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TITLE VII.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

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CHAPTER 108.

POST OFFICE.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE POST OFFICE.

Ordinances
 No. 10 of 1918;
 „ 3 of 1925;
 „ 17 of 1925;

[1st August, 1918.]

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Post Office Ordinance. Short title.

2. In this Ordinance—

Interpreta-
tion.

“ Constable ” includes any member of the Constabulary Force ;

“ Foreign Parcels ” means parcels either posted in the Colony and sent to a place out of the Colony, or posted in a place out of the Colony and sent to a place in the Colony, or in transit through the Colony to a place out of the Colony ;

“ Indictment ” includes an information ;

“ Inland,” when used in relation to any postal packet or any description thereof, means posted within the Colony and addressed to some place in the Colony, and where used in relation to postage means the postage charged on the packet ;

“ Inland Parcels ” means parcels posted within the Colony and addressed to some person within the Colony ;

- “Mail” includes every conveyance by which postal packets are carried, whether it be a carriage, coach, cart, horse, or any other conveyance, and also a person employed in conveying or delivering postal packets, and also any vessel employed by or under the Post Office for the transmission of postal packets by contract or otherwise in respect of postal packets transmitted by the vessel ;
- “Mail bag” includes a bag, box, parcel, or any other envelope or covering in which postal packets in course of transmission by post are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain any such packets ;
- “Master of a vessel” includes every person (except a pilot) having command or charge of a vessel, whether the vessel is a ship of war or other vessel ;
- “Officer of the Post Office” includes the Postmaster-General, and any person employed in any business of the Post Office, whether employed by the Postmaster-General or by any person under him or on behalf of the Post Office ;
- “Postage” means the duty chargeable for the transmission of postal packets ;
- “Postal packet” means a letter, post card, reply post card, newspaper, book packet, pattern or sample packet, or parcel, and every packet, parcel, or article transmissible by post ;
- “Post Office” includes any house, building, room, carriage, or place used for the purpose of the Post Office ;
- “Post Office letter box” includes any pillar box, wall box, or other box or receptacle provided by the permission or under the authority of the Postmaster-General for the purpose of receiving postal packets, or any of them, for transmission by or under the authority of the Postmaster-General ;
- “Purpose of the Post Office” means any purpose of this Ordinance, and includes any purpose relating to or in connection with the execution

of the duties for the time being undertaken by the Postmaster-General or any of his officers ;

“ Valuable security ” has the same meaning as in the Larceny Ordinance, and includes anything which is a valuable security within the meaning of that Ordinance, and any part of such thing. Cap. 9.

3. For the purposes of this Ordinance—

- (a) a postal packet shall be deemed to be in course of transmission by post from the time of its being delivered to a post office to the time of its being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed ; and
- (b) the delivery of a postal packet of any description to a letter carrier or other person authorized to receive postal packets of that description for the post shall be a delivery to a post office ; and
- (c) the delivery of a postal packet at the house or office of the person to whom the packet is addressed, or to him or to his servant or agent or other person considered to be authorized to receive the packet, according to the usual manner of delivering that person's postal packets, shall be a delivery to the person addressed.

Meaning of “ in course of transmission by post ” and “ delivery to or from a post office. ”

4. (1) Any reference contained in any enactment, warrant, deed, or document referring to the Post Office Ordinances, or any of them, or to the Post Office laws, shall be construed, so far as the context permits, as a reference to this Ordinance, and any fines, penalties, and other sums directed to be recovered under the Post Office Ordinances, or any of them, or the Post Office laws, may be recovered in like manner as fines and forfeitures under this Ordinance may be recovered ; and any reference in any enactment to an indictable offence under the Post Office laws shall be construed, so far as the context permits, as a reference to any offence punishable on indictment under this Ordinance, whether it is or is not also punishable on summary conviction.

Construction of references to Post Office Ordinances.

(2) Where, by reason of any Ordinance being declared a Post Office Ordinance or its provisions to be Post Office laws, any enactment repealed by this Ordinance is applied for any purpose, the corresponding provisions of this Ordinance shall apply in like manner.

(3) A reference in any enactment other than this Ordinance to a post letter shall be construed to refer to a postal packet within the meaning of this Ordinance.

Duties of Postage.

Postal
packets sub-
ject to charge.

5. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, there shall be charged by the Postmaster-General for the use of the public funds of the Colony on all postal packets which are conveyed or delivered for conveyance by post under the authority of the Postmaster-General such postage and other sums as may be fixed in manner provided by this Ordinance.

Governor may
fix rate of
inland
postage.

6. (1) The Governor in Executive Council may, by regulation, fix the rate of postage or other sums to be charged by or under the Postmaster-General in respect of postal packets conveyed or delivered for conveyance by post within the Colony, and regulate the scale of weights and the circumstances according to which such rates and sums are to be charged, and the power of the Postmaster-General, with or without the consent of the Governor, to remit any such rates or sums.

(2) A regulation under this section may fix special rates for postal packets consisting of books and papers impressed for the use of the blind, and may specify any special conditions and regulations in respect of the transmission by post of such packets.

(3) Where an inland letter or packet is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid, the postage charged on the letter or packet shall, subject to any regulation of the Governor in Executive Council under this section, be double the amount, if the letter or packet is not prepaid, of the postage otherwise chargeable thereon, and, if it is insufficiently prepaid, of the deficiency.

(4) Regulations under this section may also determine—

- (a) what circulars or what commercial, legal, and other similar documents; and
- (b) what marks or indications referring to the contents of a newspaper, when written or printed on the newspaper or on the cover thereof,

shall not be charged with postage as letters.

(5) Regulations under this section may also make provisions respecting the re-direction of postal packets, and the transmission of postal packets so re-directed, either free of charge or subject to such postage as may be specified in the regulations.

