

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JAMAICA

A SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION OF JAMAICA RELATING TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

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ADDENDA

Insert on Page 22, under CITRUS:

Proclamation re the Transhipment of Citrus from British Honduras

25th November, 1940

(J.G. 1940, p. 1785)

Provides that citrus fruit imported into Jamaica from British Honduras for the purpose of transhipment shall be accompanied by a certificate from an Agricultural Officer in British Honduras to the effect that none of the fruit is tunnelled by insects. The fruit shall not be unshipped except with the permission of an officer of the Department of Agriculture in Jamaica and shall be stored only at a place approved by the Director of Agriculture. The exporter of the said fruit shall agree to the destruction of the fruit or any of it by the Director of Agriculture and shall not seek to maintain legal proceedings in respect of the destruction of such fruit.

of Jamaica, Revised Edition, 1938. Subsequent laws are referred to by their Title, Number and Year.

R.R. & O. 1925, etc., refers to the bound volume, "Rules, Regulations and Orders", published annually until 1940, and containing the Regulations, etc., published in the Jamaica Gazette during the previous year.

J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1941, etc., refers to the "Jamaica Gazette Supplement—Proclamations, Rules and Regulations" which has been published since 1941 as a Supplement to the Gazette and subsequently issued as a bound volume for each year.

J.G. refers to the Jamaica Gazette.

J.G.S.—E.P. (D.) A. refers to the "Jamaica Gazette Supplement—Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts".

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A SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION OF JAMAICA RELATING TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

PART I. AGRICULTURE—GENERAL

SECTION I—LAND AND WATER

A. OWNERSHIP, TRESPASS, ETC

Cap. 353, The Registration of Titles Law. (1889)

(Amended by Law 14 of 1944 which amends Sections 87, 90, 146, 166
and the 18th Schedule)

Deals with Titles to Land and the proof thereof.

Cap. 354, The Conveyancing Law. (1889)

Deals with the Conveyancing of land, etc.

Cap. 356, The Settled Land Law. (1888)

Deals with sales, leases and other dispositions of settled land. (Sec. 36 defines
what constitutes improvement of land).

Cap. 361, The Dividing Fences Law. (1888)

This Law does not apply to land adjoining uncultivated and untenanted Crown Land or Public Roads. Requires every occupier of land to bear half the cost of erecting and maintaining a sufficient fence between his own and adjoining land. Authorizes the occupier of land to require his neighbour to carry out his share of fencing, and if the latter will not co-operate, to erect the whole himself and recover the requisite share of the costs from his neighbour. Prescribes that where a water course divides two holdings and the owners cannot agree on the line of a fence, the Resident Magistrate shall determine the line. Requires an occupier to repair any damage to a fence caused by an animal or by fire from his side. Defines the remedies of tenants and landlords as between themselves in respect of money exacted for fencing purposes. Gives power to a tenant to call upon his landlord to erect or maintain a fence when he himself is not liable, and to an occupier to cut down trees where necessary in carrying out fencing. Prohibits an occupier, who has failed after notice to take his share in erecting a dividing fence, from impounding his neighbour's cattle while the latter is proceeding to erect or repair the fence.

Cap. 364, The Landlords and Tenants Law. (1838)

Sec. 7 permits a landlord to seize cattle, stock or produce for arrears of rent.

Law 35 of 1945. The Agricultural Small Holdings Law, 1945

(Amended by Law 11 of 1946, which rescinds the special provisions for Rice Tenancies except as regards assessment for rental, by Law 4 of 1948, which amends Sec. 8 and by Law 68 of 1949, which makes a large number of amendments.)

Provides for contracts of Tenancy according to the Schedule, and Registration etc. of these. Makes special provision for economic and prescribed trees belonging to the landlord. Enables the Governor in Executive Council to declare any area 'a controlled area' for purposes of rentals of small holdings. Prohibits contracts of tenancy for less than two years in the case of a Rice Tenancy and eighteen months in all other cases. Invalidates clauses in tenancy contracts which

prevent the rightful claim by tenants for damage due to trespass of stock, or enable tenants to be unfairly ejected on account of pressing such claims, or express rent to be payable more than half a year in advance. Prescribes for agreements between landlord and tenant as regards the reaping and marketing of crops. Prescribes for contracts in respect of mortgaged lands and the liability of incoming owners in cases of sale or devolution of estates. Restricts subletting by tenants without consent of landlord and permits assignment of tenancy contracts with permission of the landlord. Prescribes for the renewal of tenancies, their continuation in absence of notice to quit, and the circumstances and manner in which they may be terminated. Prescribes for the provision of Valuation Boards, their procedure and meetings, and their functions in settling rentals and disputes between landlord and tenant.

Provides for compensation for improvement of land by tenants, and schedules improvements for which the consent of the landlord is required, those for which notice to the landlord is required and those for which neither consent nor notice is required, requires certification of improvements by Agricultural Officers. Provides for compensation for disturbance of tenant by landlord, and the reaping of growing crops on holdings after lawful ejection. Prescribes for tenants' property in fixtures and buildings. Deals with boundary marks, fences, access, tenant's right to keep stock, restriction on cutting trees, right of inspection by the landlord, unregistered contracts and recovery of possession of holdings of tenants who do not comply with rightful notice to quit. The Governor in Executive Council may make Regulations for putting the law into effect.

REGULATIONS AND NOTICES UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SMALL HOLDINGS LAW, 1945

Agricultural Small Holdings Regulations, 4th March, 1946

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1946, p. 52)

Schedule 'economic' and 'prescribed' trees, Rice Tenancy Areas, and fees for copies of registered contracts of tenancy.

Notice under Section 5 of the Agricultural Small Holdings Law, 2nd March, 1946

(*J.G.* 7th March, 1946, p. 169)

Appoints Agricultural Officers as Inspecting Officers under section 5 of the law.

Cap. 365, The Trespass Law. (1851)

(Amended by Law 11 of 1942, which repeals Sec. 8)

Part I deals with Trespass upon Premises, Prohibits trespass on enclosed or cultivated land and authorises the proprietor or occupier of land to require a trespasser to leave his land and to give his name and address, failing to do which, he may be taken before a Justice of the Peace. Prohibits trespass for the purpose of destroying trees or removing any fruit or fodder, etc., or trapping birds. Prohibits any unauthorized person from passing along a private road at night with a gun or lighted torch. Prohibits any person occupying any land without the permission of the proprietor (*i.e.*, prohibits squatters), but does not allow a squatter to be ejected if he had been in quiet possession of the land concerned for a year. Prohibits any unauthorized person from entering land with firearms, dogs, etc., for the purpose of hunting, etc., and forbids assault by trespassers on occupiers, etc. Part II deals with cattle trespass. Requires the proprietor of any stock to take effective measures to prevent their trespassing on other persons' land, and holds them responsible for any damage that may be done by such trespass, provided that notice of such damage be given within 48 hours and that the proprietor of the stock be permitted to inspect the damage. Owners of land adjoining the Public Road cannot recover damage for trespass of animals being lawfully driven on such road unless the land is secured by a

sufficient fence to keep out such stock. If animals escape after an owner has taken proper precautions to prevent them so doing, no person can claim damage for trespass unless he can prove his land was sufficiently fenced to keep out cattle and horsekind. Making or leaving openings enabling stock to trespass is prohibited.

Cap. 417, The Malicious Injuries to Property Law. (1864)

(Amended by Law 30 of 1942, which repeals Sec. 61 and Law 46 of 1944, which repeals Sec. 26)

Prohibits the unlawful setting of fire to buildings, the injuring of buildings by rioters, the malicious firing of crops, destruction of trees, etc., or of plants, in gardens or cultivations, malicious damage to fences or dams, ponds, etc., malicious killing or wounding of cattle or other animals, the drugging of animals and the sending of letters threatening to burn or destroy property, agricultural produce, etc. Prescribes the penalties for such felonies and authorizes arrest without warrant of suspicious loiterers between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Law 31 of 1942, The Land Surveyors Law, 1942

(Amended by Law 16 of 1944, which repeals Sub-sec. (2) of Sec. 26 and Sec. 34)

This law provides for the control of surveyors and for the regulating of surveys and related matters.

Law 16 of 1944, The Survey Law, 1944

Enables the Director of Surveys to enter lands.

B. LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

Cap. 370, The Maroon Townships Law. (1856)

Deals with the allotment of land in Maroon Townships.

Cap. 366, The Lands Clauses Law. (1872)

(Amended by Law 19 of 1942, which repeals Sec. 104)

A law for consolidating in one law certain provisions authorizing the taking of lands for undertakings of a public nature.

Law 22 of 1938, The Land Settlement, Island Telephone and other Works Loan Law, 1938

Prescribes for the raising of a loan of which £650,000 is to be devoted to Land Settlements Schemes and matters connected therewith.

Law 34 of 1940, The Land Settlement Fund Law, 1940

Deals with the method of establishing a land settlement fund and withdrawals of money therefrom for acquisition of Land Settlements or similar purposes.

The Land Settlement (Condition of Sale) Rules, 1949, 25th November, 1949

(*J.G.*, 26th Jan. 1950, p. 65)

Provide for applications for land for purchase, allotment thereof and final agreement thereto, applications for purchase of land by tenants, payment of purchase price by instalments, forfeiture on failure of payment, compensation for buildings on land, transfers and titles.

Law 29 of 1947, The Land Acquisition Law, 1946

Provides for the acquisition or temporary occupation of land required for public purposes. Part I covers the interpretation. Part II deals with preliminary investigation, declaration of intended acquisition, enquiry into measurements, value

and claims and award by the Commissioner of Lands, and taking possession. Part III deals with references to court where necessary and the procedure thereon. Parts IV and V cover the apportionment of compensation and payment, and Part VI the temporary occupation of land. Part VII embraces miscellaneous contingencies, the making of regulations and penalties. The Land Acquisition Law, 1940, is repealed.

Law 6 of 1948, The Land Bonds Law, 1948

(To come into operation by Proclamation)

Provides for the satisfaction by the issue of bonds of the whole or part of the compensation payable by Government for land acquired by law, and for matters concerned with the issue of such bonds.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE LAND BONDS LAW, 1948

The Land Bonds (Rate of Interest) Regulations, 25th August, 1948

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 267)

Fix the rate of interest on Land Bonds issued during 1948 at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum.

The Land Bonds Regulations, 25th August, 1948

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 267)

Prescribe the Form, Issue, Denomination, Currency, Rate of Interest, Redemption and Procedure re drawings of Land Bonds. Prescribe the procedure in relation to Bonds surrendered in satisfaction of arrears of taxes and death duties. Prescribe for the redemption of Bonds after the expiry of 25 years, for the Registration and transfer of Bonds, for the investment of the Land Bond Fund and for an annual statement of the transactions of the Fund.

C. IRRIGATION AND WATER, ETC.

Cap. 400, The Water Law. (1922)

(Amended by Law 67 of 1949, The Irrigation Law, 1949)

A law to determine and control the ownership of water for public and private uses. Deals with the use of Water, Irrigation schemes, the appointment of Water Courts, the granting of Servitudes for storage, passage of water, etc., also with Boundaries in relation to the change of course of a Public Stream and the Powers of the Governor in Privy Council to acquire irrigation works or supervise Public Streams, etc.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE WATER LAW, 1922

The Water (Non-Riparian Use) Regulations, 1949

4th April, 1949

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1949, p. 116)

Concern applications to use water for the generation of power, etc., under Sections 11 and 13 of the Law.

Cap. 38, The Parishes Water Supply Law. (1889)

(Amended by Law 37 of 1945, which provides for validation of water rates previously fixed and collected and by Law 21 of 1949 which amends Sections 57 and 61 of the First Schedule).

Empowers Parochial Boards to apply to Government for authorization to construct or improve Water Works and prescribes for the general procedure in such cases, and for the financial arrangements concerned with such Parochial Water Supplies. Provides for Grants and Loans for Public and Parish Water Supplies and authorizes the Director of Public Works, under direction of the Governor, to take over water works if necessary, and the Governor in Privy Council to make arrangements for the charge and administration of water works.

Cap. 40, The Parochial Water Works Charges Law. (1913)

Authorizes Parochial Boards to charge for the supply of water from Water Works in each Parish according to Rules made with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may at any time by order approve of free distribution of water as specified.

Cap. 93, The Rio Cobre Canal Law. (1872)

(Amended by Law 67 of 1949, The Irrigation Law, 1949)

Part II deals with the Constitution and Management of the Rio Cobre Canal Irrigation Works. Part IV deals with the water supply, defining the area covered, the districts to be supplied, the payment of rates, the stoppage of supply in certain cases and penalties for the illegal sale of water. Regulations made under this law 16th November, 1920, were amended by Orders of 6th July and 14th September, 1937, and 5th March and 29th July, 1940. (*R.R. & O.*, 1937, p. 142 and p. 185; 1940, p. 100 and p. 176).

Cap. 109, The Vere Irrigation Law. (1897)

Part I deals with the Vere Irrigation Commission, the Works on the Rio Minho and Milk River, powers to acquire lands and regulate streams, etc., compensation therefor and the finances of the undertaking. Part II deals with the supply of water from the Cockpit River, agreements with proprietors and the finances of the scheme. Part III deals with Rates and Revenue and Part IV with the business of the Commissioners.

Law 50 of 1941, The Black River (Upper Morass) Reclamation Law, 1941

Provides for the reclamation of swamps in the upper morass of the Black River and for the creation of a Board to carry out and maintain such reclamation. (Section 6 is repealed by Law 30 of 1942).

Law 13 of 1943, The Black River Drainage and Irrigation Board (Validation and Confirmation) Law, 1943

Validates and confirms the income and expenditure of the Black River Drainage and Irrigation Board in respect of the period from 19th June, 1941, to the 31st March, 1943 and for matters connected therewith.

Law 67 of 1949, The Irrigation Law, 1949

Part I deals with interpretation of terms used in the Law, the declaration of irrigation areas and the duties of Irrigation Authorities. Part II deals with the preparation of provisional irrigation schemes, notification of such, possible subsequent objections and finally the transmission of such to Government and their confirmation. Part III deals with the implementation of schemes confirmed and the subsequent distribution of water. Part IV deals with compensation, enquiries into claims for compensation, and Water Courts and Legal Procedure. Part V deals with the conservation and protection of water resources and Part VI with Rates and Financial Provisions. Part VII deals with the establishment of an Irrigation Authority, and its incorporation and administration. Part VIII amends Cap. 93, The Rio Cobre Canal Law and Cap. 400, The Water Law.

D. RENTS AND TAXES

Cap. 200, The Property Tax Law. (1903)

(Amended by Law 6 of 1940)

Requires all owners of property to pay an annual tax at the rate of eight pence on every Ten Pounds of value of such property. Provides for commutation in the case of redeemed quit rents, requires returns of property to be made to the Collector of Taxes, exempts certain buildings and lands from the tax, and empowers the Revenue Commissioner to remit the whole or part of the tax in cases of poverty.

Cap. 204, The Tax Collection Law. (1867)

(Amended by Law 30 of 1942, which repeals sec. 51)

Deals with the methods of Tax collection and payment. The enforcement of taxes, relief to indigent persons and the recovery of penalties, etc.

