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Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Regulations, Orders, Notifications and Rules, of the Government of India, of the Government of Bihar, and of the High Court. Papers extracted from the *Gazette of India* and Provincial Gazettes. Orders of Commandants of Volunteers Corps.

HOME, REVENUE AND FINANCE DEPARTMENTS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 15th February 1939.

No. 631-C.—The following notification by the Government of the United Provinces is republished for general information.

By order of the Governor,
P. T. MANSFIELD,
Chief Secretary to Government.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CANCELLATION.

Lucknow, the 4th February 1939.

No. 7174/VIII—184 (ii)—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), read with section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (Act X of 1897), the Provincial Government is pleased to rescind the following notifications declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the publication mentioned against each:

Serial no.	Number of notification.	Date.	Name of publication.
1	7327/VIII—1580	November 19, 1930	"The Eight Days' Interlude."
2	7385/VIII—1589	November 21, 1930	"Jail se bahar ath din."
3	5814/VIII—1433	October 1, 1930 ...	"Kali kartuten."
4	8089/VIII—1589	December 18, 1930	"Mohalat ke ath din."
5	5797/VIII—1432	October 1, 1930 ...	"Satyagraha Yuddha."
6	7981/VIII—1221	December 15, 1930	"Zinda Bano."
7	770/VIII—1163	March 22, 1932 ...	"Drama Mahatma Gandhi."

By order of the Governor,
C. W. GWYNNE,
Chief Secretary.

The 20th February 1939.

No. 707-C.—The following notifications by the Government of the Punjab are republished for general information.

By order of the Governor,
P. T. MANSFIELD,

Chief Secretary to Government.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 16th January 1939.

No. A-7 (7)-19-S. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, XXIII of 1931, the Governor of the Punjab declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of issue no. 1 of the Gurmukhi "KIRTI-LEHR", Meerut, United Provinces, dated the 1st January 1939, printed by Comrade Harmandar Singh (American), editor-printer-publisher, at the Azad Press, Meerut, and published by him from the office of the "Kirti-Lehr", 145/1 Western Kutichery Road, Meerut, on the ground that it contains matter of the nature described in clause (j) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act.

Lahore, the 20th January 1939.

No. 561/10489-P. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, XXIII of 1931, the Governor of the Punjab hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the book in Urdu entitled "NUR-I-HIDAYAT" written and published by Pir Zahur Din of Jalalpur Jattan, district Gujrat, and printed by him at the Sabar Electric Press, Lahore, and other documents containing copies, reprints or translations of, or extracts from, the said publication, inasmuch as it contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of section 4 (1) of the aforesaid Act, read with section 16 of Criminal Law Amendment Act, XXIII of 1932.

By order of the Governor of the Punjab,
J. D. PENNY,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

LAW, COMMERCE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 18th February 1939.

No. 1165-Com.—The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, is republished for general information.

By order of the Governor,
C. G. NAIR,

Secretary to Government.
TARIFFS.

New Delhi, the 10th January 1939.

No. 24 T(1)/37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian

Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), as applied to the Khyber Agency by the notification of the Government of India in the External Affairs Department no. 5-F., dated the 10th January 1939, the Central Government is pleased to declare Afghanistan to be foreign territory for the purposes of the said section as so applied, and to direct that a duty of customs at the rate prescribed by or under the said Act as in force in British India, in respect of any of the following articles when imported into a port in British India, shall be leviable on any such article when imported by land from the said territory :—

1. Tobacco, manufactured cigars and cigarettes specified in items 24, 24(1) and 24(2).
2. Saccharine and saccharine tablets as defined in items 28(9) and 28(10).
3. Matches, undipped splints and veneers as defined in item 34(4).
4. Silk raw, silk cocoons and silk waste and noils as defined in items 40 and 46(1).
5. Fabrics containing silk, artificial silk, cotton or gold or silver thread as defined in items 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(8), 48(9) and 48(10).
6. Silver bullion and coin and silver sheets and plates chargeable under items 61(2) and 62(1).
7. Diamonds, cut, chargeable under item 61(1).
8. Sewing machines, chargeable under item 72(6).
9. Mechanical lighters as defined in item 85(1).

Of the
First
Schedule
to the
said
Act.

N. R. PILLAI,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 21st February 1939.

No. 1218—HE-7/39-Com.—The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour, is republished for general information.

By order of the Governor,

C. G. NAIR,

Secretary to Government.

New Delhi, the 9th January 1939.