7. Subject to the provisions of any Treaty or Convention with any State or States binding on the Colony, the Governor in Executive Council, ~~with the sanction and approval of His Majesty's Postmaster-General,~~ may, by regulation—

Foreign
postage.

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- (a) fix the rate of postage or other sums to be charged by or under the Postmaster-General in respect of postal packets or any description thereof conveyed or delivered for conveyance by post outside the Colony ;
- (b) regulate the scale of weights and the circumstances according to which such rates and sums are to be charged.

8. (1) Where the postage or any other sum chargeable on any postal packet is not prepaid by the sender or is insufficiently prepaid, the postage or sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, shall be paid by the person to whom the postal packet is addressed (in this Ordinance styled the addressee) on the delivery thereof to him ; or if the postal packet is refused, or the addressee is dead or cannot be found, by the sender.

Payment of
postage by
addressee or
sender.

(2) Where the postage or any other sum chargeable on a postal packet has not been prepaid or has been insufficiently prepaid by the sender, and the addressee on receiving the packet and paying the postage or other sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, desires to reject it, and to compel the sender thereof to pay the postage or other sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, the Postmaster-General, on the application of the addressee, and subject to regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council, may charge the postage or other sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, to the sender, with the additional postage of returning the packet to him, and in every such case the sender of the postal packet shall pay the postage or other sum chargeable on sending the packet, or the deficiency, as the case may be, and also the postage of returning the packet, and on the payment thereof by the

sender the amount paid in respect of postage by the addressee shall be repaid to him by the Postmaster-General.

(3) Provided that nothing in this section shall release the addressee from his liability to pay the postage or other sum chargeable on a packet or any deficiency thereon on the delivery thereof to him.

Governor
may carry
into effect
postal
arrangements
with foreign
countries.

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9. Where an arrangement binding on the Government of the Colony has been or hereafter shall be made with any foreign State with respect to the conveyance by post of any postal packet, the Governor in Executive Council may, ~~with the sanction and approval of His Majesty's Postmaster-General,~~ make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for carrying the arrangement into effect, and may make provision as to the charges for the transit of postal packets, single or in bulk, and the scale of weights to be adopted and the accounting for and paying over to any foreign State of any money received by the Postmaster-General.

Postage on
petitions and
addresses to
the Governor.

Letters to or
from public
offices or
departments
on public
business.

10. (1) Petitions and addresses forwarded to the Governor by post shall be exempt from postage.

(2) All letters transmitted by post either to or from any public office or department shall, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, be exempt from postage: Provided always, that every letter shall be on the public business of the office or department from which the same shall be forwarded or to which the same shall be addressed, and shall be superscribed with the words " On His Majesty's Service " and bearing legibly inscribed in the bottom left hand corner of the envelope the designation of office or the official title or name of the sender or the name of the person transmitting such letter to such office or department.

Recovery of
postage.

Cap. 36.

11. All postage and other sums payable under this Ordinance in respect of postal packets may be recovered by action in the name of the Attorney-General in the manner provided in the Crown Suits Ordinance: Provided that where the amount payable does not exceed twenty pounds the amount may be recovered by suit in a Petty Civil Court.

Post Office
mark
evidence of
refusal, etc.

12. In any proceeding for the recovery of postage or other sums in respect of postal packets—

(1) the production of any postal packet in respect of which any such postage or sum is sought to be

recovered, having thereupon a Post Office stamp denoting that the packet has been refused or rejected, or that the addressee was dead or could not be found, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact denoted; and

- (2) the person from whom any postal packet in respect of which any such postage or sum is sought to be recovered purports to have come shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be the sender of the packet.

13. The official mark of any sum on any postal packet as due to the Post Office, British, Colonial, or Foreign, in respect of that packet, shall be received in the Courts of the Colony as evidence of the liability of the packet to the sum so marked, and the sum shall be recoverable in any such Court as postage due to His Majesty.

Official mark to be evidence of amount of postage.

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Conditions of Transit of Postal Packets.

14. All postal packets shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed, and delivered subject to such provisions, conditions, prohibitions, and restrictions respecting the time and mode of posting and delivery, and of the payment of postage and other sums in respect thereof chargeable under this Ordinance or any regulations made under this Ordinance, and respecting the registration of, and giving receipts for, and giving and obtaining certificates of posting and delivery of, any postal packet, and the sums to be paid in addition to any other postage for that registration, receipt, or certificate, and respecting stamps, covers, form, dimensions, maximum weight, enclosures, the use of packets (other than letters) for making communications, and otherwise, as may be directed by regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council.

Regulations as to postal packets.

15. (1) The registration of or giving a receipt for a postal packet, or the giving or obtaining of a certificate of posting or delivery of a postal packet, shall not render the Postmaster-General or any officer of the Post Office in any manner liable for the loss of the packet or the contents thereof. (*As amended by 17 of 1925, s. 2.*)

Liability for loss of postal packets.

(2) Where, according to the detailed regulations for the execution of any Postal Union Convention, an indemnity

Indemnity for loss of certain registered articles.

in respect of loss is payable in the Colony to any sender or addressee of a registered article, the Governor shall cause the amount thereof to be paid to such sender or addressee out of the public revenues of the Colony on account, nevertheless, of the country liable to pay such amount or any part thereof in all cases where, under the rules of the said detailed regulations, any other country is liable: Provided always, that the indemnity shall in no case exceed fifty francs.

Despatch and delivery of book packets, etc.

16. Where the despatch or delivery from a Post Office of letters would be delayed by the despatch or delivery therefrom at the same time of newspapers, book packets, pattern or sample packets, post cards, or parcels, those newspapers, packets, cards, or parcels, or any of them, may, subject and according to the Postal Regulations for the time being in force, be detained in the Post Office until the despatch or delivery next following that by which they would ordinarily be despatched or delivered. (*Added by 17 of 1925, s. 3.*)

Indemnity in respect of postal packets.