Cap. 205, The Quit Rents Law. (1896)

(Amended by Law 37 of 1940)

Deals with the collection and payment of quit rents, and the forfeiture of land for non-payment.

E. IMPROVEMENT OF LAND**Cap. 26, The Local Improvements Law. (1914)**

Requires that prior to laying out or sub-dividing land for the purpose of building thereon, maps giving details of the proposed development shall be deposited with the Council of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation or the Parochial Board, who may sanction or refuse the proposed plans.

Law 40 of 1939, The Slum Clearance and Housing Law, 1939

(Amended by Law 17 of 1941, Law 30 of 1942, which repeals section 68, sub-sections (3), (4) and (5), and Law 22 of 1945, which amends sub-section (1) of section 5).

Deals with the improvement of Housing of Persons of the Working Classes and the general improvement of unhealthy areas, insanitary barracks, etc., under the Central Housing Authority, constituted according to this law, and acting with the powers given and in the manner prescribed by this law.

SECTION II—PRODUCE, MILK, AND MEAT

(See also Part III, p. 28, Cap. 414 re the Sale of Bark)

A. SALE OF PRODUCE, MILK, AND MEAT**Cap. 51, The General Markets Law. (1874)**

This law does not apply to the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew. It prescribes for the general management of markets, which are to be under the control of Parochial Boards, acting with the Governor's sanction, and restricts the sale of fresh meat and other fresh foodstuffs (and in certain cases other goods also) to Markets and Licensed Shops, except in the case of meat, etc., offered for sale from house to house.

Law 54 of 1944, The Agricultural Marketing Law, 1944

(Amended by Law 23 of 1948 and Law 27 of 1949)

Empowers the Governor in Privy Council to declare (subject to a proviso) any article of agricultural produce a specified article, to make regulations for the registration of producers of any specified articles, and to declare any association related to specified articles to be an approved association, who may submit plans for marketing of specified articles, which plans are to be advertised and referred to a committee of enquiry as provided for under this law. After the plan has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council, subject to the provisions of this law, a poll is to be taken of registered producers concerned, and where not less than two-thirds of these and also the producers of not less than two-thirds of the specified article, approve, the plan is to be laid before the Legislative Council, with whose approval the provisions of the plan become part of this law and the articles to which it relates can henceforward only be purchased or sold in accordance with the plan. Provision is made for saving of contracts already existing which may be affected by a plan, for the appointment of a committee of investigation to observe the working of a plan and for orders to be made by the Governor in Privy Council consequent upon a report of such committee and subject to approval by the Legislative Council.

REGULATIONS, ETC., UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING
LAW, 1944

The Agricultural Marketing Regulations, 1945, 24th Sept., 1945. Amended by
Regulations of 29th Dec., 1947 and 31st Dec., 1948

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1945, p. 225, and 1948 p. 23 and p. 365)

Under these Regulations the Registrar (the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries) shall keep a register of producers of specified articles, who must be registered. Applicants for registration must provide details concerning quantities produced, prices and channels of sale of the specified articles concerned. Persons acquiring interest in land in respect of which the immediate predecessor in title was a registered producer are to become registered in their place.

The Agricultural Marketing (Notice of Objection to Plan) Regulations, 1947,
29th December, 1947

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 24)

Prescribe Form of Notice of Objection to a Marketing plan.

CITRUS

The Agricultural Marketing (Specified Articles) and (Approved Association)
Declarations of 3rd Sept., 1948

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 277 and 278)

Declare Grapefruit, Oranges (Sweet and Sour) and Oraniqués to be specified articles and the Citrus Growers Association Limited to be an approved association under the Law.

Cap. 339, The Agricultural Produce Law. (1926)

Requires all traders in agricultural produce to take out a licence for each of their premises (to which premises their trading is restricted) and a traveller's licence enabling them to purchase produce listed in the first schedule on the growers premises or by letter or telegram. Prescribes for the application for and granting of such licences and defines the classes of licence, covering various forms of produce, and prohibits the purchase of uncured produce unless provision is made for the curing of the same and of Citrus unless it can be suitably handled.

Requires the keeping of Produce Books, to be open to inspection by authorized persons for detection of offences. Prescribes for the sale and purchase of Agricultural Produce by a licensed produce dealer and for the form and granting of licences to be obtained therefor. Requires that the forms of agricultural produce listed in classes 2 and 3 of the First Schedule be accompanied by a certificate of ownership when in transit according to the schedule and to be used as prescribed. Requires records of contracts made by dealers and exporters concerning specially protected produce, i.e., produce listed in class 2 of the First Schedule, to be deposited with the Deputy Keeper of Records, but Banana contracts are dealt with according to Cap. 305, the Banana Industry Regulation Law, (which see, p. 14).

Requires every carrier to be licensed in the manner prescribed, which covers the vehicles used, and only permits the conveyance of specially protected produce in such vehicles. Requires books to be kept in such vehicles recording the produce carried therein, which books are to be open to inspection by authorised persons. Requires unlicensed persons to account for any specially protected produce which may be in their possession. Gives the Governor in Privy Council power to alter the articles of produce classified under the schedules of this law, to prescribe that produce listed in the Sixth and Seventh Schedules, excepting Bananas, may only be exported under registered trade mark, with provisos as prescribed, and to make and alter regulations for the effective exercise of this

law in general. Gives the Governor power to appoint Inspectors of Agricultural Produce and places for inspection, grading, etc., and to appoint an Advisory Board. Defines the powers of Inspectors of Agricultural Produce and lists acts that will be deemed offences under this law.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Class No. 1

Annatto, Cacao, Coffee, Ginger, Honey, Kola or Bissie, Nutmegs, Orange Oil, *Paddy, Pimento, Sarsaparilla, Wax.

Class No. 2

(Specially Protected Produce)

Bunches of Bananas, Oranges, Shaddock, Grape Fruit and other Citrus fruit, Coconuts, Avocado Pears and Tangerines.

Class No. 3

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

Grape Fruit, Lemons, Limes, Mangoes, Oranges, Pineapples, Tangerines.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

Annatto, Avocado Pears, Bananas, Beans, Beetroot, Cacao, Coffee, Carrots, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Ginger, Granadillas, Grape Fruit, Kola or Bissie, Lemons, Limes, Mangoes, Melons, Nutmegs, Oranges, Orange Oil, Passion Fruit, Paw-paws, Pimento, Pineapples, Peppers, Potatoes, Radishes, Shaddock, Squash, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Tree Tomatoes, Turnips, Vegetable Marrow, Watermelons.

REGULATIONS, ETC., UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE LAW

GENERAL

Regulations on Cocoa, Coffee and Produce Books, 7th February, 1928. (*R.R. & O.* 1928, p. 19)

Cocoa. Prohibit sale of immature pods or beans. Require that wet cocoa be sold in standard boxes 12 inches wide, 13 inches long, and 12 inches deep. The $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ measurements must be shown by saw cuts.

Coffee. Prohibit the sale of cherry coffee except by standard box measure, the box to be $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 19 inches long (*i.e.* the size of a kerosene box). The $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ measurements must be shown by saw cuts.

Produce Books. These must be in the form scheduled and be open to inspection.

BANANAS

Regulations re Bananas for Export, 22nd July, 1930

(*R.R. & O.*, 1930, p. 327)

Regulations to ensure that fruit for export is clean, and is carefully handled at all stages. They prohibit the purchase of rejected fruit for export, and require Produce Books for records of Banana purchases to be kept in the form scheduled.

Regulations re Bananas for Local Sale, 7th July, 1941

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1941, p. 160)

Bunches of Bananas, the bananas of which are not round full fruit, may not be sold on licensed premises.

CACAO

See under 'GENERAL' above.

*Rice in the husk known as Paddy or Dahn, was added to Class I of the First Schedule by an Order of 10th May, 1943. (*J.G.S.—P.R. & R.*, 1943 p. 89).

CITRUS**The Citrus Fruit (Protection) Regulations, 1948, 27th Aug., 1948***(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 257)*

Prescribe for the proper gathering of fruit for export to avoid injury and its transport in proper containers. Prescribe for the conveyance of fruit in boxes if for export as fresh fruit, or in suitable vehicles, certified as such, if for processing. Forbid the purchase of export fruit other than by count, standard field box (as defined) or weight, kerosene tins being permitted for limes only. Prescribe for the use of packing houses in accordance with the approval of the Chief Inspector of Produce, and for the packing and labelling of fruit for export. Indicate the varieties of fruit approved for export, and the five grades in which fruit for export, other than tangerines and limes, are to be graded. 'Culled' or 'Orchard Run' fruit may only be exported under permit from the Chief Inspector of Produce. Fruit for ships stores must conform to the regulations, but need not be graded, wrapped or packed in cases. The Chief Inspector must receive at least three days' notice of any intended shipment of fruit, which may then only be made under a permit from him. Premises used for storage and packing of fruit must be kept clean, to the satisfaction of the Inspector. Fruit condemned for export may be sold in Jamaica as prescribed.

COFFEE**Regulations re Sale of Coffee, 3rd Oct., 1941, amended 25th Oct., 1943 and 2nd Oct., 1944***(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1941, p. 225; 1943, p. 177; 1944, p. 189)*

Prohibit the sale of cherry coffee or coffee which is of poor quality. Prohibit export of coffee except by the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries or a person authorized by him and require coffee for export to be bought and sold by "Special Coffee Dealers," who are to be registered and must make returns as to the coffee in their possession.

*(See also under 'GENERAL' p. 8)***TOBACCO****Regulations for the Export of Unmanufactured Tobacco, Order of 16th March, 1938***(R.R. & O. 1938, p. 134)*

Require Government to appoint a Tobacco Inspector to control the Government Tobacco Station. Prohibit export of more than 10 lb. of unmanufactured tobacco in any one month except through the Government Tobacco Station, where it shall be examined and treated at the expense of the owner. Require growers to submit an estimate of their total crop for export before 30th June. Prohibit the purchase of tobacco for export, except under permit from the Director of Agriculture. Prescribe the procedure to be followed by persons wishing to export unmanufactured tobacco, and the manner in which it will be purchased by Government. Define the grades of unmanufactured cigar tobacco for export.

TOMATOES**The Agricultural Produce (Tomatoes) Regulations, 1948, 13th Jan., 1948***(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 25)*

Regulations regarding the picking, transporting, grading and export of tomatoes, and the operations of packing houses, to ensure that only suitable fruit, properly handled, leaves the island.

Require that tomatoes for export shall be reaped not less mature than "full green", placed in an approved container, protected from sun and rain, and not allowed to come in contact with the ground. Provide for their proper and careful

transportation. Prescribe the nature of packing houses and receiving depots and the methods of storage therein. Require that tomatoes for export shall be properly wrapped, labelled and packed as indicated, and shall fall within one of the following grades 'Fancy', 'Grade I' and 'Grade II', which are described, and provide for export of 30% firm pink tomatoes where export is by sea under refrigeration and for export of firm pink ripe tomatoes by air. Export is forbidden without a permit from the Chief Inspector of Produce.

WAX AND HONEY

Order of 31st July, 1928

(R.R. & O. 1928, p. 88)

Requires honey for export to be strained and placed in clean containers labelled "Jamaican Honey". Prohibits the sale or export of wax which is adulterated and gives powers of inspection.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

Regulations Governing the Exportation of Vegetables and Fruit, 14th Sept., 1937, amended 11th March, 1940

(R.R. & O. 1937, p. 177; 1940, p. 104)

Schedules certain fruits and vegetables which may only be exported if packed in a Marketing Department packing house, or one authorized by them, and in quantities to be regulated by the Marketing and Trade Commissioner*. Such produce shall only be collected and packed in a manner approved by the Marketing and Trade Commissioner* and shall only be exported if of a standard size and quality considered suitable by an Inspector of Produce. The Regulations do not apply to *bona fide* ships stores or small consignments shipped privately and not for sale.

SCHEDULE

Avocado Pears, Beetroot, Carrots, Egg Plants, Fresh Beans and Peas, Granadillas, Mangoes, Melons of all kinds, Passion Fruit, Peppers of all kinds, Pineapples, Potatoes of all kinds, Radishes, Squash, Cucumbers, Vegetable Marrows, Tomatoes, Tree Tomatoes, Turnips.

SALE OF MILK AND MEAT

Rules and Regulations were made in 1925, under Cap. 71, The Public Health Law, for most parishes, covering such matters as Milk, milking, sale of milk, construction of milk rooms and milk shops, and also concerning slaughter houses and Butchers—see R.R. & O. 1925.

The Livestock Control Order, 1946, 11th May, 1946

(J.G.S.—E.P. (D.) A., 1946, p. 93)

This order deals with the sale and slaughter of livestock for meat in the Corporate Area, Urban and Suburban. It legislates for the sale of livestock for slaughter, the management of the Livestock Clearing House and the Kingston Slaughter House and the butchering of carcasses.

B. THEFT OF PRODUCE

Cap. 413, The Unlawful Possession of Agricultural Produce Law. (1909)

(Amended by Law 30 of 1942, which repeals sec. 14 and by Law 26 of 1948 which provides for the remuneration of authorized persons)

Authorizes any person found in possession of articles of agricultural produce as scheduled (First Schedule), and who is suspected of having stolen such, to be arrested by authorized persons without a warrant and taken before a Justice of the Peace or a Clerk of the Courts, who may order him to be detained, for not longer than 7 days, till the next sitting of the Resident Magistrate, or commit

*Commissioner of Commerce and Industries.

him for trial before a Resident Magistrate, and may detain the articles, or may discharge him. Prescribes for the authorization of persons by the Jamaica Agricultural Society to act under this law and for their compensation if recommended by the Society. Gives authorized persons power to call upon any person for assistance, and to search any receptacle or vehicle for stolen agricultural produce when they have reasonable grounds to believe that such may be found therein, and prohibits the assault or obstruction of any authorized person in the execution of his duty. On the trial before a Resident Magistrate the suspected person must prove that he obtained the produce in question honestly, and failing to do so, may be convicted by the Resident Magistrate, who may order the disposal of the produce as he thinks best.

Dasheen, Bombay Mangoes, Trumpet Bark and Onions were added to the First Schedule by Orders of 4th July 1940, 16th June 1941, 3rd December 1942, and 22nd July 1943. (*R.R. & O.* 1940, p. 153 and *J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1941, p. 116; 1942, p. 371 and 1943, p. 148).

FIRST SCHEDULE

Annatto, Apples, Arrowroot, Baddoes, Bamboo, Bananas, Beans, Bitter Damsel wood, Bitter-wood spars, Bombay mangoes, Breadfruit, Breadnut trees, foliage and seeds of Broadleaf, Bullet tree, black, red and white, Burn-nose or Wild-ackee, Cacao or Chocolate, Canes, Cashew Nuts, Cassava, Cedar, Coconuts, Coconut oil, Cocos and heads of Cocos, Coffee, Dasheen, Ebony, Fanbroom, Forbidden fruit, Fustic, Garden vegetables, Ginger, Grape fruit, Grapes, Guinea Corn, Guinea Grass, Indian Corn or Maize, Kola, Lancewood, Lemons, Lignum-vitae, Limes, Logwood, Mahoe, Mahogany, Mahogany bark, Mangrove bark, red and white, Nutmegs, Onions, Oranges, Orange oil, Orange sticks, Paddy, Peas, Pepperleaf sweetwood, Pimento, Pimento sticks, Pineapples, Plantains, Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes, Prickly yellow wood, Pumpkins, Rannon, foliage and seeds, Sarsaparilla, Satin wood, Seed cotton, Shaddocks, Sweet peppers, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Toyas, Trumpet bark, Yams of any kind and heads of Yams, Plants or suckers of any of the above.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE LAW

The Authorised Persons (Rates of Pay) Regulations, 1949, 13th June, 1949

(Amended by Regulations of 22nd Sept., 1949. *J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1949, pp. 185, 255)

Authorise payment of 5/- per day to Authorised Persons.