No. M.-1268 (1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late

Department of Commerce and Industry,
No. 596-D., dated the 6th December 1919,
the Central Government is pleased—

(1) to declare that acetylene,

(a) when liquid, or

(b) when subject to a pressure exceeding that of a column of water 250 inches in height, or

(c) when in admixture with air or oxygen in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and

(d) whether or not in admixture with other substances,

shall, subject to the exceptions mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto, be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act; and

(2) to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by this notification to be an explosive.

Schedule.

1. Any acetylene which the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is not possessed of explosive properties, may by order exempt from the operation of this notification.

2. Any acetylene in admixture with air, when such admixture takes place

(a) only in a burner or other contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt, or

(b) unavoidably, in the first use or recharging of an apparatus properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene.

3. Any acetylene in admixture with oil-gas (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil) and under compression, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(a) the acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process;

(b) the proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas;

(c) the acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression; and

(d) the mixture shall not be subjected to a pressure exceeding 150 pounds per square inch.

4. Any acetylene when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or

without acetone or other solvent, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(i) The porous substance shall fill as completely as possible the cylinder into which the acetylene is compressed.

(ii) The porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.

(iii) 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.

(iv) A drawing showing the method of construction of every type of cylinder it is proposed to use for the storage of compressed acetylene gas shall be deposited with the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India and no cylinder shall be so used unless it is of a design approved in writing by the said Chief Inspector.

(v) The cylinder shall be entirely covered with a coat of paint of a maroon colour corresponding to British Standard Colour No. 41.

(vi) The valves of the cylinders shall not contain more than seventy per cent of copper in their composition and they shall be fitted with left handed outlet screw threads for the pipe or other connections:

Provided that small cylinders and cylinders for special purposes may have right handed screw threads.

(vii) Each cylinder when not in use shall have its valve completely protected. In cases where the design of the cylinder does not provide for the valve lying wholly below the level of the cylinder body, a stout metal cap or metal cover securely attached to the cylinder body must be used, the design being such that the cap is nowhere in close proximity to any part of the valve or valve body:

Provided that small cylinders packed in stout cases which will adequately protect the valves need not be provided with caps or covers.

(viii) The pressure in the cylinder shall not exceed 225 pounds per square inch at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit:

Provided that no cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic 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 pounds per 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 in that behalf by Government or by the Conservator of a Major Port.

(ix) Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more in which the pressure allowed may be 225 pounds per square inch, shall be annealed and every cylinder shall be tested by hydraulic pressure to a pressure of not less than four times the pressure to which the cylinder is to be subjected in use, such hydraulic pressure to be maintained for a period of not less than 15 minutes and no cylinder shall be used which on the first occasion of its being subjected to this test shall show any permanent stretch.

(x) The compression of the acetylene shall be carried out only on such premises as shall have been approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India. Such approval may be withdrawn at any time by that officer.

(xi) No person shall charge with acetylene any cylinder unless he is in possession of full particulars and previous history of such cylinder and has otherwise assured himself that the cylinder complies with the requirements of this notification.

(xii) Whenever a cylinder is charged with acetylene it shall be subjected to a thorough visual examination if the history of the cylinder shows that it has not been subjected to such an examination within the previous twelve months and at the same time the valve shall be removed and the condition of the porous substance at the neck of the cylinder ascertained.

(xiii) Every cylinder shall have permanently and conspicuously marked upon it or upon a brassplate soldered to it the name of the manufacturer and the words "Acetylene properly compressed into porous substance" and every cylinder shall bear a label giving the date when it was last charged together with the name of the firm by which it was charged, the address of the last charging station and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more and manufactured after the 1st January 1920, shall have stamped upon it the name or the trade mark of the manufacturer and the serial number of the cylinder.

(xiv) Each charging firm shall keep a record of every cylinder charged by it. This record shall give the following information, namely :—

- (a) the date of each charging of the cylinder ;
- (b) the dates upon which solvent has been added ;
- (c) the dates upon which the cylinder has been thoroughly examined as provided in condition (xii), the results of each such examination, and the name of the person carrying out such examination ; and

in the case of cylinders first issued by the firm, the tare weight of the cylinder including porous substance and acetone or other solvent, the nature of the solvent and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder.

The record shall be open to the inspection of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Explosives.

(xv) Every facility shall be given to the said Chief Inspector, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Explosives to inspect the apparatus and methods by which the cylinders are charged.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Secy. to Govt. of India.

The 21st February 1939.

No. 1232—HE-8/39-Com.—The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour, is republished for general information

By order of the Governor,

C. G. NAIR,

Secretary to Government.

New Delhi, the 9th January 1939.

No. M.-1268(2).—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Industries and Labour, no. M-1217, dated the 13th July 1927, the Central Government is pleased to prescribe that drafts of rules proposed to be made under the said Act shall be published in one issue of the *Gazette of India*.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Secy. to the Government of India.