17. No action or other legal proceeding shall be brought or instituted against the Postmaster-General or against any officer of the Post Office for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the loss, damage, delay, mis-sending, non-delivery, or misdelivery of any postal packet, without fraud or wilful misbehaviour on the part of any such officer. (*As amended by 17 of 1925, s. 4.*)

Regulations for preventing sending by post indecent articles, etc.

18. The Governor in Executive Council may make regulations for preventing the sending or delivering by post of indecent or obscene prints, paintings, photographs, lithographs, engravings, books, or cards, or other indecent or obscene articles, or of letters, newspapers, supplements, publications, packets, or post cards, having therein or on the covers thereof any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, libellous, or grossly offensive character.

Dealing with postal packets not sent in conformity with Ordinance.

19. If any postal packet is posted or sent by post in contravention of this Ordinance, or of any regulations made thereunder, the transmission may be refused, and the packet may, if necessary, be detained and opened in the Post Office, and shall be either returned to the sender thereof, or forwarded to its destination, in either case charged with

such additional postage at a rate not exceeding the letter rate of postage, or without any additional charge, as the regulations may direct.

20. The Postmaster-General or any of his officers may detain any postal packet suspected to contain any goods liable to duty, and may, in the presence of the person to whom the same is addressed or of the accredited representative of such person, open and examine the same; and in case, on any such examination, any goods liable to duty shall be discovered in such postal packet, it may be detained for the purposes of prosecution, or may be delivered to the person to whom the same is addressed or to his accredited representative on payment of the proper duty together with the postage, if any, charged thereon; and in case no goods liable to duty shall be discovered in such postal packet, it may be delivered to the person to whom the same is addressed or to his accredited representative on payment of the postage, if any, charged thereon. (*Substituted by 17 of 1925, s. 5.*)

Detention and opening of postal packets suspected to contain dutiable goods.

21. If any question arises whether any postal packet is a letter or any other description of postal packet within the meaning of this Ordinance or any regulation made under this Ordinance, the decision thereon of the Postmaster-General shall be final, save that the Governor may, if he thinks fit, on the application of any person interested, review or modify the decision and order accordingly.

Decision as to nature of postal packets.

Money Orders and Postal Orders.

22. (1) The Governor in Executive Council may make such regulations for facilitating the transmitting of money through the Post Office by means of money orders from and to such parts of the Colony and from and to places outside the Colony as the Governor in Executive Council may see fit, and for the regulating of money orders to be granted or issued and the payment thereof, and the persons by or to whom the same shall be paid, and the time at which and the mode in which the same shall be paid.

Money orders.

(2) The Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to demand and receive for the use of His Majesty in respect of such money or money orders such rates of poundage as may be fixed by regulation.

Power to
refund
amount of
money
orders.

(3) Subject to the said regulations, the Governor may order the repayment from the Treasury of the amount of any money order to the person to whom the order is issued or to his executors or administrators, whether such money order remains in the possession of that person or not; and upon that repayment all liability on the part of the Postmaster-General or of any officer of the Post Office or the Colonial Revenue in respect of such money order shall, as against the payee of such money order and the holder thereof and every other person whomsoever, absolutely cease.

Postal orders.

23. (1) Subject to the regulations to be made under this section, the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Governor, may, for the purpose of the transmission of small sums through the Post Office, authorize his officers or any of them to issue postal orders payable within the Colony only.

Regulations.

(2) The Governor in Executive Council may make regulations with regard to postal orders—

- (a) fixing the amounts for which such orders may be issued and the poundage payable in respect thereof;
- (b) specifying the places at which such orders may be issued and paid;
- (c) providing for the making up of amounts for which orders are not issued by the affixing of postage stamps to such orders;
- (d) prescribing the form of such orders; and
- (e) generally, for regulating and controlling the issue and payment of such orders.

Agreement
with Imperial
Post Office as
to postal
orders.

24. (1) It shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to enter into an agreement with His Majesty's Postmaster-General, under which, subject to the conditions set forth in such agreement, British postal orders (that is to say, orders of the same pattern as those used in the Inland service of the United Kingdom) may be issued and paid in the Post Offices of the Colony.

Regulations.

(2) The Governor in Executive Council may make regulations as to the issue and payment of postal orders in this section mentioned, and as to the persons by or to whom the same shall be paid, and the time at which and the mode in which the same shall be paid, and the rates of poundage to be demanded and received.

25. No action or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Postmaster-General, or against any officer of the Post Office, or any other person whomsoever, in respect of any compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance or of any regulation made thereunder with respect to money orders or postal orders, or for or by reason or in consequence of the payment of any of the said money orders or postal orders being refused or delayed, or by or on account of any accidental neglect, omission, or mistake by or on the part of any officer of the Post Office, or for any other cause whatsoever, without fraud or wilful misbehaviour on the part of any such officer of the Post Office.

Protection of Postmaster-General and officers.

26. Any banker or corporation or company acting as bankers in the Colony who, in collecting in that capacity for any principal, shall have received payment or been allowed by the Postmaster-General in account in respect of any postal order, or of any document purporting to be a postal order, shall not incur liability to anyone except that principal by reason of having received the payment or allowance, or having held or presented the order or document for payment; but this section shall not relieve any principal for whom any such order or document has been so held or presented of any liability in respect of his possession of the order or document or of the proceeds thereof.

Liability of bankers in respect of postal orders.

Parcel Post (Foreign).

27. (1) Subject to any exceptions and modifications made by regulations under this section, the provisions of the Ordinances for the time being in force in the Colony relating to Customs, in this section referred to as Customs enactments, shall apply to goods contained in foreign parcels in like manner, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, as they apply to any other goods.

Application of Customs enactments to parcels sent by post.

(2) Persons may be punished for offences against the said enactments, and goods may be examined, seized, and forfeited, and the officers seizing and examining them shall be protected, and legal proceedings in relation to the matters aforesaid may be taken accordingly under the said enactments.