Law 20 of 1942, The Larceny Law, 1942

(Sections 12 and 50 amended by Law 53 of 1949)

Part II deals with Indictable Offences, section 5 prohibiting the stealing of cattle and section 6 the killing of animals, the theft of which would constitute a felony, with intent to steal the carcass or skin. Section 7 deals with the stealing of dogs after a previous conviction and section 12 with Praedial Larceny, authorising whipping and a maximum of two years imprisonment. Part III deals with Summary Offences, section 45 prohibiting the stealing of dogs, section 46 the stealing of fish, etc., in water in private property, section 47 the taking of an animal from a property without the consent of the owner and section 48 the stealing of fences or gates. Section 50 authorises summary trial in minor cases of Praedial Larceny.

Cap. 412, the Praedial Larceny Law, is repealed by this Law.

C. MANUFACTURE OF PRODUCE

Cap. 298, The Safeguarding of Local Industries Law. (1935)

(Amended by Law 30 of 1944, sub-section 6 of section 5 of which is in turn amended by Law 5 of 1945)

Prohibits the sale or manufacture locally, without Licence from the Governor, of any articles scheduled by the Law.

**ORDER AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE SAFEGUARDING OF
LOCAL INDUSTRIES LAW**

Order of 17th June, 1941, (*J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1941, p. 113) includes Wholemeal made from Maize (Corn) in the Schedule.

For Regulations under this Law see *J.G.* 1940, p. 497 (General), p. 541 (re Condensed Milk); *J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1941, p. 214-219, and amending Regulation *J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1944, p. 103 (re manufacture of Wholemeal).

Cap. 347, The Central Factories Law. (1902)

(Amended by Law 49 of 1939, which repeals sec. 22)

Prescribes the method of application to be made by persons requiring Government's guarantee of the interest on the capital of any company manufacturing or preparing any of the products of the Island and the granting of such application. Prescribes for the issue of certificates or debentures issued by a company under this Law. Prescribes for contracts to cultivate lands for such companies and empowers the companies to enter such lands on breach of contract.

D. EXCISE DUTY

Law 73 of 1941, The Excise Duty Law, 1941

Prescribes for the imposition of Excise Duty, requires licences for the manufacture of excisable goods, and prescribes for the warehousing of such. Schedules the excise duties payable on Condensed Milk, Coconut Products, Corn Meal, Tobacco and Spirits and the fees for licences to manufacture Condensed Milk, Corn Meal, Tobacco and Spirits.

**SECTION III.—CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND LOAN SOCIETIES AND THE JAMAICA
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

Cap. 303, The Jamaica Co-operative Marketing Association Protection Law. (1928)

Gives co-operative associations power to provide for fines and penalties for infringement of their rules or breaches of contract, prescribes the liability of Third Parties, provides for an injunction to prevent sales in non-accordance with a co-operative marketing contract and for enforcement of such contract, prescribed for the delivery of produce from land covered by a co-operative marketing contract, the contract creating a charge on such land and its produce, prescribes for the devolution of shares on the transfer of land, defines the powers of trustees and directors, deals with the recording of contracts and the treatment of Registered Lands, provides for the keeping of a register of all contracts and prescribes for the holding of enquiries by the Governor into the working of co-operative associations.

Cap. 340, The Agricultural Loans Law. (1887)

(Amended by Law 19 of 1940, by Law 53 of 1941, which repeals sec. 9, and by Law 36 of 1948 with regard to sugar cane)

Gives power to persons wishing to borrow money for Agricultural purposes to pledge the produce from their land, a contract of this nature made under the terms of this Law constituting a preferential charge on the crops concerned. Permits the lender on breach of the contract to reap the crops and prescribes for the application of the proceeds from such crops. Prescribes the penalty for frauds by the borrower.

Law 28 of 1944, The Agricultural Loan Societies Law, 1944

(Amended by Law 20 of 1945 and Law 20 of 1948)

Provides for the establishment and constitution of an Agricultural Loan Societies Board, and provides for this to take over the rights, etc., of the previous Board, constituted under Cap. 341 and Cap. 342 and of the Banana Industry Aid Board. Authorises the Board to make grants and loans to registered

societies or to persons, subject to the provisions of this Law. Prescribes the conditions for loans made by registered societies to persons, and provides for the supervision of registered societies. Prescribes for the management of the finances of the Board, and empowers the Governor in Privy Council to fix the rate of interest on loans made under this Law. Authorises the Board to prepare a scheme for withdrawable deposits by members with registered societies, and defines offences under this Law.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES LAW, 1944

The Agricultural Loan Societies (Rate of Interest) Order, 1945, 20th June, 1945

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1945, p. 154*)

Schedules rates of interest on various classes of loans.

The Agricultural Loan Societies (Forms) Order, 1945, 15th November, 1945

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1945, p. 277*)

Replaces 10 forms scheduled under the Law by 24 new forms and renumbers Forms V, VI and X as XIII, XIV and XXVII respectively.

**The Agricultural Loan Societies (Forms) (Amendment) Order, 1947,
21st August, 1947**

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1947, p. 259*)

Amends Forms III and IV and adds Forms XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX and XXX to Second Schedule.

The Agricultural Loan Societies Regulations, 13th Oct., 1945, amended

10th May, 1946 and 21st Feb., 1949

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1945, p. 251; 1946, p. 141; 1949, p. 84*)

Deal with the method of application by a Society for registration, the Schedules to be used in the issuing and repayment of loans and the general manner in which registered societies shall be conducted. (Regulations 8 and 10 amended).

**Law 53 of 1941, The Agricultural Loans (Recording and Fees)
Exemption Law, 1941**

Exempts instruments affecting Agricultural Loans made by the Colonial Secretary, the Agricultural Loan Societies Board or the Agricultural Loan Society from payment of Stamp Duties and of Registration and Recording Fees.

Cap. 352, The Lititz Agricultural Loans Law. (1924)

Authorises the Board of Management of the Lititz Fibre Factory and Plantation to make loans as authorised by the Legislative Council, such loans to be made under the Agricultural Loans Law (Cap. 340).

**Law 14 of 1942, amending Cap. 263, The Industrial and Provident Societies
Law. (1903)**

Gives the Registrar General power to refuse to register an Agricultural Loan Society if the conditions on which it lends money are excessive or if the rules provide for payment of heavy penalties. Requires the accounts of Agricultural Loan Societies to be audited each year by an approved auditor and that a copy of the audited financial statements should be forwarded to the Registrar General.

Law 48 of 1941, The Jamaica Agricultural Society Incorporation Law, 1941

(Amended by Law 14 of 1943 and Law 3 of 1947)

Declares the Society to be a Corporation. Empowers the Society to acquire and dispose of property. Defines the objects of the Society. Requires the

Board of Management, which is to consist of 20 members and be constituted in the manner prescribed by the amending Law, to manage the affairs of the Society, and to submit annually estimates of expenditure for the subsequent year for the approval of the Governor, and prescribes for the execution of documents in the presence of two members of the Board. Empowers the Board, with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, to make rules providing for the establishment of a providential fund*. Requires the Board to present a report and an audited statement of accounts to the Annual General Meeting of the Society. Authorises the Board to make rules for the management of the Society and the Society in General Meeting to make and alter certain By-Laws.

Law 38 of 1949, The Co-operative Societies Law, 1949

Provides for the appointment of a Registrar of Co-operative Societies and for the registration of such societies. Defines the duties and privileges of such registered societies and their powers to make rules binding their members. Provides for the disposal of produce to or through such a registered society; for the creation of charges in favour of such societies to recover debts or dues; for the transfer of interest on the death of a member and for deposits by or on behalf of minors. Prescribes for the registration of members and proof of entries in the society's books for legal purposes. Prohibits exercise of rights by members until due payment has been made and restricts membership by individuals of more than one society. Prescribes the voting rights of members and the liability of infant members. Limits the percentage of share capital held by an individual to 20% and restricts the transfer of shares or interest. The liability of past members or of the estates of deceased members for the debts of the society continues for two years.

Prescribes for the making and receiving of loans by the society and for transactions with non-members; for the disposal of dividends and bonus and the maintenance of a reserve fund; for the allocation of certain amounts to educational or charitable purposes and for the disposal of surplus monies. Requires the Registrar to have accounts of every registered society audited annually and gives him powers of inspection of books, etc., and of inquiry and inspection into the running of such societies.

Prescribes for the dissolution of registered societies and the appointment of and powers of a liquidator. Provides for the settlement of disputes in or among societies. Empowers the Governor in Executive Council to make regulations for the carrying out of the law and defines what such regulations shall cover. Provides for the amalgamation of two or more registered societies and for the conversion of companies registered under Caps. 260, 262 and 263 into a registered society. Provides for fines and penalties against members, and in the event of a breach or threatened breach of contract by a member for the obtaining of an interim injunction to restrain such. Prohibits persons other than a registered society trading under a name or title including the word 'Co-operative', etc. Exempts registered societies from income tax and stamp duties. Defines offences against this Law and for the place of prosecution for such offences. Prescribes penalties. Exempts from the provisions of this Law any Agricultural Loan Society (Law 28 of 1944).

SECTION IV.—CROPS

A. BANANAS

Cap. 305, The Banana Industry Regulation Law. (1936)

(Amended by Law 15 of 1947 which repeals sub-section (3) of section 6)

Provides for the establishment of a Banana Registration Authority and amends section 15 of the Agricultural Produce Law (Cap. 339), as it applies to

*See J.A.S. (Provident Fund) Rules, 1943, of 28th Jan., 1944, *J.G.S.—P.R. & R.*, 1944, p. 43.
†(The Director of Agriculture and the Registrar General constitute the Banana Registration Authority. *R.R. & O.* 1937, p. 7).

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Banana Contracts, substituting for the Keeper of Records the Banana Registration Authority with whom copies or summaries of Banana Contracts and export agreements must be deposited, accompanied by a certificate, and prescribes penalties for non-compliance. Provides for an injunction to restrain banana growers from breaking a contract, gives the Banana Registration Authority power to investigate breaches of contracts and generally to act for the welfare of the banana industry. Forbids the export of bananas except under licence and prescribes for the granting of such. Gives the Governor power in Privy Council to establish a Banana Control Board, to whom the powers of the Banana Registration Authority may be transferred, and the composition and powers of which are prescribed. Gives the Governor in Privy Council power to make regulations for the export of bananas.

Law 9 of 1946, The Banana Insurance Law, 1946

(Amended by Law 49 of 1949 and Law 69 of 1949)

Part I interprets the terms used in the law, Part II deals with the qualifications for determination of and payment of benefit, provides for both statutory and contractual insurance and stipulates the conditions for receipt of benefit. Part III deals with the procedure for assessing incidence of damage, and Part IV covers the financial provisions, the establishment of a Banana Insurance Fund, and the imposition and collection of a cess. Part V provides for administration and the establishment of a Banana Industry Insurance Board, the constitution of which is defined. Part VI deals with certain inaugural provisions, calls for returns, and covers the occurrence of windstorms during this inaugural period.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE BANANA INSURANCE LAW, 1946

The Banana Industry Insurance Regulations, 1946, 16th Sept., 1946

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1946, p. 188*)

Part A provides for the varying by the Board of any deposit prescribed by the Regulations and the issue to the exporter of official receipts for remittances of cess; regulates the printing in prescribed form of authorised vouchers and registration cards and their distribution; empowers the Board to inspect books and records of exporters or growers and prescribes right of entry to any banana cultivation for purposes of the Law or these Regulations by any person authorised in writing by the Board; prescribes form of undertaking under paragraph (a) of section 9 of the Law.

Part B provides for declarations and returns in prescribed forms from growers and exporters to the Board.

Part C requires applications for contractual insurance, etc., to be in prescribed form.

Part D sets out the procedure for assessment of damage and provides for the establishment of four review tribunals having jurisdiction in prescribed areas and for the operation of such tribunals.

Part E provides that returns claiming benefit in respect of loss shall be in prescribed form.

Part F fixes the prescribed deposit for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Law at two shillings for each insured acre of banana cultivation.

Part G fixes (i) the prescribed maximum for a small affected cultivation for the purpose of section 39 of the Law at five acres; (ii) the prescribed distance referred to in section 46 of the Law at one mile; (iii) the prescribed distance for the purpose of sub-section (1) of section 47 of the Law at three miles, and also provides that applications for a review of assessment during the inaugural period shall be in prescribed form.

Law 21 of 1939, The Banana (Leaf Spot Control) Law, 1939

(See p. 39)

B. CITRUS**Cap. 346, The Citrus Development Aid Law. (1936)**

A Law to assist owners of land in establishing citrus orchards. Authorises the establishment of a Board to make loans, and the Treasurer to advance money to the Board. Prescribes the method of application for loans and the form of deed to be executed by owners to whom advances are made, operating as a crop lien.

C. COCONUTS**Cap. 306, The Coconut Industry Aid Law. (1932)**

(Amended by Law 73 of 1941)

Part I provides for the appointment of the Coconut Products Board, prohibits the importation of edible oil except under licence, unless the Governor considers this no longer desirable, when he may withdraw such control by Order in Privy Council. Gives the Governor in Privy Council power to control the export of copra and edible oil and by order to fix the maximum retail prices of edible oils and subsequently to vary these. Provides penalties for breaches of the Law and defines the powers of customs officers with regard to the Law, which may be subject to subsequent decisions of the Governor. Part II gives the Governor in Privy Council power by Proclamation to impose duty on edible oil. Part III prohibits the manufacture of edible oil except under licence and prescribes the application for and granting of such licences. Section 17 is amended and sections 14, 15 16 (3) and 18-34 inclusive are repealed under Law 73 of 1941. The Excise Duty Law, 1941.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE COCONUT INDUSTRY AID LAW**Regulations under the Coconut Industry Aid Law, 13th Sept., 1932**

(R.R. & O. 1932, p. 195)

Prescribe the form of application for licence to manufacture edible oils. Require manufacturers of edible oils to keep certain books, and to keep a 1-gallon measure for use of the Collector of Taxes, and to mark the capacity of their containers, and indicate all pipes used on their premises connecting containers, etc. Prescribe the procedure for obtaining drawback of duty already paid on edible oil which is to be exported.

