, the undertakers shall, if required to do so by the telegraph authority, permit the said authority to insert and maintain in the undertakers' line one or more induction coils or other apparatus approved by the undertakers for the purpose of preventing disturbance by electric induction. In any case in which the undertakers withhold their approval of any such apparatus, the telegraph authority may appeal to the Governor, who may if he thinks fit dispense with such approval.

8. Nothing in the foregoing rules shall apply to any case in which the undertakers can show that the immediate doing of the act or execution of the work was required to avoid an accident, or otherwise was a work of emergency, and that they forthwith served on the telegraph authority a notice in writing accompanied by plans of the work concerned, stating the reason for doing or executing the same without previous notice.

9. The breach of any of the preceding regulations is an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and in the

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case of a continuing offence with a daily fine not exceeding Rs. 50. The imposition of any penalty under sections 7 and 8 of the Ordinance for default of any of these rules shall not affect the liability of the undertakers to make compensation in respect of any damage or injury which may be caused by reason of such default.

10. Any difference of opinion between the telegraph authority and the undertakers, with respect to any requirements of the telegraph authority, shall be referred to the Governor for decision, and the orders of the Governor thereon shall be final.

Rules prescribing Form of Application for Licence.

[6386/17-6-1910.]

1. Every application for a licence to supply energy for electric lighting, power, and traction, or to the public for any purpose, shall be made in writing to the Colonial Secretary, or in the cases of application for licences under section 2 (1) (*b*) of the Electricity Ordinance to the Chairman of the Municipal Council.

2. Every application shall be signed by the applicant or applicants, and shall contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) The name, address, and description of the applicants.

(*b*) A description of the premises or lands which the applicant proposes to use for the purpose of the licence.

(*c*) The amount of capital the applicant proposes to expend for the purpose of the licence.

(*d*) The purpose for which the energy is to be supplied.

(*e*) If the energy is to be supplied for electric traction, a description of the type of vehicles to be used, the gauge, type of rail, overhead equipment, controllers (guards, &c.), with drawings and proposed charges.

(*f*) Plans and description of the works and the system of supply.

(*g*) Whether the generating station is to be within or without the area of supply.

(*h*) A list of the powers and facilities required to break up public or private streets or roads, or to cross railways or tramways.

(*i*) The pressure of generation, distribution, and supply to consumers, and method of conversion, if any.

(*j*) Whether continuous or alternating current phase and frequency.

(*k*) A description of the system of distribution, and if it is proposed to earth any part of the system.

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(*l*) Whether the mains, distributing mains, and services are to be underground or overhead, and the method of construction.

(*m*) The system of charges to be adopted and price to be charged for energy to consumers.

3. Every such licence shall be in such form and shall comprise such conditions as the Governor shall in each case prescribe, and shall state the purpose for which the energy is intended to be used, and the conditions subject to which this licence is granted.

4. Stamp duty of Rs. 50 shall be charged in respect of each licence.

RULES FOR APPOINTMENT OF ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS.

1. These rules shall be read in connection with the rules under the Electricity Ordinance, published in the *Gazette* No. 6,327 * of September 10, 1909. [6509/21-6-1912.]

2. *Qualifications of Electrical Inspectors.*—No person shall be appointed an Electrical Inspector unless,

(*a*) He has had at least five years' practical experience in an Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Works or Electric Power Station.

(*b*) After acquiring such experience, he shall have been regularly employed for a period of not less than five years in practice as an Electrical Engineer.

3. *Duties of Electrical Inspectors, &c.*—Any Electrical Inspector or any officer appointed to assist an Electrical Inspector may enter, inspect, and examine any place, carriage, or vessel in which he has reason to believe any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, transformation, supply, or use of electric energy to be, and may carry out tests therein.

4. Every undertaker shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to any such Inspector or officer to make such examinations and tests as may be necessary to satisfy himself as to the due observance of the Ordinance and rules thereunder.

5. An Electrical Inspector may require an undertaker to furnish him with a list of all consumers supplied by him with electric energy, and the address at which such energy is supplied, and it shall be the duty of the undertaker to comply with such requisition.

6. Electrical Inspectors may carry out all testing of plant, apparatus, instruments, mains, and meters, &c., as prescribed in the Electricity Ordinance and rules thereunder.

7. Any Electrical Inspector may at any time be appointed to inquire and report as to the cause of any accident affecting

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* *Vide* page 613.

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the safety of the public which may have been occasioned by or in connection with the undertaker's works, whether notice of the accident has or has not been received from the undertakers, or as to the manner and extent in and to which the provisions of the Electricity Ordinance and regulations have been complied with by the undertakers. It shall be the duty of the undertakers in any such case to afford to any Inspector so appointed all necessary facilities and information for the purpose of the inquiry.

SECTION 6.

NOTIFICATION.

[7622/23-12-1927.] It is 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.

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CHAPTER 159.

GAS.

THE GAS ORDINANCE.

SECTIONS 3 AND 4.

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CHAPTER 160.

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THE GAS METERS ORDINANCE.

SECTION 4.

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THE COLOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL WATERWORKS ORDINANCE.

Subsidiary Legislation not reproduced.

CHAPTER 162.

BATTICALOA WATERWORKS.

THE BATTICALOA WATERWORKS ORDINANCE.

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