(3) The Governor in Executive Council may, with the sanction and approval of His Majesty's Postmaster-General, make regulations for the purpose of modifying

Regulations.

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or excepting the application of any of the Customs enactments to foreign parcels, for the purpose of securing in the case of such foreign parcels the observance of the Customs enactments, and for enabling the officers of the Post Office to perform, for the purposes of those enactments or otherwise, all or any of the duties of the importer and exporter or of officers of His Majesty's Customs in the matter of foreign parcels, and for carrying into effect any arrangement with the Imperial Treasury or the Government of any British Possession or the Government of any foreign country or colony with reference to foreign parcels, and for punishing any contravention of the Customs enactments or of the regulations made under this section.

Sums paid under regulations recoverable as rate of postage.

(4) The Postmaster-General shall have the same right of recovering any sums paid in pursuance of the Customs enactments or otherwise under the said regulations in respect of parcels brought to the Colony as the Postmaster-General would have if the sums so paid were a rate of postage.

Customs declaration.

(5) The Customs declaration made by the sender of the parcel shall be considered as the entry of the goods at the port of arrival, and if the contents are found not to agree with the declaration, the same shall be liable to the forfeitures provided by the Customs enactments for goods incorrectly entered.

Penalty for breach of regulations.

(6) A contravention of the regulations in force under this section shall be deemed to be a contravention of the Customs enactments, and shall involve accordingly the like punishment of persons guilty thereof and the like forfeiture of goods.

Insurance of foreign parcels.

28. The insurance of foreign parcels shall be deemed to be an insurance against loss, and not against damage due to faulty, insecure, or insufficient packing.

Indemnity in respect of uninsured parcels.

29. Nothing contained in or done under or in pursuance of this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder shall render the Postmaster-General or any of his officers or servants liable, either personally or in their official capacity, to any action or other legal proceeding in respect of or in consequence of any loss or damage to or delay in delivery or the mis-sending of any uninsured parcel, without fraud or wilful misbehaviour on the part of any such officer or servant.

Ship Letters.

30. (1) Every master of a vessel outward bound shall receive on board his vessel every mail bag tendered to him by an officer of the Post Office for conveyance, and, having received any such mail bag, shall deliver it, on arriving at the port or place to which such mail bag is addressed, without delay.

Duty of master of outward bound vessel as to mail bag.

(2) If he fails to comply with this section he shall forfeit two hundred pounds. (*Added by 17 of 1925, s. 6.*)

31. (1) Every master of a vessel inward bound shall collect all postal packets on board his vessel, being within the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General and not being letters by this Ordinance defined as shipowners' letters, and enclose them in some bag or other covering, sealed with his seal, and addressed to the Postmaster-General, and without delay deliver those packets to the proper officer of the Post Office or other officer authorized by the Postmaster-General demanding them, or, if no demand is made by that officer, then at the Post Office with which he can first communicate.

Duty of masters of inward bound vessels as respects postal packets.

(2) The master of every such vessel shall, at the port where the vessel reports, sign, in the presence of the proper officer of the Post Office or other person authorized by the Postmaster-General, a declaration of compliance with this Ordinance (in the form in this section set forth), and shall not break bulk nor make entry of any part of her cargo in any port until he has complied with this section. The declaration shall also be signed by the person in whose presence it is made.

Declaration of Master of Vessel.

I, A.B., master of the (*state the name of the ship or vessel*), arriving from (*state the place*), do, as required by law, solemnly declare that I have to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered or caused to be delivered to the Post Office every mail bag, package, postal packet, or parcel of postal packets that was on board the (*state the name of the ship*), except such packets as are exempted by law.

(3) If the master of a vessel does not duly deliver any postal packet in accordance with this section, he shall forfeit two hundred pounds.

(4) If the master of a vessel refuses or wilfully neglects to make the declaration required by this section, he shall forfeit fifty pounds.

(5) If the master of a vessel breaks bulk or makes entry before the postal packets on board his vessel have been delivered in accordance with this section, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Penalty for
master of
vessel opening
mail bag.

32. (1) If a master of a vessel—

- (a) opens a sealed mail bag with which he is entrusted for conveyance; or
- (b) takes out of a mail bag with which he is entrusted for conveyance any postal packet or thing,

he shall forfeit two hundred pounds.

(2) If any person to whom postal packets have been entrusted by the master of a vessel to bring on shore breaks the seal, or in any manner wilfully opens them, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Duties of
officers of
Customs as
to delivery of
letters by
masters of
vessels.

33. An officer of Customs shall not allow any inward bound vessel to report until the declaration required by section 31 of this Ordinance with respect to postal packets has been made and produced to him, and may refuse to permit bulk to be broken on board such a vessel or entry to be made of any part of her cargo until the postal packets on board the vessel have been delivered as required by this Ordinance, and may search every such vessel for postal packets which may be on board contrary to this Ordinance, and may seize the same and forward them to the nearest Post Office.

Shipowners'
letters.

34. (1) The following letters (in this Ordinance referred to as shipowners' letters), that is to say, letters of the owners, charterers, or consignees of vessels inward bound, and of the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board those vessels, when not exceeding the weights and when complying with the conditions hereinafter mentioned, shall—

- (a) if required to be delivered at the port of the vessel's arrival, be delivered to the owners, charterers, consignees, or shippers by the

master free of inland postage, and the persons to whom they are to be delivered shall be entitled to the delivery thereof before the delivery of the other letters to the Post Office; and

- (b) if delivered elsewhere in the Colony, be delivered by post on payment of inland postage only,

but subject in either case to the previous payment to the Post Office of the gratuities payable under this Ordinance to masters of vessels bringing the letters.

(2) Provided that—

- (a) the letters brought by any one vessel to any one such person shall not collectively exceed six ounces in weight; and
- (b) the owner, charterer, or consignee shall be described as such on the address and superscription; and
- (c) in the case of owners, shippers, or consignees of goods, it shall also appear by the ship's manifest that they have goods on board the vessel.