Law 8 of 1945, The Coconut Industry Control Law, 1945

(Amended by Law 19 of 1945)

Part I covers the interpretation of the terms used in the Law. Part II deals with the constitution and powers of the Coconut Industry Board, prohibits persons other than the Board from selling or purchasing copra in the Island and requires the Board to purchase all marketable copra and sell copra to manufacturers at a prescribed price. Part III deals with the constitution and powers of the Coconut Control Authority. Part IV authorises the Board and authorities to obtain information from the Collector General and requires the Board to provide a report and audited accounts annually. Part V provides for the transfer of property from the Coconut Marketing Board to the Coconut Industry Board and the continuance of Rules, etc., made under the Coconut Industry Control Law, 1939 (Law 41 of 1939), which together with the amending Law 56 of 1944 is repealed by this Law. A number of coconut products are added to the Schedule to the Law by Notice of 23rd July, 1948, made under section 21 (J.G.S.-P.R. & R. 1948, p. 247).

REGULATIONS UNDER THE COCONUT INDUSTRY CONTROL LAW, 1945

The Coconut Industry Control Regulations, 7th Nov., 1945

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1945, p. 267*)

Amended by Regulations of 21st April and 10th August, 1948, *J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, pp. 106 and 243.*)

Part I is introductory. Part II provides for the registration of occupiers of registerable coconut properties. Part III provides for the keeping of records and returns by coconut growers, who cease to be occupiers, and by coconut dealers, and calls for the production of registration certificates, if required, when coconuts are delivered to dealers. Part IV, as amended, requires all copra makers and exporters to be licensed, prohibits the export of coconuts except under licence, and fixes a minimum price and unit of weight (135 lb.) for coconuts delivered to copra makers. The prices to be paid by the Board for copra, which are amended from time to time, are laid down according to three grades, prescribed in the amended Regulations, plus the cost of transportation as defined, and also the prices to be charged by the Board for the three grades of copra. Part V prescribes the procedure for elections to the Board under section 5 of the Law, detailing the preliminaries and the procedure at election meetings. Part VI prohibits with certain exceptions the manufacture of any controlled coconut products' without a licence from the authority. Prohibits the export of coconut products without a licence. Prescribes the percentage of coconut oil in certain manufactured products. Requires records and returns of coconut products by licensed coconut manufacturers and exporters. Part VII deals with penalties for contravention of these Regulations.

The Coconut Oil Products Regulations of 18th Jan., 1940

(*R.R. & O. 1940, p. 20*)

Set out the forms to be used under the Coconut Oil Products (Excise Duty) Law of 1939, which was repealed by Law 73 of 1941, The Excise Duty Law, 1941, the Regulations however still remaining in force.

Law 34 of 1949, The Coconut Insurance Law, 1949

Provides for the automatic insurance of coconut trees against damage due to certain prescribed causes, enables coconut growers to effect contractual insurance against such damage and provides for the constitution of coconut insurance funds and for the imposition upon and collection from coconut growers of a cess for the foregoing purposes.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE COCONUT INSURANCE LAW, 1949

The Coconut Wind-storm Insurance Regulations, 29th July, 1949

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1949, p. 204*)

Part I deals with the interpretation of the terms used in the Regulations. Part II deals with the qualifications for automatic and contractual insurance, conditions for the receipt of benefit, the amount of benefit to be received and the payment thereof. Part III deals with the procedure for assessing damage. Part IV with the financial provisions to be made by the Board to establish an insurance fund and Part V makes special provision for care of a wind-storm occurring in 1949.

D. COFFEE

Law 43 of 1948, The Coffee Industry Regulation Law, 1948

Prescribes for the establishment and powers of a Coffee Industry Board which may make regulations, with the approval of the Governor in Executive Council,

for the better management of the coffee industry. Gives right of appeal against the decisions of the Board. Authorises the imposition of a cess on the proceeds of coffee sales. Requires the Board to submit a report and estimates annually. Prescribes for the membership and appointment of the Board, to consist of one official, one nominated and five representative members, and for their meetings, and procedure thereat.

E. POTATOES

The Irish Potatoes (Control of Seed*) Order, 1949, 22nd Oct., 1949

(Made under Jamaica Defence Regulations, 1940)

(*J.G.* 26th Oct., 1949, *LXXII*, p. 133)

Prohibits the disposal of seed potatoes except for planting. Authorises the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries to call for returns with regard to seed potatoes held by growers and gives power to inspectors to check on stocks and plantings of seed potatoes. Should the quantity of seed potatoes possessed or planted by a grower not tally with the quantity purchased by him, the burden of proving that the difference was lawfully disposed of rests with the grower.

This Order expires 1st May, 1950.

F. SUGAR

Cap. 302, The Sugar Industry Control Law†. (1937)

(Amended by Law 30 of 1938, Law 49 of 1942, Law 48 of 1944 and Law 40 of 1945)

Part I, defines the powers and duties of the Sugar Control Board. The Governor may appoint the Board, on which are to be a Manufacturers' and a Cane Farmers' representative. The Board may demand details of wages, output, etc., from Manufacturers and Cane Farmers, inspect stocks of sugar, issue or refuse import licences, control the grading of sugar, advise the Governor re retail prices, and, subject to the provisions of this Law, issue quota licences for the manufacture of sugar and export licences. Part II provides for the restriction of the importation of sugar and prohibits the exportation of Muscovado Sugar. Sugar may only be imported under Licence from the Board. Part III deals with the fixing of the Island Quota, Export Quota, Local Consumption Quota, Muscovado Quota, Island Reserve and Excise Duty by the Governor in Privy Council. Part IV deals with the local consumption of Sugar. The Governor in Privy Council may place the sale of sugar made and sold locally under the charge of the Sugar Manufacturers Association. The Governor may fix the maximum retail price of locally sold sugar. Part V deals with the Manufacturers' quota licences and the quotas thereunder, and export licences. Factories are listed in a schedule under this law which is amended from time to time‡. Sugar may only be manu-

*See also 'Seed Potatoes' p. 23.

†In this Law the definition "Sugar" includes commercial sugar in all its forms but not wet sugar and molasses.

‡Order of 24th December, 1938 (*R.R. & O.* 1938, p. 326) removes Frome, Masemure, Shrewsbury, Friendship, Bluceastle, Mint and adds Frome Central.

Order of 18th December, 1939 (*R.R. & O.* 1940, p. 11) removes Georgia.

Order of 3rd May, 1946, (*J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1946, p. 139) adds New Yarmouth.

Order of 2nd July, 1948 (*J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1948, p. 201) removes Cambridge.

Order of 21st February, 1949 (*J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1949, pp. 85 and 104) adds Moneywash and removes Bog.

Order of 20th April, 1949 (*J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1949, p. 139) removes Retreat.

Order of 27th June, 1949 (*J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1949, p. 195) removes Kew.

factured by factories in the Schedule, and manufactured and exported under licence, and applications for quota and export licences are to be made to the Board which is responsible for the issue. Quota licences fix the total numbers of tons of sugar which a manufacturer can manufacture under licence and the proportion for export, local consumption and reserve; export licences fix the amount of sugar which a manufacturer can export under licence. In cases of hardship, with approval of the Governor in Privy Council, the Board may increase a manufacturer's quota after the allotment of quotas for the period concerned has been made. Right of appeal to the Governor in Privy Council against cancellation of licences is given. Part VI deals with Cane Farmers, who must be registered by the Board in the manner prescribed before they may supply canes to a factory, and right of appeal is allowed where registration is refused. Manufacturers must keep a register of Cane Farmers registered to their factories. The Governor in Privy Council may limit the supply of Farmers' canes by requiring delivery under licence only, limiting the amount so delivered. The method of calculating the amount to be delivered by each farmer is defined. Provision is made for limiting the deliveries of Cane Farmers supplying a given factory. Right of appeal is allowed. The Governor in Privy Council may fix the price of farmers' canes. Part VII provides for the establishment of arbitration authorities to settle disputes between Cane Farmers and Manufacturers and prescribes the method of dealing with such matters. Part VIII authorizes the Governor in Privy Council to make regulations for carrying out the provisions of the law. Law 40 of 1945 re-defines 'Factory' in Section 2 and adds Section 13a whereby a 'Prospective Factory' may be added to the First Schedule and Law 48 of 1944 concerns appeals against orders of the Arbitration Authority and amends Section 20.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL LAW

Sugar Cane (Minimum Price) Orders, 1942-43, 16th Nov., 1942 and 22nd March, 1943, amended by an order of 28th December 1943

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1942, p. 342; 1943, p. 67 and 1944, p. 3)

Define the minimum price to be paid by manufacturers to cane farmers per ton of cane delivered and the manner in which this is arrived at, accompanied by explanatory notes, and prescribe the methods of sampling and testing canes.

Sugar Control (Maximum Retail Prices) Order, 1948, 3rd Jan., 1948

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 5)

Fixes the maximum local retail prices of sugar and rescinds similar order of 1932.

Regulations under Section 9 of the Law are made annually concerning the quotas for the current year. Regulations calling for a condition to be made in quota and export licences requiring manufacturers to take delivery of Cane Farmers' canes at an agreed delivery point are also made annually.

Sugar Industry Control Regulations, 22nd March, 1943

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1943, p. 59)

Authorize the Control Board to amend, transfer or amalgamate quota licences by the prescribed forms, and prescribe the forms for registration and licensing of Cane Farmers. Authorize the Control Board to inspect cane cultivations. Define the methods to be adopted for testing cane juice when disputes as to quality shall arise, for adjudging the standard of sucrose content, and for weighing canes. Prescribe for the making of appeals.

Law 2 of 1948, The Sugar (Reserve Funds) Law, 1948

Creates a Sugar Price Stabilization Fund, a Sugar Industry Capital Rehabilitation Fund and a Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. Enacts that exporters shall pay part of the proceeds of the sale of sugar to Government as prescribed, annually; the fund to be free of Income Tax. Empowers the Governor in Executive Council to make the necessary Regulations for carrying out the Law.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE SUGAR (RESERVE FUNDS) LAW, 1948

The Sugar (Reserve Funds) Statutory Deduction Orders are made annually and stipulate the Statutory Deductions for each year.

Sugar (Reserve Funds) Regulations, 14th May, 1948 Amended by Regulations of 16th July, 1948 and 1st April, 1949

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 117 and 239 and 1949, p. 113*)

Prescribe for the establishment, constitution and procedure of a Sugar Price Stabilization Board, a Sugar Industry Capital Rehabilitation Board and a Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board, also for the making of returns by exporters to the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, the above Boards and the Sugar Control Board, for the production of accounts by exporters, and for the custody and investment of monies credited to the fund.

The Sugar Industry (Capital Rehabilitation Fund) Regulations, 1949, 4th April, 1949

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1949, p. 119*)

Prescribe for the manner in which Sugar Manufacturers and Cane Farmers may avail themselves of the Fund to meet claims in respect of rehabilitation as defined in the regulations.

Law 75 of 1941, The Cane Farmers (Incorporation and Cess) Law, 1941

(Amended by Law 52 of 1942, Law 6 of 1946 and Law 37 of 1947)

Part I declares the All Island Jamaica Cane Farmers Association to be a Corporation, with powers to acquire and dispose of property, and defines the objects of the Association. Part II provides for a Committee of Management and how it shall be constituted and empowers the Committee to make standing orders for the general management of the Association. Authorizes the Association in General Meeting, to be held annually, to make rules concerning the Association, which are to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. Prescribes for the calling of special General Meetings, for a quorum of 25 at any General Meeting, and for the execution of documents in the presence of two members of the Committee. Part III requires the Committee to submit estimates annually to the Governor concerning the finances of the coming year and to present an Annual Report and an audited Financial Statement to the Annual General Meeting. Requires Resolutions passed at Special General Meetings affecting the finances of the Association to be submitted to the Governor in Privy Council. Part IV authorizes the Governor in Privy Council, on the application of the Association, to impose a cess* on all cane supplied by cane farmers to manufacturers, at a rate not exceeding twopence per ton, the cess to be deducted by manufacturers from the price paid for the cane, and paid to the Sugar Control Board, which will in turn pay it to the Association, subsequent to the approval and publication of the annual estimates for the forthcoming year. Empowers the Governor in Privy Council to make regulations for the management of the cess.

*The Cess is imposed annually by a *Cane Farmers (Incorporation and Cess) Order*.

RULES UNDER THE CANE FARMERS (INCORPORATION AND CESS)
LAW, 1941

The Cane Farmers Rules, 1944, 24th July, 1945

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1945, p. 173)

Set out regulations for the formation of Local Cane Farmers' Associations and their relationship to the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association and the procedure at their meetings.

Cap. 181, The Rum (Ether Control) Law, (1934)

(Amended by Law 30 of 1940, which repeals Sec. 14)

A Law to limit the Ether Content of Rum.

Proclamation fixing the Maximum Ether Content of Rum, 18th Feb., 1935

(R.R. & O. 1935, p. 29)

Fixes the maximum Ether Content of Rum at 1,600 Ethers.

Cap. 182, The Spirits Control Law, (1934)

(Amended by Law 42 of 1940, Law 73 of 1941, Law 30 of 1942,
which repeals Sec. 22 and Law 41 of 1944)

A Law to control the manufacture and sale of Rum in the Island. Establishes a Control Board, and schedules approved manufacturers, who alone may manufacture rum under licence. The Governor may fix the maximum retail price of rum and make regulations.

Disposal of Dunder

Under Sec. 9 of Law 44 of 1942, The Public Health (Amendment) Law, 1942, amending Sec. 64 of Cap. 71, the pollution of rivers or streams by Dunder is prohibited except under a permit from the Director of Medical Services.

(See also Law 46 of 1944, The Wild Life Protection Law, 1944, p. 35 which also covers the protection of waters containing fish from trade effluents.)

PART II. IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

(See also Part IV, Section I (pp. 29-34) for Importation of Animals and Bees)

A. IMPORTATION

Law 34 of 1939, The Customs Law, 1939

(Amended by Law 10 of 1941, The Tariff (Amendment) Law,
1941 and Law 10 of 1943)

Previous Customs Laws are repealed by this law, but Orders and Proclamations, etc., made thereunder are still in force.

Section 38 empowers the Governor to prohibit by Proclamation the importation of goods either absolutely, or in compliance with such conditions as he may prescribe, and to revoke such prohibition.

Section 39 describes the goods, importation of which is prohibited unless altered by a Proclamation under Sec. 38.

Section 39, sub-section VII re *Bees*, etc., and sub-section XV re *Cotton seed*, etc., are revoked by subsequent Proclamations (see pp. 22, 23).

Section 39, sub-section X prohibits the importation of *Coffee, foreign* (but see p. 22), XIV (repealed by Proclamation of 26th April, 1945, J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1945, p. 99) that of *copra* except by permission of the Colonial Secretary, XIX that of *edible oil*, except under licence of the Governor, XXI that of *plants*—*bulbs, seeds, cuttings*, etc., such as are prohibited entry, XXIV that of *Rum*—

foreign except such as is imported for exportation subject to Regulations prescribed by the Collector General (but see p. 24), XXV that of *Sisal Fibre*, except from the Turks and Caicos Islands, but see p. 24), and XXVIII that of *Sugar*, except under licence of the Sugar Control Board (see p. 18).

**PROCLAMATION, ETC., RE IMPORTATIONS UNDER THE
CUSTOMS LAW, 1939**

(See also Orders, etc., under Cap. 350, The Protection from Disease (Plants) Law, p. 37)

BEEES

**Proclamation re the Importation of Bees, Honey, and Beekeepers' Stock
12th March, 1942* Amended by Proclamation of 24th April, 1947**

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1942, p. 213; 1947, p. 63)

Revokes Section 39, sub-section VII of the Customs Law.

A. Prescribes for the importation of Queen Bees. Application for an import permit to be made to the Director of Agriculture, and payment of a sum of 4/- for one Queen Bee, and 1/- for each additional Queen Bee, though the Director of Agriculture may waive these fees. Imported Queen Bees are to be sent to the Director of Agriculture by postal or Customs Officers, and may only be unpacked by a person authorized by the Director of Agriculture, which person is to repack the Bees and burn the original package.

B. Prescribes for the importation of Honey and Beeswax for transshipment or in transit. Honey in transit must be in sealed metal containers, not over 7 lb., and crated in cases not exceeding 70 lb. in weight, and there must be no trace of honey or beeswax outside. Transshipment of Honey or Beeswax can only take place at Kingston, after inspection. Honey or Beeswax in transit and not packed as above must be in holds, the hatches of which are sealed.

By the amendment the prohibition of the importation of bees, Honey and Beekeepers' Stock in so far as it relates to such goods imported from the Cayman Islands is revoked.

CITRUS

Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of Citrus Crates, 18th Dec., 1939

(*R.R. & O.* 1939, p. 253)

Prohibits the importation of all citrus crates used as containers for bottles or other merchandise.

Notices re the Transshipment of Citrus from Spanish Honduras and British Honduras

(*J.G.* 21st Jan. 1937, No. 48, p. 60, and 10th Sept. 1938,
No. 712, p. 1203)

Transshipment is permitted at Kingston and Port Antonio. Fruit must be clean and free of pest or disease, and be properly packed, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, before transshipment. Transshipment must be from ship to ship, and there can be no storage of fruit on shore. Any broken or damaged boxes, etc., or fruit falling into the sea, must be removed by one or other of the ships concerned.

COFFEE

A Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of Coffee, 18th Dec., 1941

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1941, p. 332)

Prohibits the importation of Coffee, in beans or ground, roasted or unroasted, from anywhere, except roasted coffee by a permit from the Collector General.

*See also Cap. 345, p. 33.

COPRA**Proclamation Concerning the Importation of Copra, 26th April, 1945***(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1945, p. 99)*

Revokes paragraph XIV of Section 39 of the Customs Law, 1939 and instead prohibits the importation of Copra except by permission of the Colonial Secretary.

CORN MEAL AND CORN MEAL MACHINERY**Proclamation of 15th August, 1939***(R.R. & O. 1939, p. 110)*

Prohibits the importation of Corn Meal.

Proclamation of 1st June, 1948*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 133)*

Prohibits the importation of any machinery, parts or accessories for the manufacture of Corn Meal, except by written permission of the Colonial Secretary, but mills not requiring mechanical power are exempt.

FRUIT, PLANTS AND VEGETABLES**The Customs (Importation) (Prohibition) (Fruit, Plant and Vegetables)****Proclamation, 1949, 11th October, 1949***(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1949, p. 273)*

This Proclamation prohibits the importation of Unprocessed Plant Parts, Plant Material, or Earth or Soil except as permitted thereunder.

Fruit, excepting Citrus, and Vegetables (including Irish Potatoes) may be imported from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the U.S.A. and New Zealand, provided that they are certified as home grown, fresh, clean and believed free of pests and diseases. In addition *Irish Potatoes* may be imported from Holland and Fresh Fruit from Tasmania. Importers of such produce must notify the Director of Agriculture prior to or within 24 hours of its arrival, and the produce is subject to inspection and may be treated to destroy pests and diseases, or destroyed without compensation if necessary. Potatoes from the United Kingdom, Ireland (Eire), the U.S.A. and Holland must be additionally certified as free of Wart Disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and that this disease does not occur within 5 miles of their place of origin. Potatoes from Canada, the U.S.A. and Holland must be additionally certified as not infected by Ring Rot (*Corynebacterium sepedonicum*). (Potatoes for consumption at the U.S.A. bases in the Island need not however be specifically certified for Wart Disease and Ring Rot). Seed Potatoes* may only be imported by the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries and the Irish Potato Growers Co-operative Ltd. The Director of Agriculture may import samples of fruit and vegetables for scientific purposes from any country.

Dried Fruit and Vegetables, Grain, Seeds and Onions (any species of the genus *Allium*) may be imported without a permit.

Coconuts in the husk and Cotton Seed may only be imported by permission of the Director of Agriculture and under his conditions.

Plants or Plant Parts may be imported from the United Kingdom via Kingston. Plants or Plant Parts from elsewhere may be imported *via* Kingston if accompanied by a permit issued by the Director of Agriculture. All Plants and Plant Parts are subject to inspection on arrival, to such fumigation or disinfection as may be required, and to destruction without compensation if necessary.

*See also *The Irish Potatoes (Control of Seed) Order, 1949, p. 18.*

Hay, Straw and other unprocessed plant materials used for packing may be imported subject to inspection, and may be destroyed without compensation if liable to introduce pests, diseases or noxious weeds.

Fodder and Litter may be imported in accordance with the provisions of the Animal Diseases (Importation) Control Regulations, 1948 (see p. 31).

Citrus Fruit for consumption at the U.S.A. bases in the Island may be imported if certified as coming from the U.S.A. and believed to be free of pests and diseases.

RUM

A Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of Rum, 21st Aug., 1941

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1941, p. 209*)

The importation of Rum is prohibited from any country outside the British Empire—except samples, which are admitted with a permit from the Collector General.

SILK WORM EGGS

A Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of Silk Worm Eggs, 2nd Oct., 1947

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1947, p. 313*)

The importation of silk worm eggs is prohibited except in compliance with a permit issued by the Director of Agriculture and under the conditions prescribed therein.

SISAL FIBRE

A Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of Sisal Fibre, 21st Aug., 1941

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1941, p. 209*)

The importation of Sisal Fibre from anywhere is prohibited except under permit from the Collector General.

Law 60 of 1941, The Post Office Law, 1941

Sub-sections of section 61 of Regulations made under section 7 of this law concern the transmission of plant material and such like through the post.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE POST OFFICE LAW, 1941

Post Office Regulations, 1941

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1941, pp. 277-329, see section 61 pp. 296-299*)

SOIL

Under section 61, sub-section 6, soil may not be transmitted by post.

COTTON AND OTHER PLANTS

Under section 61, sub-sections 14 (c), (d) and (e) it is prohibited to convey by post all plants (? parts) of the cotton plant, all plants and varieties of *Gossypium*, and all other plants originating in any country other than Great Britain, except by written permit obtained from the Director of Agriculture and attached to the parcel.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Under section 61, sub-section 15(d), the conveyance of fruit and vegetables by post from the U.S.A., excepting dried or processed fruits and vegetables, grains, seeds and Irish potatoes is forbidden unless accompanied by a U.S. Department of Agriculture certificate stating that the products are home grown and from a state in which the Mediterranean Fruit Fly does not exist.

COFFEE

Under section 61, sub-section 15(e) transmission of coffee by post is prohibited.

CITRUS

Under section 61, sub-section 15(f) transmission of citrus fruits by post is prohibited.

B. EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT DUTY**Law 7 of 1946, The Tonnage Tax Law, 1946**

(Amended by Law 7 of 1948)

This law imposes a tonnage tax on articles imported into the Island. Articles exempted from the provisions of this Law include animals, produce of the Cayman Islands, cutlasses, spades, shovels, forks, fertilizers, materials and appliances for the treatment and control of plant diseases, and materials for packing and putting up the agricultural produce of the Island for market.

Customs Tariff Resolution No. 6, 1948

(J.G. 11th June, 1948, p. 423)

Exempts from import duty certain types of fencing, including barbed wire, certain dairy equipment, certain agricultural machinery including cane slings, irrigation motors, approved livestock and poultry feeds and such other articles as may be approved by the Governor in Executive Council from time to time. (See Schedule J.G. 15th July, 1948, p. 502).

Customs Tariff Resolution No. 7, 1948

(J.G. 29th July, 1948, p. 528)

All horses, asses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits and poultry imported for breeding purposes may be admitted free of duty under a permit from the Director of Agriculture.

C. EXPORTATION**PROCLAMATIONS RE THE EXPORTATION OF PLANTS**

The following Proclamations were made under Cap. 348, The Exportation of Plants Prohibition Law. This has been repealed by sec. 258 of the Customs Law, 1939 under which however the Proclamations remain valid.

BANANA SUCKERS

A Proclamation Prohibiting the Export of Banana Suckers, 28th March, 1939

(R.R. & O. 1939, p. 46)

Prohibits the exportation of Banana Suckers except by permission of the Director of Agriculture.

GINGER

A Proclamation Prohibiting the Exportation of Viable Portions of Ginger Plants, 20th June, 1933

(R.R. & O. 1933, p. 108)

PIMENTO

A Proclamation Prohibiting the Exportation of Living Plants, Seeds or Cuttings of Pimento, 22nd Nov., 1929

(R.R. & O. 1929, p. 150)

PART III. FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS

Cap. 338, The Forest Law. (1937)

(Amended by Law 34 of 1941)

Part I deals with Interpretations and the appointment of Forest Officers. Part II deals with Crown Lands. It provides for the declaration of Forest Reserves, prescribes offences in reserves, including damage to timber, kindling fires, clearing

land, and trespass of cattle, and (by the amendment) killing of birds or animals, and penalties therefor. Provides for making any area of Crown Land a prohibited area, which may not be entered without a permit, and for the impounding of cattle trespassing on Crown Lands. Prohibits the erection of advertising matter in Crown Lands. Part III deals with Lands other than Crown Lands. It gives the Governor power by Order in Privy Council to declare such lands a Protective Area and to regulate thereon cultivation, the pasturing of cattle and the firing or clearing of vegetation, when such regulation may be necessary to control storm damage, soil erosion, the maintenance of water supply and the protection of lines of communication. It gives power of entry on such land to authorized persons, provides for compensation, and provides for acquisition of the lease of such lands should the owner decline to comply with the regulations. It also provides for the protection of forests at the request of their owners. Part IV deals with the control of timber in transit, and gives power to the Governor by Order in Privy Council to prohibit the movement of timber within specified limits without a pass and to provide for the checking of timber in transit within such limits. Part V deals with offences and procedure. It prescribes penalties for counterfeiting, obliteration or movement of Forest Officers' marks on trees or timber or of boundaries of demarcated areas, gives powers of arrest to Forest Officers or members of Constabulary of persons reasonably suspected of a forest offence, powers to seize produce in the same respect, with directions for its subsequent disposal according to circumstances and powers of confiscation of forest produce and materials from persons convicted of a forest offence. Forest Officers and members of Constabulary are authorized to prevent the commission of any forest offence, and any person resisting or obstructing such Officers in the execution of their duty is guilty of an offence. Forest property of doubtful ownership shall be assumed to be the property of the Crown until the contrary be proved. Any Forest Officer may appear before a Resident Magistrate in place of any other Forest Officer who is making a complaint against a person. The Governor in Privy Council may make rules with regard to trees growing on Crown Lands providing for their preservation, and prohibiting their being barked.

ORDERS, ETC., UNDER THE FOREST LAW

Forest Law Order of 30th Aug., 1938, amended by Forest Law Orders of 5th Aug. and 30th November, 1940, 24th Jan., 1941, and 15th September, 1942

(*R.R. & O.* 1938, p. 237, 1940, pp. 169 and 259, *J.G.S.*—*P.R. & R.* 1941, p. 7, and 1942, p. 304)

Defines boundaries of Crown Lands to be declared Forest Reserves in the neighbourhood of Dolphin Head, Burnt Savannah, Cockpit Country, Ruthven, Shunna, Discovery, Dry Harbour Mountains West, Dry Harbour Mountains East (amended), Bull Head, Kellits, Ballintoy, Camperdown, St. Faith, Charlton (amended), Portland Ridge, Healthshire Hills (amended and made a prohibited area), Blue Mountains (made a prohibited area) and Haycock Hill.

Forest Law Order of 6th Nov., 1939

(*R.R. & O.* 1939, p. 241)

Defines the boundaries of Crown Lands in the Blue Mountains and Bull Head areas which are made Forest Reserves.

Forest Law Order of 20th March, 1940

(*R.R. & O.* 1940, p. 107)

Defines boundaries of certain Crown Lands in the Blue Mountains which are to be a Forest Reserve.

Forest Law Order of 10th March, 1941

(*J.G.* 20th March, 1941, No. 154, p. 305)

Schedules an area in the neighbourhood of Islandwey (St. Thomas) as a Protective Area.

Forest Reserve Declaration, 3rd July, 1941*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1941, p. 138)*

Defines the boundaries of a number of Forest Reserves in the neighbourhood of Spanish River, White Spring, Chepstowe, Greenock and the Blue Mountains.

Forest Law Order of 15th May, 1942*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1942, p. 255)*

Defines certain areas adjoining the Blue Mountain Forest Reserve and at Norris, Belmont, Arinadale and Ramble Land Settlements, which are to be Forest Reserves.

The Forest (Admiralty Lands at Rock Spring) Order of 8th April, 1943*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1943, p. 84)*

Declares the above-named area, as scheduled, to be a Forest Reserve.

The Forest (Crown Lands) Order of 8th May, 1943*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1943, p. 90)*

Declares certain Crown Lands, as scheduled, in the Bottom Hampden, Dromily, Miller's Spring and Mosquito River areas to be Forest Reserves.

The Forest (Island Head, Ben Lomond and Newfield) Order of 18th May, 1943*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1943, p. 99)*

Declares the area scheduled on the above-named properties to be a Protective Area.

The Forest (Island Head, Ben Lomond and Newfield) Order of 14th Feb., 1944*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1944, p. 27)*

Declares an area scheduled on the above-named properties to be a Forest Reserve.

The Forest (Crown Lands) Order of 3rd March, 1944*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1944, p. 35)*

Schedules the boundaries of the Rockfort and Windsor Lodge Forest Reserves.

The Forest (Crown Lands) (Prohibited Area) Order, 3rd March, 1944*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1944, p. 35)*

Declares the area of Crown Lands in Kinston and St. Andrew scheduled in the order to be a Prohibited Area.

The Forest (Water Commission Cane River Lands) Order of 3rd March, 1944*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1944, p. 36)*

Declares the area in St. Andrew scheduled to be a Forest Reserve.

The Forest (Crown Lands) (No. 2) Order of 4th Aug., 1944*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1944, p. 158)*

Schedules Virginia, Blenheim, Lloyds, Pennants (Douces), Pennants and Treadways Forest Reserves, Blue Mountain Forest Reserve, (Garbrand Hall, Mullet Hall, etc., and Cedar Grove additions), Cockpit Forest Reserve (Gibraltar Mt., and Unity additions), Hyde, Chepstowe, Charlton and Orchard Forest Reserves. Rescinds portions of Forest Reserves declaration of 3rd July, 1941, defining boundaries of Spanish River, White Spring and Chepstowe Forest Reserves.

The Forest (Crown Lands) (No. 3) Order of 16th Nov., 1944*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1944, p. 246)*

Declares certain Crown Lands in the parish of St. Ann to be Forest Reserve.

The Forest (Crown Lands) (No. 1) Order of 8th March, 1946*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1946, p. 81)*

Schedules Lovers Leap Forest Reserve in the neighbourhood of Yardley Chase Land Settlement, St. Elizabeth.