(3) If any shipowners' letters are found by an officer of Customs to be in excess of the weights hereinbefore limited by this section, that officer shall seize so many of the letters as will reduce the remainder within the said weights, and shall take them to the nearest Post Office. Seizure of letters.

(4) If any person, with intent to evade any postage, falsely superscribes a letter as being the owner or charterer or consignee of the vessel conveying the letter, or as the owner or shipper or the consignee of goods shipped on the vessel, he shall for each offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds. Penalty.

35. Regulations by the Governor in Executive Council may provide for the allowance to masters of vessels in respect of postal packets, or any description thereof, conveyed by them on behalf of the Post Office, and also to pilots, seamen, and others in respect of postal packets, or any description thereof, brought by them to any Post Office from any vessels, of such gratuities under such conditions and restrictions as the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, think fit. Gratuities to masters of vessels.

Penalty for
not delivering
letters.

36. (1) Any person, being either the master of a vessel inward bound or one of the officers or one of the crew or a passenger thereof, who knowingly has any postal packet in his possession not exempted from the privilege of the Postmaster-General, after the master shall have sent any part of the postal packets on board his vessel to the Post Office, shall, for every such packet, be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and whether the letter be in the baggage or on the person of the offender, or otherwise in his custody, it shall be held to be in his possession.

(2) Any such person who detains any such packet after demand made, either by an officer of the Customs or by a person authorized by the Postmaster-General to demand the postal packets on board the vessel, shall, for every postal packet, be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Postmaster-General and Officers.

Appointment
of officers.

37. (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to appoint a Postmaster-General and so many other Postmasters and subordinate officers as shall be necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) Upon and by virtue of the appointment of any person to be Postmaster-General of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the benefit of all contracts, bonds, securities, and things in action, vested in his predecessor at the time of the predecessor ceasing to hold office, shall be transferred to, and vested in, and enure for the benefit of, the person so appointed, in the same manner as if he had been contracted with instead of his predecessor, and as if his name had been inserted in all such contracts, bonds, and securities instead of the name of his predecessor.

Execution of
instruments.

38. Any instrument purporting to be executed by any of the Secretaries of the Imperial Post Office in the name of the Postmaster-General for Great Britain and Ireland shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been so executed without proof of the official character of the person appearing to have executed the same.

39. It shall be lawful for the Governor to establish posts and Post Offices as he thinks expedient.

Governor may establish Post Offices.

40. The Postmaster-General, in his own name, with the approval of the Governor—

Postmaster-General may make contracts.

- (a) may enter into any contract in writing for the conveyance of mails within the Colony, and he may also employ mail carriers for the conveyance of mails, or forward mails by any other mode of conveyance that he may deem best, and may appoint letter carriers for the delivery of postal packets at private houses in any town or village of the Colony;

and, with the sanction of His Majesty's Postmaster-General—

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- (b) may enter into any contract in writing for the conveyance of mails from the Colony to other places.

41. (1) The Postmaster-General shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying from one place to another in the Colony all letters, except in the following cases, and shall also within the Colony have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, despatching, and delivering all letters except in the following cases (that is to say):—

Exclusive privilege of Postmaster-General.

- (a) Letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey, or travel, so as those letters be delivered by that friend to the person to whom they are directed;
- (b) Letters sent by a messenger on purpose, concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver thereof;
- (c) Commissions or returns thereof and affidavits and writs, process or proceedings or returns thereof issuing out of a Court of Justice;
- (d) Letters of merchants, owners of vessels of merchandise, or the cargo or loading therein, sent by those vessels of merchandise or by any person employed by those owners for the carriage of those letters, according to their respective directions, and delivered to the respective persons to whom they are

directed, without paying or receiving hire or reward, advantage or profit for the same in anywise ;

- (e) Letters concerning goods or merchandise sent by common known carriers to be delivered with the goods which such letters concern, without hire or reward or other profit or advantage for receiving or delivering those letters.

Special prohibitions.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall authorize any person to make a collection of those excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized.

Persons prohibited from receiving, collecting, or delivering letters.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, the following persons are expressly forbidden to carry a letter, or to receive or collect or deliver a letter, although they do not receive hire or reward for it (that is to say) :—

- (a) Common known carriers, their servants or agents, except a letter concerning goods in their carts or wagons or on their pack horses, mules, or asses, and owners, drivers, or guards of public conveyances ;
- (b) Owners, masters or commanders of ships, vessels, or steam-boats, sailing or passing coastwise or otherwise between ports or places within the Colony, or their servants or agents, except in respect of letters of merchants, owners of ships, or goods on board ;
- (c) Passengers or other persons on board any such ship, vessel, or steam-boat.

Offences.

(4) Any person not authorized by or in pursuance of this Ordinance who does any of the following things ; namely, sends or causes to be sent, or tenders or delivers in order to be sent, or conveys or performs any service incidental to conveying, otherwise than by post, any letter not excepted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General, or makes a collection of those excepted letters for the purpose of conveying or sending them either by post or otherwise, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every letter.

(5) Any person who is in the practice of doing any of the said things shall forfeit one hundred pounds for every week during which the practice is continued.

(6) The expression "post" shall in this section "Post." include all post communications by land or by water (except by outward bound vessels not being employed by or under the Post Office or the Admiralty to carry postal packets); and the above penalties and forfeitures shall be incurred whether the letter is sent singly or with anything else, or the incidental service is performed in respect to a letter either sent or to be sent singly or together with some other letter or thing; and in any proceeding for the recovery of any such penalty or forfeiture it shall lie upon the person proceeded against to prove that the act in respect of which the penalty or forfeiture is alleged to have been incurred was done in conformity with this Ordinance.

(7) For the purposes of this section, the expression "letter" shall include packet.