The Forest (Crown Lands) (No. 2) Order of 8th March, 1946*(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1946, p. 82)*

Schedules the Tom's Hope addition to the Blue Mt. Forest Reserve.

Forest Law Rules Governing the Removal and Marking of Timber cut from Trees Scheduled, 18th Oct., 1938, amended by Rules of 20th May, 1943*(R.R. & O. 1938, p. 294, J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1943, p. 100)*

Timber scheduled in these rules may not be moved along public roads, etc., except with a written pass from the owner of the land on which it was cut, the pass to contain the particulars prescribed in these Rules. Such passes may be demanded by any Forest Officer or member of the Constabulary when circumstances require. Property owners may register identification marks for use on scheduled timber cut on their land, or timber otherwise their property. A registered property mark becomes the exclusive trade mark of the owner and when used on scheduled timber is legally recognised.

SCHEDULE

Bitter Damsel, Braziletto, Broadleaf, Bulletwood, Cashaw, Cedar, Dogwood, Fiddlewood, God Spoon, Greenheart, Ironwood, Juniper, Lancewood, Mahoe, Mahogany, Mountain Guava, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Santa Maria, Sapadilla, Satinwood, Shadbark, Spanish Elm, Wild Prune, Wild Tamarind, Yacca, Yellow Sanders, Yokewood.

Note:

A booklet of **Forest Rules** governing the cutting of timber, etc., on Crown Lands is issued by the Forest Department. These have no statutory authority, but are merely "domestic" rules made by the Colonial Secretary in his capacity as "Agent" according to Cap. 368, The Colonial Secretary (Vesting of Lands) Law (1866).

The Specified Trees (Protection) Order, 1949, 10th Aug., 1949*(J.G.S.—E.P. (D.) A., 18th Aug., 1949, p. 97)*

This order, made under Jamaica Defence Regulations 1940, schedules Bitter Damsel, Burnnose and Pepper Leaf Sweetwood as 'specified trees', which it is prohibited to cut, or saw into boards or use for building.

Cap. 414, The Sale of the Bark of Trees (Prevention) Law. (1929)*(Amended by Law 7 of 1942)*

Requires any person found selling the bark of any of the trees listed in the First Schedule to prove that he obtained the bark from his own property, or was authorized in writing to obtain it by the owner of the trees from which it was taken. It is an offence to sell, offer for sale or buy the bark of any of the trees listed in the Second Schedule, irrespective of ownership.

An order of 3rd December, 1942 (*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1942, p. 371*) adds Trumpet Bark to the First Schedule.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Bitter Damsel, Bitter Wood, Bullet Wood, Sweet Tamarind, Trumpet, Wild-Tamarind.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Dogwood, Mahogany, Mahoe.

Law 8 of 1942, The Country Fires Law, 1942*(Amended by Law 51 of 1942)*

Prohibits the setting of fire to any crop*, except that growing sugar cane may be fired to control vines or pests, subject to the provisions of this Law, which

*"Crop" means any crop, tree, wood or underwood, or other produce of the soil, whether cultivated or not, which is growing in or upon any land.

declare that fire may only be set to trash after the prescribed notice has been given to occupiers of neighbouring lands 3 days in advance, after a clearing at least fifteen feet wide has been made round the site of the fire, and provided that the fire is not set between 6.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. and is not left unattended. But the Governor may by Proclamation forbid the firing of trash in any specified part of the Island without a permit to be issued by authorized persons and in the manner prescribed. Diseased plants may be burnt subject to the above provisions. Proof that any crop or trash on any land has been on fire is *prima facie* evidence that the occupier of such land was responsible, and occupiers are to put out any unauthorized fires. The carrying of lighted torches, etc., by a plantation, or the negligent use of fire, or careless smoking may constitute offences. Empowers Police Officers and Forest Officers to enter lands to extinguish unauthorized fires, and to call on any able bodied persons to assist them, who must do so.

Cap. 399, The Country Fires Law, is repealed by this Law.

PART IV. ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH AND BEES

SECTION I.—DISEASES AND IMPORTATION

Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943

Defines the terms used in the Law including "Animal" and "Disease". Authorizes the appointment of an Inspector and assistants for the purposes of the Law, who shall have the necessary powers. Requires that diseased animals be segregated and notice be given of them to the Inspector, or to the Police, who are to inform the Inspector. Empowers the Inspector to declare any stable, pasture, etc., an infected place, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Privy Council after 7 days in the manner prescribed. The Governor in Privy Council may also declare infected areas. Authorizes the slaughter of diseased or infected animals by the Inspector, who may alternatively take possession of such animals. Calls for the burial or disposal otherwise of animals slaughtered under this Law or dying of disease. Prescribes for compensation. Authorizes the Governor in Privy Council to make Regulations for the control and treatment of diseased or suspected animals and for the prevention and spread of disease. Prohibits the importation of any bird, reptile or insect save under a Licence from the Director of Agriculture. Authorizes the Governor in Privy Council to make Regulations to control the importation of animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, etc., and to appoint quarantine depots. All animals, etc., imported shall be quarantined unless exempted by regulations or licences under this Law. Empowers any Constable, without warrant, to detain any person suspected of evading this Law and ask his name and address, and should he fail to give this information, detain and examine any animal, etc., of his, or vehicle, etc., suspected to relate to an offence under this Law. Gives the Inspector similar powers and also powers of entry. Defines offences under this Law and the procedure when such have been committed. Persons in charge of diseased animals or infected places and charged with offences against this Law shall be presumed to have had knowledge of the animal's condition or the failure to disinfect unless they can prove otherwise. Subject to specific provision this Law does not prohibit the transport of animals etc., by Railway or Public Road, through an infected place or area. The Governor in Privy Council may apply the provisions of this Law to Poultry, but not to Bees (which are dealt with under Cap. 345, see p. 33).

Under this Law Cap. 80, the Contagious Diseases of Animals (Inland) Law, Cap. 81, The Infected Horses, Mules and Asses Law, Cap. 82, The Animals (Imported) and Contagious Diseases Law and Cap. 331, The Importation of Animals Law are repealed.

"Trash" includes any dried cane leaves, megass, straw, brushwood, cut plant or other inflammable material.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE ANIMALS (DISEASES AND IMPORTATIONS) LAW, 1948

The Poultry (Application of Law) Order, 13th May, 1949

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1949, p. 145)

Makes the Law, except in the provisions of Part III sections 13-17 inclusive, applicable to poultry in the same manner as to animals.

Epizootic Abortion Order, 1st Oct., 1948

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 294)

Adds the disease of Epizootic Abortion to the definition of disease in section 2 of the Law.

Infectious Laryngotracheitis Order, 13th May, 1949

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1949, p. 146)

Adds the disease of Infectious Laryngotracheitis to the definition of disease in section 2 of the Law.

Fowl Pest Order, 1949, 24th Oct., 1949

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1949, p. 293)

Adds the disease of Fowl Pest (including Newcastle Disease) to the definition of disease in section 2 of the Law.

The Animal Diseases (Importation) Control Regulations, 1948, 1st Oct., 1948, Amended by Regulations of 3rd Oct. and 4th Nov., 1949

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 294; 1949, p. 263 and 297)

General Provisions. No animal may be imported except in accordance with these Regulations. Importation of animals is only permitted under permit previously granted by the Director of Agriculture, and at Kingston or Palisades. No animal may be landed without inspection by an Inspector or a written permit from him. Quarantine may be imposed, at the consignee's expense and risk, and destruction of the animal may be carried out if necessary, without compensation. The regulations do not apply to animals (other than Dogs) imported by Government.

Dogs. These may only be imported directly* from Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Eire, with the necessary certificate concerning Rabies, and provided they have been in contact *en route* with no dog other than those certified as above or released from quarantine in the above named countries as free from Rabies.

Cats. These may only be imported directly* from Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Eire, with a health certificate, and provided they have been in contact *en route* with no cat other than those certified as above or released from quarantine in the above named countries as healthy.

Horses. These may only be imported from Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Eire with a certificate re Foot and Mouth Disease in the country of origin and a certificate concerning freedom from various diseases as prescribed in the regulations. The term 'horses' includes Mares, Mules, Donkeys and Zebras.

Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats. These may only be imported from Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Eire, Canada and the U.S.A. with certificates as prescribed in the regulations.

Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Turtles, Caged Birds. These may not be imported from Trinidad and Tobago, or the continent of South America, but this regulation does not apply to any fish or turtle native to these countries but caught alive near the coast of Jamaica and imported for use in an aquarium.

*This means that they must not be landed or put ashore *en route*.

Monkeys may not be imported.

Carcasses of Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats may only be imported if coming directly from Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Eire, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, the U.S.A., Denmark, Holland, and with a permit from the Director of Agriculture. This regulation does not apply to importations made by Government or to cooked or sterilized meat in sealed containers.

Fodder and Litter may only be imported directly from Great Britain, Canada and the U.S.A., and if from Great Britain must be accompanied by a certificate re Foot and Mouth Disease.

Dung. No dung (other than the excrement of birds) may be imported except if in a container in which an animal is lawfully imported.

Used and Second-Hand Animal Blankets, Saddle Cloths, Felting Pads, etc., may not be imported into the Island except as the accoutrement of an animal lawfully imported and if new at the time of shipment.

Used and Second-Hand Animal Trappings may not be imported unless fumigated with hydrocyanic gas as prescribed.

Biological Products of any animal intended for use in Veterinary medicine, as prescribed, may only be imported with a permit from the Director of Agriculture.

Importation of Animals from the Dependencies of Jamaica. No animal may be imported from the Turks and Caicos Islands. Animals may only be imported from the Cayman Islands if accompanied by the prescribed certificate from the Customs Officer of the Cayman Islands.

The Rabies Regulations, 1948, 1st Oct., 1948

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 302*)

Require notice of suspected Rabies to be given to the Police and thence to the Director of Agriculture at once. Owners of animals with suspected Rabies to isolate such. An Inspector to proceed to the suspected area and serve isolation notices, etc., in accordance with the forms scheduled. Prescribes for slaughter of infected animals, and isolation of suspected animals by an Inspector if the owner fails to comply with the Law. Prescribes for the destruction of carcasses of diseased animals and disinfection of kennels, etc.

The Anthrax Regulations, 1948, 1st Oct., 1948

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 307*)

Require notice of affected and suspected cases to be given to the police and thence to the Director of Agriculture at once and quarantine notice as per the form scheduled to be served on the occupier of premises concerned. Prescribe the quarantine and disinfection measures to be followed and for the destruction of carcasses of infected animals. Prescribe for vaccination or inoculation or such other treatment as may be required.

The Swine Fever Regulations, 1948, 1st Oct., 1948

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 311*)

Require notice of affected or suspected animals to be given to the police and thence to the Director of Agriculture at once, and quarantine notice as per the form scheduled to be served on the occupier of the premises concerned. Prescribe for the quarantine of swine in the area concerned and destruction of any straying therefrom. Prescribe for the destruction of affected carcasses and the necessary measures of disinfection, etc. Require thirty days quarantine of swine in contact with affected animals, and may require immunization of swine in the area concerned by vaccination or otherwise at the owner's risk and expense. Prohibit the slaughter of swine for domestic consumption within an infected

area, and prescribe for destruction of carcasses of animals slaughtered within seven days of contact with suspectedly affected animals, compensation being payable at two-thirds the prevailing dead weight market price. The regulations do not apply to swine moved in a vehicle into or through an infected area and slaughtered within 48 hours at an authorized place.

Epizootic Abortion Regulations, 1948, 1st Oct., 1948

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 315*)

Forbid the exposure for sale of any cow or heifer which has calved prematurely within the previous two months, and the sale of such animal unless notice of the premature calving is given in writing to the purchaser. Forbid sending a cow or heifer which has calved prematurely within the previous two months to a bull for service unless notice in writing of the premature calving is given to the owner of the bull. Forbid the grazing of any cow or heifer that has calved prematurely within the previous two months on common or unenclosed land, the side of a road or on any land on which there are cattle not the property of the owner of such animal.

The Diseases of Poultry Regulations, 1949, 24th Oct., 1949

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1949, p. 290*)

Require notice of poultry affected or suspected to be affected with Fowl Pest (including Newcastle Disease) or Infectious Laryngotracheitis to be given by the owner, or by any veterinary surgeon examining poultry or the carcasses thereof, to the police, who shall inform the Director of Agriculture or an Inspector by telegram, subsequently confirmed in writing. Thereafter the premises concerned shall by notice as scheduled be declared an infected place, and poultry, or carcasses thereof in or from such shall be dealt with as the Inspector requires and in accordance with these regulations, as also shall the place itself and the things therein. Such notice shall remain in force until withdrawn by a withdrawal notice as scheduled.

Cap. 351, The Tick Control and Eradication Law. (1920)

Authorizes the Governor in Privy Council to make Orders for the dipping of animals or other means to control and eradicate ticks, and to direct the owners or occupiers of holdings to construct dipping tanks. Prescribes for the recovery by tenants from owners of the cost of erection of dipping tanks, and for tenants to contribute to such cost in certain circumstances. Authorizes the Governor to provide for public dipping tanks.

The Tick (Control and Eradication) Order, 12th March, 1928

(*J.G. 15th March, 1928, No. 199, p. 286*)

Requires owners or occupiers of holdings with 30 or more cattle to give an annual return during April to the Director of Agriculture of the number of cattle on their holdings on April 1. Owners of dipping tanks must notify the Director of Agriculture of these, for them to be registered, and owners of registered tanks must notify the Director of Agriculture if these cannot be used owing to defects or lack of water. Owners of more than 30 cattle must keep records of dipping or spraying. All cattle are liable to inspection at 3 days notice. All cattle must be treated as prescribed at intervals of not more than 2 weeks. When there are more than 100 cattle on one holding or group of holdings within 3 miles they shall be dipped in a registered tank. When there are less than 100 cattle they shall be dipped if access to a tank within 2 miles is practicable, otherwise they shall be sprayed or washed. Owners of dipping tanks must provide means for testing their contents to ensure that the amount of Arsenic present is correct. The Director of Agriculture or an authorized Inspector may vary the procedure somewhat from the aforesaid. The Order does not apply to animals kept in stables or small paddocks free of ticks, but such are liable to inspection.

Regulations of 5th July, 1927, Governing the Sale, Transportation and Safekeeping of Arsenite of Soda

(Made under Cap. 79—The Sale of Drugs and Poisons Law)

1. Arsenite of Soda may be sold by the Department of Agriculture to Penkeepers for use in Dipping Tanks.
2. No Penkeeper shall be supplied with Arsenite of Soda by the Department of Agriculture unless his name and address is on the Register of Dipping Tank Owners which is kept by the Department of Agriculture.
3. All Arsenite of Soda supplied by the Department of Agriculture shall either be transported in the original drums in which they were received from the manufacturers or in such a container as may be approved by the Director of Agriculture.
4. (a) Penkeepers shall keep Arsenite of Soda in a strong walled room which shall be fitted with a door provided with a lock which shall be securely locked from the outside.
- (b) The key of the lock of the door shall be kept in the personal possession of the Penkeeper or such definite responsible person as may be appointed for that purpose by the Penkeeper.
- (c) The Arsenite of Soda shall be kept in the original drums or containers as supplied by the Department of Agriculture, and these drums or containers shall be kept by the Penkeeper, or his appointed agent, in either a metal chest or strong wooden box which shall be securely locked or padlocked.
- (d) The key of the metal chest or strong wooden case shall be kept in the possession of a second responsible person appointed for that purpose by the Penkeeper.
- (e) No one person may be in possession of both keys for the store room and the chest at the same time.
- (f) Both persons in charge of the keys of the storeroom and the chest in which the Arsenite is kept must attend whenever Arsenite of Soda is being taken into or removed from the store.
- (g) The scales for weighing out the Arsenite of Soda shall be kept in the store and shall not be removed from the room in which the Arsenite of Soda is kept.
- (h) A book shall be kept in the store room in which the amount of Arsenite of Soda received shall be noted at the time of receipt, and also the amounts weighed out and removed for use at the time of removal. The time and date of removal of all Arsenite of Soda together with its weight shall be entered in the book and the entry shall be certified by the two responsible persons in charge of the keys of the room and the box in which the Arsenite is kept respectively. This book shall be available for inspection by any Officer of Police.

Any Arsenite sold by the Agricultural Department for use in Dipping Tanks shall be coloured or treated by mixing the same with a blue aniline dye and in particular the dye known as Chlorazol Sky Blue P.F. in the proportion of three pounds of the dye into one ton of Arsenic.

Cap. 345, The Bees Importation, Protection and Transportation Law. (1918)*

Part I prohibits the importation of Bees, Honey or Beekeeper's Stock without written permission from the Director of Agriculture, and stock imported without permission may be destroyed by the Customs, and the importer is liable to fine or imprisonment. Gives the Director of Agriculture power to grant permits in accordance with the Regulations of the Governor in Privy Council. Part II gives the Governor in Privy Council powers to prescribe measures and make provisions for preventing the introduction and spread of disease and to appoint persons to put these into effect, and gives such persons powers of entry. Requires owners of Apiaries to give notice of disease to the Director of Agriculture. Part III authorizes the Governor in Privy Council to make rules regulating the transportation of bees within the Island.

Order made under Cap. 345, re Diseases of Bees, 6th Aug., 1940,
amended by Order of 18th March, 1944

(R.R. & O. 1940, p. 172, J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1944, p. 56)

Requires owners of bees to report annually, on or before 31st January, the number of apiaries and hives in their possession and their locality. Beekeepers in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew must have hives with move-

* (But see also Proclamation of 12th March, 1942, under the Customs Law, 1939, p. 22)

able frames for the combs and so constructed that they can be examined for the presence of "Foul Brood" or other diseases of Bees. When "Foul Brood" or other disease under the law is discovered or suspected, the owner of the bees must notify the Director of Agriculture immediately and destroy the hive or colony concerned by fire, together with the stands, etc. A person authorized is empowered to destroy any diseased colonies or hives, and the Director of Agriculture may order destruction of an apiary, which is rendered dangerous by reason of disease, in such manner as he may decide.

Post Office Regulations 1941 (sec p. 24)

Under sec. 61, sub-section 14 (a) the transmission by post of bees, honey and material used by Bee raisers is prohibited except by written permit obtained from the Director of Agriculture and attached to the parcel.

SECTION II.—INTERNAL CONTROL

Cap. 25, The Swine and Goats (Prevention of Keeping) Law. (1867)

Prohibits the keeping of swine and goats in the city of Kingston and in the town of Port Royal and the keeping of swine in the town of Port Royal. Swine found in Kingston and Port Royal other than in a market or slaughter house are to be killed. The Governor in Privy Council may prohibit the keeping of pigs in any town.

Cap. 50, The Pound Law, (1897)

(Amended by Law 23 of 1942)

Pounds are to be under the control of Parochial Boards, who shall appoint pound-keepers and frame rules, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, for the management of the pounds. Any owner of land may impound any animal trespassing thereon, but this must be done within 24 hours unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer (i.e. the person impounding an animal) may claim pound fees, in accordance with the Schedule, from the owner, if the animal has not yet been impounded, or from the pound-keeper when the animal is handed over to him. On receiving an animal the pound-keeper shall require particulars from the person bringing the same, of which he shall keep a record, together with a description of the animal and the hour of receipt. A pound-keeper must serve notice on the owner of an impounded animal if he be known to him or he can find out who he is. Before delivering an animal to the owner the pound-keeper shall receive the sums due according to the Schedule. Provision is made for animals to be kept separate and for the quantity of food and water to be provided to animals in the pound, and the Parochial Board are to make contracts for the supply of such. Pound-keepers must make a monthly return of the kind and number of animals impounded, pound fees, and supplies of food and water provided, according to the Schedules, and pay the balance of money in hand to the Clerk of the Parochial Board. Provision is made for the quarantine of diseased animals that may be impounded and their destruction if necessary, for the inspection and destruction of unfit animals, and for the advertisement of pounded animals, excluding pigs and goats, for 2 weeks in the Gazette, and for the sale of those unclaimed, and the right of the owner to the net proceeds of the sale, after deduction of poundage, etc., if he shall prove ownership within 1 month of the sale. A notice respecting the pounding of pigs and goats must be posted at the pound and at the nearest Police Station. The killing of small stock is authorized, notice to be given at once to the owner if known. Enticement of animals to trespass in order that they may be impounded is an offence. The duties, liabilities and offences of distrainers and pound keepers regarding seizure and handling of animals are prescribed and provision is made for destruction of diseased animals by a distrainer. The rescue of impounded animals is prohibited, as is the sending of a number of animals to the pound singly so as to increase the expense unnecessarily.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainer, either by the owner of the animal or by the Pound Keeper, as the case may be.

	£	s.	d.
1. (a) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer or calf if seized singly	0	1	0
(b) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time or brought in together	0	0	6
(c) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together, the first three	0	1	6
and for each head above that number an additional sum of ...	0	0	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the rates aforesaid.			
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig	0	0	6

When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner of such animal shall be charged double the above rates.

Note.—The sums above mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Table of Pound Fees and of amounts to be paid to the Pound Keeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery:—

For SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Pound Keeper to the Distrainer.

FOR POUND FEES:—

1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer or calf	0	1	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the above rates.			
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig, for the first day of detention	0	0	6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals hereinafter mentioned are impounded—

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	0	1	6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer or heifer	0	1	0
For every sheep, goat or pig	0	0	6

Note—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother.

For costs of advertising or publication, expenses actually incurred.

For notice of impounding when given to the owner
 0 | 0 | 6 |

Law 46 of 1944, The Wild Life Protection Law, 1944

The Law schedules all forest reserves as Game Sanctuaries (First Schedule) and makes any bird other than those scheduled (Second Schedule) a protected bird, and also protects coney, Iguanas, Manatees and Pedro Scals. Certain scheduled game birds may only be shot during the season indicated in the schedule (February 1 to August 11). Hunting protected animals, hunting or taking eggs of protected birds, hunting game birds in their close season, taking turtle eggs, killing immature fish or use of dynamite, poisons or unauthorized traps to kill fish are offences under the law. The law protects waters containing fish from trade effluents. Provision is made for amending regulations to be made by the Governor in Privy Council and for powers of entry, search and arrest by Wardens, Inspectors and Constables.

(First Schedule amended by Proclamation of 2nd Nov., 1947, which adds part of the Hellshire Hills, J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1947, p. 347).

FIRST SCHEDULE
GAME SANCTUARIES

All Forest Reserves

SECOND SCHEDULE

First Part

Pheasant
Whitewing
Baldpate
White Belly
Ringtail Pigeon
Coot

1st February to 11th August

Snipe
Migratory Ducks
Plover or Lapwing

Second Part

Jabbering Crow
Red-tailed Buzzard
Hawks
Parakeets

THIRD SCHEDULE

Coney
Iguana
Manatee
Pedro Seal

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE WILD LIFE
PROTECTION LAW, 1944

The Wild Life Protection Order, 1949, 9th Dec., 1949

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1949, p. 317*)

Provides that no proceedings shall be instituted in respect of any breach of the provisions of sub-section 1 of section 10 of The Wild Life Protection Law, 1944, committed on or before the 1st day of September, 1950.

The Wild Life Protection Regulations, 27th Aug., 1945

Permit the use of certain fish traps anywhere and of specified traps only in areas scheduled under these regulations.

Cap. 406, The Liability for Injuries by Dogs Law. (1877)

The owner of every dog is liable to pay damages for any injury to persons, cattle or sheep by their dog. The owner of the house or lodgings where the dog lived at the time is considered the owner of the dog unless they can prove otherwise.

Cap. 418, The Cruelty to Animals Law. (1904)

(Amended by Law 16 of 1942)

Prohibits the ill-treatment, overworking or neglect of animals, prohibits cock-fighting, etc., prohibits the use of animals under 2½ years of age for draft purposes, the docking of tails of horses and mules, keeping animals or birds for trap shooting, or securing the tongue of an animal so as to cause unnecessary suffering. Prescribes for the arrest of offenders by Constables and the seizure and production before the court of the animals concerned and for the slaughter by a Constable on the authority of a Veterinary Surgeon or a Justice of the Peace of injured animals which cannot be moved without undue suffering, other than sheep, goats, swine, dogs, cats, poultry, or birds which under such circumstances may be slaughtered by a Constable forthwith. Authorizes the Court to order the slaughtering of an animal by the Chief Officer of Constabulary if the owner is convicted under this Law, and the recovery of expense from the owner for the slaughter of an animal or the removal of the carcass of an animal slaughtered under this law. Authorizes the Resident Magistrate or Justices

of the Peace to order the detention of an animal by the Society for the protection of Animals in Jamaica for any period not exceeding 30 days*, the costs of maintenance being paid by the Society, who are not responsible for the death or sickness of any animal so detained unless caused by gross negligence. Animals so detained, if unclaimed within 48 hours of the expiring of their period of detention may, after 7 days' notice in the Gazette, be sold by auction or destroyed.

Law 52 of 1949, The Animals (Control of Experiments) Law, 1949

Prohibits the performance of experiments upon living vertebrate animals except by licensed persons and restricts the experimentation by these. Provides for licensing by the Governor in Executive Council and the issue of teaching permits to the licensees by the Colonial Secretary for performance of experiments in lectures and special permits for experimentation without an anaesthetic. Requires records of experiments and authorises inspection.

Law 57 of 1949, The Veterinary Surgeons Law, 1949

Requires the registration of all veterinary surgeons, states the qualifications entitling to registration and provides for the establishment of a Veterinary Board and the appointment of a Veterinary Registrar. Army veterinary officers on service are deemed registered. The law permits the performance of certain minor operations and the administration of home remedies by owners of animals or their authorised headmen.

PART V. PLANT DISEASE

Cap. 350, The Protection from Disease (Plants) Law. (1925)

Authorizes the Governor to issue orders to prevent the introduction and spread of plant disease, to declare any district an infected area and the steps to be taken therein, to prohibit the importation of plants, to declare a disease to be a "notifiable" or "infectious plant disease" and prescribe the measures to be taken accordingly. The Governor may prescribe the conditions under which any plant may be imported and may change any order or rule made under this Law. Deems imported plants to be prohibited goods under the Customs Law until the conditions of this Law (*i.e.* Cap. 350) have been complied with, and to have come from a prohibited place unless proved to the contrary. Authorizes the Governor to appoint persons to carry out the provisions of the law and warrant their remuneration if necessary, and defines their powers. Requires notice to be given to the Director of Agriculture of a notifiable disease, the Director of Agriculture's decision as to the presence of which is final. Makes the owner or tenant of land liable for expenses incurred if the Director of Agriculture has to carry out measures which were required to be performed by the owner or tenant, etc. Defines offences under this Law. Gives the Governor power to acquire land infected with disease under prescribed conditions, and to authorize the Director of Agriculture to take possession of infected land for a period not exceeding 5 years and at a rental decided by the Director of Agriculture. No prosecution may be instituted under this law except by consent of the Director of Agriculture.

NOTICES AND ORDERS UNDER THE PROTECTION FROM DISEASE (PLANTS) LAW

Notifiable and Infectious Plant Diseases

By a notice of 18th June, 1925 (*R.R. & O. 1925, p. 61*), Panama Disease was declared a "notifiable plant disease" and Black Weevil Borer of Bananas, Bud Rot Disease of Coconuts and Mosaic Disease of Sugar Cane were declared "in-

*See *R.R. & O. 1937, p. 217*, for areas set aside for this purpose near Linstead and Savanna-la-Mar.

fections plant diseases". By an Order of 11th Nov., 1943, (*J.G. 25th Nov., 1943, No. 761, p. 898*). Bronze Leaf Wilt or West End Bud Rot of Coconuts was also declared an "infectious plant disease".

By a Notice of 30th May, 1929 (*J.G. 30th May, 1929, No. 402, p. 602*) the Mediterranean Fruit Fly was declared a Notifiable Disease (Pest).

(NOTE.—In the case of a "Notifiable Plant Disease" the owner or occupier of the land on which it occurs must give immediate notice of it to the Director of Agriculture. In the case of an "Infectious Plant Disease", notice need not be given of its occurrence, but the Governor can make Orders for the treatment to be carried out by the owners or occupiers of land on which it occurs).

BANANAS

The Banana Borer Order, 18th June, 1925

(*R.R. & O. 1925, p. 60*)

Prohibits planters from leaving Bananas or Plantains uncultivated so that they breed Banana Borer Weevils; infected plants to be dug up, chopped up and scattered.

Panama Disease Amendment Order of 28th May, 1931, Amended by Panama Disease Amendment Order, 31st July, 1934

(*R.R. & O. 1931, p. 140 and 1934, p. 141*)

Prescribes for the treatment of Bananas infected with Panama Disease, requires quarantining of the infected area (*i.e.*, within 1 chain of an infected plant) disinfection of the feet of persons or animals passing over it (which must be prevented) and of soil or implements from it, and calls for the destruction, by fire or by Gas Oil, of every plant within one chain of an infected plant (*i.e.*, the "9 root treatment"), and of all root crops growing within the infected area, and any adventitious Banana Suckers arising therein subsequently. Prohibits cultivation of an infected area for at least one year, and then only with the permission of the Director of Agriculture.

By the amendment however, the Director of Agriculture may authorize in any area, by notice in the Gazette, or by written instructions, a modification of the above treatment.

The Banana or Plantain Trash Order, 3rd Dec., 1927, Amended by Orders of 22nd July, 1932, and 29th June, 1943

(*R.R. & O. 1927, p. 49, and 1932, p. 130, J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1943, p. 137*)

Prohibits the use of Banana or Plantain Trash or Leaves for wrapping or package, except for packing Bananas being transported for export, in which case all trash or leaves left at a Buying Station or Railway Station must be burnt within 24 hours, and not removed therefrom, except by written permit from the Director of Agriculture. The person in charge of the Buying Station or Railway Station is responsible for the destruction of the trash. Trash may not be deposited on any public road or place or on any land other than its place of origin, except by written permit from the Director of Agriculture.

COCONUTS

The Bud Rot and Wilt Disease of Coconuts Order, 30th Nov., 1943

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1943, p. 221*)

Requires the felling of Coconuts affected by Bud Rot and Bronze Leaf Wilt or West End Bud Rot and the destruction of the crowns of the palms by fire.