42. Every deed, instrument, money order, bill, cheque, receipt, or other document, made or executed for the purpose of the Post Office by, to, or with His Majesty or any officer of the Post Office, shall be exempt from any stamp duty imposed by any Ordinance, past or future, except where that duty is declared by the document, or by some memorandum endorsed thereon, to be payable by some person other than the Postmaster-General, and except so far as any future Ordinance specifically charges the duty. Exemption from stamp duty.

43. (1) Where an officer of the Post Office vacates his office (whether by reason of dismissal, resignation, death, or otherwise) he, or, if he is dead, his personal representative, or the person acting as his personal representative, shall deliver to such superior officer of the Post Office as may for the time being be directed by or in pursuance of any regulations made under this Ordinance, all articles (whether uniform, accoutrements, appointments, or other necessaries) which have been issued to the said officer vacating his office for the execution of his duty, and are not, under such regulations, the property of such officer, and shall deliver the same, at the time and place fixed by the superior officer to whom they are to be delivered, in good order and condition, fair wear and tear only excepted. Surrender of clothing by officer of Post Office on ceasing to be officer.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and also such further Penalty.

sum not exceeding forty shillings as the Court may determine to be the value of the articles not delivered, or, if the same have been delivered, but not in good order and condition, of the damage done to such articles.

Warrant to seize clothing.

(3) Any Magistrate or Justice may issue a warrant by virtue of which a constable may search for and seize any articles not delivered as required by this section, in like manner in all respects as if they were stolen goods and the warrant were a warrant to search for stolen goods.

Post Office Offences.

Unlawfully taking away or opening mail bag sent by vessel employed under Post Office.

44. Any person who, within territorial waters, unlawfully takes away or opens a mail bag sent by any vessel employed by or under the Post Office for the transmission of postal packets under contract, or unlawfully takes a postal packet in course of transmission by post out of a mail bag so sent, shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding four years.

Fraudulent retention of mail bag or postal packet.

45. Any person who fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes or keeps, or detains, or, when required by an officer of the Post Office, neglects or refuses to deliver up—

- (a) any postal packet which is in course of transmission by post and which ought to have been delivered to any other person; or
- (b) any postal packet in course of transmission by post or any mail bag which shall have been found by him or by any other person,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years.

Criminal diversion of letters from addressee.

46. (1) Any person not in the employment of the Postmaster-General who wilfully and maliciously, with intent to injure any other person, either opens or causes to be opened any letter which ought to have been delivered to that other person, or does any act or thing whereby the due delivery of the letter to that other person is prevented or impeded, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to a person who does any act to which this section applies where he is parent, or in the position of parent or guardian, of the person to whom the letter is addressed.

(3) A prosecution shall not be instituted in pursuance of this section except by the direction or with the consent of the Postmaster-General.

(4) A letter in this section means a postal packet in course of transmission by post and any other letter which has been delivered by post.

47. Any officer of the Post Office who, for any purposes whatever, secretes or destroys a postal packet in course of transmission by post, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, with or without hard labour, or if the postal packet contains any chattel or money or valuable security, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, with or without hard labour.

Destruction,
etc., by
officers of
Post Office of
postal
packet. X

48. (1) Any officer of the Post Office who, contrary to his duty, opens or procures or suffers to be opened any postal packet in course of transmission by post, or wilfully detains or delays, or procures or suffers to be detained or delayed, any such postal packet, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Opening or
delaying
postal
packets. X

(2) Provided that nothing in this section shall extend to the opening, detaining, or delaying of a postal packet returned for want of a true direction, or returned by reason that the person to whom the same is directed is dead or cannot be found, or shall have refused the same, or shall have refused or neglected to pay the postage thereof, or to the opening or detaining or delaying of a postal packet under the authority of this Ordinance, or in obedience to an express warrant in writing under the hand of the Governor.

49. Any person employed to convey or deliver a mail bag or postal packet in course of transmission by post, who—

(a) whilst so employed, or, whilst the mail bag or postal packet is in his custody or possession, leaves it, or suffers any person, not being the guard or person employed for that purpose, to

Carelessness,
negligence, or
misconduct of
persons
employed in
carrying or
delivering
mail bags,
postal
packets, etc.

- ride in the place appointed for the guard in or upon any carriage used for the conveyance of it, or to ride in or upon a carriage so used and not licensed to carry passengers, or upon a horse used for the conveyance on horse-back of it; or
- (b) is guilty of any act of drunkenness whilst so employed; or
 - (c) is guilty of carelessness, negligence, or other misconduct, whereby the safety of the mail bag or postal packet is endangered; or
 - (d) without lawful authority collects or receives or delivers a postal packet otherwise than in the ordinary course of post; or
 - (e) gives any false information of an assault or attempt at robbery upon him; or
 - (f) loiters on the road or passage, or wilfully mis-spends his time so as to retard the progress or delay the arrival of a mail bag or postal packet in the course of transmission by post, or does not use due care and diligence safely to convey a mail bag or postal packet at the due rate of speed,

shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Issuing
money or
postal orders
with
fraudulent
intent.

50. (1) Any officer of the Post Office who grants or issues any money order or any postal order with a fraudulent intent, shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three years.

(2) If any officer of the Post Office re-issues a money order or a postal order previously paid, he shall be deemed to have issued the order with a fraudulent intent under this section.

Forgery and
stealing of
money or
postal order.
Cap. 13.
Cap. 9.

51. (1) A money order or a postal order shall be deemed to be an order for the payment of money and a valuable security within the meaning of this Ordinance, and of the Forgery Ordinance, and of the Larceny Ordinance, and of any other law relating to forgery or stealing which is for the time being in force in the Colony.

Fraudulent
alteration
amounts to
felony.

(2) Any person who, with intent to defraud, obliterates, adds to, or alters any such lines or words on a money order or postal order as would, in the case of a

cheque, be a crossing of that cheque, or knowingly utters, offers, or disposes of any money order or postal order with such fraudulent obliteration, addition, or alteration, shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to the like punishment as if the order were a cheque.

52. The provisions of law respecting the punishment of offences connected with stamp duties (including the provisions relating to paper and implements used in the manufacture of that paper, and to the punishing of fraud) shall apply in like manner as if any poundage or commission chargeable for a money or postal order were stamp duty, and as if the paper used for money orders or postal orders were paper provided by the Treasurer for receiving the impression of a die.

Punishment of offences in relation to postal orders, and the poundage thereon.

53. (1) A person shall not place or attempt to place in or against any Post Office letter box any fire, any match, any light, any explosive substance, any dangerous substance, any filth, any noxious or deleterious substance, or any fluid, or commit a nuisance in or against any Post Office letter box, or do or attempt to do anything likely to injure the box, appurtenances, or contents.

Placing injurious substances in or against letter boxes.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding twelve months.

54. (1) A person shall not, without due authority, affix or attempt to affix any placard, advertisement, notice, list, document, board, or thing on, or paint or tar, any Post Office, Post Office letter box, or other property belonging to or used by or on behalf of the Postmaster-General, or in any way disfigure any such office, box, or other property.

Prohibition of affixing placards, notices, etc., on Post Office or letter box, etc.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

55. (1) A person shall not send or attempt to send a postal packet which either—

Prohibition—Sending by post explosive, inflammable, or deleterious substances, or indecent prints, words, etc.

(a) encloses any explosive substance, any dangerous substance, any filth, any noxious or deleterious substance, any sharp instrument not properly protected, any living

*any opium,
or opium,
cocaine or
other narcotic*

S. 4 of 26/1926

creature which is either noxious or likely to injure other postal packets in course of conveyance or an officer of the Post Office; or any article or thing whatsoever which is likely to injure either other postal packets in course of conveyance or an officer of the Post Office; or

- (b) encloses any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, or any indecent or obscene article, or contains any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, or grossly offensive character, whether similar to the above or not; or
- (c) has on such packet, or on the cover thereof, any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, or grossly offensive character.
(As amended by 17 of 1925, s. 7.)

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding twelve months.

(3) The detention in the Post Office of any postal packet on the ground of its being in contravention of this section shall not exempt the sender thereof from any proceedings which might have been taken if the same had been delivered in due course of post.

Imitation of stamps, envelopes, forms, and marks.

56. (1) A person shall not, without due authority—

- (a) make, issue, or send by post or otherwise any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper in imitation of one issued by or under the authority of the Governor or the Postmaster-General or of any Foreign or Colonial Postal Authority, or having thereon any words, letters, or marks which signify or imply, or may reasonably lead the recipient to believe, that a postal packet bearing the same is sent on His Majesty's Service; or

- (b) make on any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper for the purpose of being issued or sent by post or otherwise, or otherwise used, any mark in imitation of or similar to or purporting to be any stamp or mark of any Post Office under the Postmaster-General or under any Foreign or Colonial Postal Authority, or any words, letters, or marks which signify or imply, or may reasonably lead the recipient thereof to believe, that a postal packet bearing the same is sent on His Majesty's Service; or
- (c) issue or send by post or otherwise any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper so marked.

(2) Every person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

*In return of 26/11/26 Mr
\$570 A added*

57. (1) A person shall not—

- (a) make, knowingly utter, deal in, or sell any fictitious stamp, or knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp; or
- (b) have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp; or
- (c) make, or, unless he shows a lawful excuse, have in his possession, any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making any fictitious stamp.

Fictitious stamps.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, on a prosecution by order of the Treasurer, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

(3) Any stamp, die, plate, instrument, or materials found in the possession of any person in contravention of this section may be seized and shall be forfeited.

(4) For the purpose of this section, "fictitious stamp" means any facsimile or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage, including any stamp for denoting a rate of postage of Great Britain or of Ireland or of any of His Majesty's Colonies or Possessions, or of any foreign country.

Fraudulently
removing or
using old
stamps.

see § 61269/1924
In add. words.

58. Every person who fraudulently—

- (a) gets off or removes, or causes to be gotten off or removed, from any letter, cover, paper, or other substance or material any postage stamp already used; or
- (b) uses, joins, fixes, or places with or upon any letter or cover or any paper or other substance any postage stamp which has been already used,

shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty on
persons
enclosing
letters, etc., in
newspapers.

59. (1) Every person who—

- (a) knowingly encloses or causes or procures to be enclosed in any newspaper to be sent by the post or under cover thereof any letter or paper or thing; or
- (b) puts or causes to be put any printed or written mark, words, or communication either upon the newspaper or upon the cover thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom it shall be sent and such other printed or written matter as shall be allowed to be put on such newspaper or cover by regulations under this Ordinance; or
- (c) knowingly either sends or causes to be sent by the post a newspaper in which any letter or paper or thing (except as aforesaid) shall be enclosed,

shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

(2) Such newspaper together with such of its enclosures as are not prohibited to be forwarded by the post shall be forwarded as an ordinary unpaid letter, and all prohibited enclosures shall be forfeited.

(3) In this section, the expression “newspaper” includes packets of printed papers, commercial papers, and samples. (*As amended by 17 of 1925, s. 8.*)

Prohibition of
false notice as
to reception of
letters.

60. (1) A person shall not, without authority from the Postmaster-General, place or maintain in or on any house, wall, door, window, box, post, pillar, or other place belonging

to him or under his control any of the words, letters, or marks following, that is to say:—

- (a) The words "Post Office"; or
- (b) The words "Letter Box," accompanied with words, letters, or marks which signify or imply, or may reasonably lead the public to believe, that it is a Post Office letter box; or
- (c) Any words, letters, or marks which signify or imply, or may reasonably lead the public to believe, that any house or place is a Post Office, or that any box is a Post Office letter box;

and every person, when required by a notice given by the Postmaster-General to remove or efface any such words, letters, or marks as aforesaid, or to remove or effectually close up any letter box belonging to him or under his control which has been a Post Office letter box, shall comply with such request.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and, if the offence is continued after a previous conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five shillings for every day during which the offence so continues.

61. (1) Any person who wilfully obstructs, or incites anyone to obstruct, an officer of the Post Office in the execution of his duty, or who whilst in any Post Office, or within any premises belonging to any Post Office or used therewith, obstructs the course of business of the Post Office, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Offences in Post Office, and obstruction of officers.

(2) Any officer of the Post Office may require any person guilty of an offence under this section to leave a Post Office or any such premises as aforesaid, and if such person refuses or fails to comply with such request, such person shall be liable to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds and may be removed by any officer of the Post Office, and all constables are required on demand to remove or assist in removing every such person.

Refusing to leave Post Office.

62. Any person who, without being duly authorized so to do, enters any part of the Post Office reserved for the use of the officers and servants thereof and not intended to be

Unlawfully entering Post Office.

open to the public, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Endeavouring
to procure
commission of
offence.

63. Any person who solicits or endeavours to procure any other person to commit an offence punishable on indictment under this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years.

Legal Proceedings.

Recovery of
forfeitures.

Cap. 36.

64. (1) All forfeitures imposed by this Ordinance may be recovered by the Attorney-General in the manner provided in the Crown Suits Ordinance.

(2) A proceeding in the Supreme Court for the recovery of any forfeiture incurred by any person under this Ordinance shall be commenced within one year after it was incurred.

Summary
procedure.

Cap. 24.

65. All offences under this Ordinance which are punishable on summary conviction may be prosecuted, and all penalties under this Ordinance which are recoverable on summary conviction may be recovered, before a Magistrate in the manner provided by the Summary Conviction Offences (Procedure) Ordinance.

Form of
proceedings.

66. (1) In any indictment or legal proceeding for any offence committed or attempted to be committed, or any malicious, injurious, or fraudulent act or thing done in, upon, or with respect to the Post Office or the Post Office revenue, or any mail bag, postal packet, money order, postal order, or any chattel, money, or valuable security, sent by post, or in anywise concerning any property under the management or control of the Postmaster-General, it shall be sufficient to allege the property to belong to the Postmaster-General, and to allege any such act or thing to have been done with intent to injure or defraud the Postmaster-General, without in either case naming the person who is Postmaster-General; and it shall not be necessary to allege or to prove upon the trial or otherwise that the mail bag, postal packet, money order, postal order, chattel, money, security, or property was of any legal value.

(2) In any indictment or legal proceeding against any officer of the Post Office for any offence committed against this Ordinance, it shall be sufficient to allege that the

alleged offender was an officer of the Post Office at the time of the committing of the offence, without stating further the nature or particulars of his employment.

67. On the prosecution of any offence under this Ordinance, whether on summary conviction or on indictment, evidence that any article is in the course of transmission by post, or has been accepted on behalf of the Postmaster-General for transmission by post, shall be sufficient evidence that the article is a postal packet.

Evidence of thing being postal packet.

68. All pecuniary penalties, forfeitures, fines, and other sums recovered in respect of offences under this Ordinance shall be paid into public funds.

Application of fines.

69. The Postmaster-General may compromise and compound any legal proceeding which is commenced by his authority or under his control against any person for recovering any penalty or forfeiture incurred under this Ordinance, on such terms and conditions as the Postmaster-General shall, in his absolute discretion, think proper, with full power for him to accept any penalty or forfeiture so incurred or alleged to be incurred, or any part thereof, without any legal proceeding for recovery thereof.

Postmaster-General may compound actions.

70. When proceedings are taken before any Court against a person in respect of an offence under this Ordinance, which is also an offence punishable at Common Law or under some Ordinance other than this Ordinance, the Court may direct that, instead of such proceedings being continued, proceedings shall be taken for punishing such person at Common Law, or under some Ordinance other than this Ordinance.

Saving clause as to liability.

Supplementary.

71. (1) It shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to impose fines for breach or neglect of duty or for misconduct upon any officer of the Post Office not being the holder of an office specified in the Schedule to this Ordinance: Provided that no fine imposed under this section shall exceed one pound in respect of any one offence.

Fines for neglect of duty or misconduct.

Such fine may be made payable in such instalments as may be directed.

(2) Any officer fined by the Postmaster-General under this section may appeal against the fine to the Governor, who may confirm, reduce, or remit such fine or modify the instalments aforesaid.

(3) Any fine imposed under this section may be deducted from the salary of the officer concerned, and all such fines shall be paid into the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of an account entitled "The Post Office Fine Fund," and this fund shall be administered and distributed as the Governor shall determine.

(4) The Postmaster-General shall submit with each annual report on his Department a statement showing the receipts and expenditure and the financial position of the fund for the year under report. (*Added by 3 of 1925, s. 2.*)

General power
of Governor
to make rules.

72. (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council to make such rules and regulations as he may deem proper for carrying into effect all and every the provisions of this Ordinance for postal service within the Colony.

*repealed by
a. 7 of 26/1926
which see
in new 72*

(2) Subject to the provisions of any Treaty or Convention with any State or States binding on the Government of the Colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the sanction and approval of His Majesty's Postmaster-General, to make such rules and regulations as he may deem proper for carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance for postal service outside the Colony.

(3) All such rules and regulations shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*.

(4) All rules and regulations made under this Ordinance for postal service within the Colony shall be laid before the Governor and the Legislative Council for approval, and when so approved shall have the same force and effect as if they were contained in this Ordinance.

SCHEDULE. (a)

(Section 71.) Assistant Postmaster-General.
Chief Clerk and Accountant.
Postmasters of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, and Tobago.
Inspectors of Post Offices and Savings Banks.
Chief Clerk, Savings Bank.

(a) Added by 3 of 1925.