SUGAR CANE**Mosaic Disease of Sugar Cane Order, Proclamation of 10th June, 1942***(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1942, p. 273)*

Requires the roguing of all Mosaiced Cane, with the right of appeal where infection is over 10%. Prohibits the use of planting material from fields with more than 10% Mosaic. Prohibits, with certain provisos, the planting of Corn or Guinea Corn within 100 yards of Cane in a Cane priority district (i.e., within a radius of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of any block of cane cultivation covering 5 acres or more). Authorizes the Director of Agriculture to insist on the planting of Mosaic resistant varieties of Cane in any area.

Law 21 of 1939, The Banana (Leaf Spot Control) Law, 1939*(Amended by Law 46 of 1942)*

Authorizes the establishment of a Board at whose disposal the Governor shall place such sums as he approves from the Loan raised under this Law, such sums as may be approved by the Legislative Council, and such amounts as may from time to time be made available out of sums of money provided by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, all to be paid to the Board by the Island Treasurer, the sums so approved to be used for the purchase of equipment and materials for the control of Banana Leaf Spot Disease and for the administrative expenses of the Board. Defines the establishment of the Board and provisions relating thereto and authorises the Board to appoint Officers. Prescribes for the application for and the loan to growers of equipment. Empowers the Board to decide the extent and method of treatment, to withdraw equipment or to issue it compulsorily and to enforce its use. Requires exporters to notify the Board of the weekly contract price for bananas and prescribes for the payment of a cess on every bunch of bananas exported, wherewith to create a Banana Cess Reserve Fund for the benefit of the Banana Industry. Requires the Governor to suspend the levying of the Cess if the Reserve Fund reaches £200,000. Requires an audit of the accounts of the Board and the publication of an annual report and empowers the Board to obtain returns from any person of particulars required. Exempts all materials imported by the Board from Import Duty and Package Tax. (See also The Tonnage Tax Law, p. 25).

PART VI. MISCELLANEOUS**SECTION I.—PUBLIC GARDENS****Cap. 23, The Kingston Public Garden Law. (1874)**

Prescribes for the control of the Kingston Public Garden, and empowers the Governor to make Regulations therefor. The Garden is vested in the Colonial Secretary, and the Director of Public Works, with the Governor's approval, may appoint Keepers and other persons. The powers of a Keeper are defined.

Cap. 115, The Public Gardens Regulation Law. (1899)

Gives the Governor in Privy Council power to make rules for the control of a public garden and prescribes for the appointment of Special Constables and their powers.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC GARDENS REGULATION LAW**Kingston Public Gardens Regulations, 29th Jan., 1929***(R.R. & O. 1929, p. 38)*

These apply both to the Victoria Park (Parade Gardens) and the gardens adjacent to the Public Buildings.

Hope Gardens Regulations, 28th Aug., 1935, Hill Gardens, Cinchona, Regulations, 14th Nov., 1941 and Castleton Gardens Regulations, 26th Nov., 1948

(*R.R. & O.* 1935, p. 108; *J.G.S.—P.R. & R.* 1944, p. 247 and 1948, p. 348)

The above Regulations order the behaviour of persons using these Gardens and prescribe the hours of opening and closing, etc.

Regulations were also made by the K.S.A.C., and approved by the Governor in Privy Council, 18th March, 1929 (*R.R. & O.* 1929, p. 54) concerning the movements of traffic on the road through the Kingston Public Gardens (Parade Gardens).

Law 6 of 1942, The Bath of St. Thomas the Apostle Law, 1942

(Amended by Law 13 of 1944 and Law 24 of 1945)

Section 7 of this Law entrusts the management of the Bath Botanic Garden to the Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas the Apostle, who are established as a Corporation by this Law. Amended by Law 13 of 1944 which transfers the control of Bath Gardens back from the Corporation to the Colonial Secretary and by Law 24 of 1945 which amends the schedule of Law 13 of 1944 as regards the boundary on the north side.

**REGULATIONS UNDER THE BATH OF ST. THOMAS
THE APOSTLE LAW, 1942**

The Public Gardens (Bath Botanical Gardens) Regulations, 1946, 25th Nov., 1946

(*J.G.S.—P.R. & R.*, 1946, p. 276)

Prescribe Regulations for the Management of the Bath Botanical Gardens.

SECTION II.—ROADS

Cap. 37, The Parochial Roads Law, (1932)

(Amended by Law 29 of 1942, Law 30 of 1942 which repeals section 74 and Law 31 of 1942 which repeals section 15).

Prescribes for the crediting and application of the Parochial Road Fund for each parish (other than Kingston and St. Andrew) and for the jurisdiction of the Parochial Boards over roads, etc., in their parishes. Requires the appointment by Parochial Boards of a Superintendent of Parochial Roads and Works, and Waywardens and Assistant Superintendents. Prescribes for the maintenance and repair of Parochial Roads and the laying out of new roads. Deals with encroachments on Parochial Roads and the removal of same and the obstruction of highways and streams by fallen trees, calling for their removal within 24 hours. Deals with the trimming of trees and fences near highways and the responsibility of the owners or occupiers of adjoining land for the same. Prohibits the erection of swinging gates on highways, except as prescribed. Empowers Parochial Boards to cut drains and obtain materials as necessary for the repair of roads, etc. Prohibits companies supplying water from opening trenches, etc., in roads or streets in a dangerous manner or for an unnecessary length of time. Defines offences under this Law. Prescribes for the destruction of swine on highways and the impounding of cattle or other stock and the destruction of swine or goats on parochial roads. Requires the Parochial Board of St. Elizabeth to keep the Black River navigable. Prescribes for the provision of lights on carriages, carts, bicycles, etc., used on roads. Details powers of arrest.

Cap. 91, The Main Roads Consolidation Law, (1932)

Sections 8 and 9 define the boundaries of Main Roads. Section 11 defines the ownership of dyewood trees and fruit trees on a main road and the right of the Public Works Department to lop or fell such. Section 15 gives power to impound animals and destroy swine or goats on a main road. Sections 21-23 define encroachments on a main road and prescribe for their removal.

Cap. 92, The Roads Protection Law, (1937)

(Amended by Law 27 of 1941)

Prohibits the removal of material from water courses and authorizes the felling of trees growing in and on the banks of water courses.

SECTION III.—FACTORIES, FIREARMS, DRUGS, ANTIBIOTICS, FERTILIZERS, ETC.**Law 43 of 1940, The Factories Law, 1940**

(Amended by Law 1 of 1942)

Provides for the registration and supervision of factories and for the making of regulations to enhance the safety of people working therein.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE FACTORIES LAW, 1940**The Factories Regulations, 1943, 31st May, 1943**

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1943, p. 124)

(Amended by Orders of 9th March, 1945 and 9th June, 1947 (J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1945, p. 95 and 1947, p. 159).

Cap. 285, The Gun Powder and Firearms Law, (1925)

(Amended by Law 8 of 1948)

Section 12 prohibits the keeping of more than 25 lb. of Gun Powder except as prescribed by this Law. Section 14 prohibits the keeping of dangerous explosives without a licence.

Law 8 of 1948, The Firearms Law, 1948

Prohibits the keeping of firearms except in compliance with the conditions of the Law, which includes the possession of the necessary permits.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE FIREARMS LAW, 1948**The Firearms (Forms) Regulations, 1948**

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 205)

List the types of forms required for applications for Firearms Licences or Permits of varying kinds.

Law 22 of 1942, The Dangerous Drugs Law, 1942

(Brought into operation by Proclamation of 8th April, 1948 (J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 89).

Part II of this law prohibits the cultivation of the Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) and Ganga (*Cannabis sativa*). Cap. 18, The Dangerous Drugs Law, and Law 24 of 1941 are repealed by this Law.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS LAW, 1942**The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1948, 22nd March, 1948**

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1948, p. 90 and 98)

Veterinary Surgeons may be 'authorised' by the Director of Medical Services and then have certain privileges under these regulations.

Law 40 of 1949, The Antibiotics Law, 1949

Defines 'antibiotics'. Provides for the establishment of an Antibiotics Control Board, including the Senior Government Veterinary Officer in addition to the medical members. Prohibits the manufacture of antibiotics except under licence, prescribes for the importation, keeping, sale and transfer of antibiotics, all under licence, and for the issue and administration of antibiotics by prescription and under medical direction.

Law 26 of 1942, The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Law, 1942

Requires persons selling soil fertilisers or cattle feeds to inform the purchaser of their consistency and constituents in the manner prescribed and authorizes the purchaser to have such articles analysed. Requires packages containing such articles to be labelled so as to indicate the true consistency of their contents. Prohibits the inclusion of any harmful ingredients in fertilisers or feeding stuffs, and prohibits the trade name of fertilisers, etc., from including the name of a particular crop, etc., or type of soil. Authorizes the Governor to appoint Inspectors to enforce this Law, who have powers of entry and may take samples for analysis, and to make Regulations for the operation of this Law.

Cap. 349, The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Law, is repealed by this Law.

**REGULATIONS UNDER THE FERTILISERS AND FEEDING
STUFFS LAW, 1942****The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1945**

(J.G.S.—P.R. & R. 1945, p. 351)

Deals with the manner of labelling small quantities for sale, the limits of variation for sections 2 (5) and 4 (5) of the Law, the manner of taking samples and the subsequent handling of these by the analyst. Defines certain variations in the Schedules to the Law.

A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION CONCERNING IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

IMPORTATION

A. IMPORTATION TOTALLY PROHIBITED

Articles, etc., prohibited	Countries from which importation is prohibited	Law under which prohibition is effected	Reference to Text
Animals	Turks and Caicos Islands	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943	p. 31
Animals (other than those covered by the Animal Diseases (Importation) Control Regulations, 1948)	All Countries	ditto	p. 30
Citrus Crates (used as containers for bottles and other merchandise)	ditto	Law 34 of 1939, The Customs Law, 1939	p. 22
Citrus Fruit (Fresh) or any parts thereof (except citrus fruit from the U.S.A. for the U.S. bases, with a certificate, and citrus fruit imported by the Director of Agriculture for experimental purposes)	ditto	ditto	p. 23, 24
Coffee (beans or ground, unroasted)	ditto	ditto	p. 22
Cornmeal	ditto	ditto	p. 23
Dung (other than the excrement of birds or in the crate containing a lawfully imported animal)	ditto	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Laws, 1943	p. 31
Earth and Soil	ditto	Law 34 of 1939, The Customs Law, 1939	p. 23
Monkeys	ditto	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943	p. 13

A. IMPORTATION TOTALLY PROHIBITED, *contd.*

Countries from which importation is prohibited	Law under which prohibition is effected	Reference to Text
Articles, etc., prohibited		
Seed Potatoes (except those imported by the Department of Commerce and Industries and the Irish Potato Growers Co-operative Limited)	All Countries	p. 23
Articles, etc., prohibited	Law 34 of 1939, The Customs Law, 1939	

B. IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED

Countries from which importation is allowed	Conditions of importation	Law under which importation is controlled	Reference to Text
Articles, etc., prohibited			
Animals	Cayman Islands	With a certificate of health and after inspection	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943
Antibiotics	All Countries	Under licence	Law 40 of 1949, The Antibiotics Law, 1949
Bees and Honey and Beekeepers Stock	ditto	With a permit from the Director of Agriculture (not required from the Cayman Islands)	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943 and Cap. 345, The Bees Importation, Protection and Transportation Law
Biological Products	ditto	With a permit from the Director of Agriculture	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943

B. IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED, *contd.*

Articles, etc., prohibited	Countries from which importation is Allowed	Conditions of importation	Law under which importation is controlled	Reference to Text
Birds, Reptiles or Insects	All Countries	Under Licence from The Director of Agriculture	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943	p. 29
Birds, Caged (<i>see Rabbits, etc.</i>)				
Blankets (<i>see Used and Second hand Blankets, etc.</i>)				
Carcasses of Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats	Directly from Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Eire, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the U.S.A., Denmark and Holland	With a permit from the Director of Agriculture	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943	p. 31
Cats	Great Britain, North Ireland, Eire	At the Port of Kingston or Palisades with a health certificate and after inspection	ditto	p. 30
Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, Goats	Great Britain, North Ireland, Eire, Canada & U.S.A.	ditto	ditto	p. 30
Coconuts in the Husk	All Countries	With the permission of the Director of Agriculture	Law 34 of 1939, The Customs Law, 1939	p. 23
Coffee, Roasted	ditto	With a permit from the Collector General	ditto	p. 22
Copra	ditto	With a permit from the Colonial Secretary	ditto	p. 23
Cornmeal Machinery	ditto	ditto	ditto	p. 23
Cotton Seed	ditto	With a permit from the Director of Agriculture, and under such conditions as he may permit	ditto	p. 23

B. IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED, *contd.*

Articles, etc., prohibited	Countries from which importation is allowed	Conditions of importation	Law under which importation is controlled	Reference to Text
Dogs	Great Britain, North Ireland, Eire	At the Port of Kingston or Palsadoes with a certificate re Rabies, and after inspection	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943	p. 30
Edible Oil	All Countries	Under licence of the Governor	Cap. 306, the Coconut Industry Aid Law (and also the Customs Law, 1939)	p. 16
Fish (see Rabbits, etc.) Fodder or Litter	Great Britain, Canada, U.S.A.	From Great Britain must be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from Foot and Mouth Disease Infection	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943	p. 31
Fruit and Vegetables other than Irish Potatoes (except Dried Fruit and Vegetables, Seeds and Onions) Goats (see Cattle, etc.) Harness, Second-hand (except when on lawfully imported animals)	U.K., Ireland (Eire), Canada, U.S.A. and New Zealand	With a certificate of health. Notice of importation must be given	Law 34 of 1939, The Customs Law, 1939	p. 23
Hay used as packing Material	All Countries	After fumigation	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943	p. 31
Horses	ditto Great Britain, North Ireland, Eire	Subject to inspection and destruction if necessary At the Port of Kingston or Palsadoes with a health certificate and after inspection	Law 34 of 1939, The Customs Law, 1939 Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943	p. 24 p. 30
Insects (see Birds, Replies to Insects)				

B. IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED, *contd.*

Articles, etc., prohibited	Countries from which importation is allowed	Condition of importation	Law under which prohibition is effected	Reference to Text
Irish Potatoes (<i>see</i> Potatoes, Irish)				
Litter (<i>see</i> Fodder and Litter)				
Onions (<i>see</i> Fruit and Vegetables)	All Countries	Subject to inspection and destruction if necessary	Law 34 of 1939, The Customs Law, 1939	p. 24
Packing, unprocessed plant materials used as				
Figs (<i>see</i> Cattle, etc.)				
Plants and Plant Parts	United Kingdom	At Kingston subject to inspection and fumigation on arrival	ditto	p. 23
do.	All Countries other than the U.K.	At Kingston accompanied by a permit from the Director of Agriculture and subject to inspection and fumigation on arrival	ditto	p. 23
Potatoes, Irish	U.K., Ireland (Eire), Holland, Canada, the U.S.A. and New Zealand	With a certificate of health, an additional certificate (except in the case of Potatoes for the U.S.A. bases) re Wart Disease if from U. K., Ireland, the U.S.A. or Holland and an additional certificate re Ring Rot if from Canada, the U.S.A. or Holland	ditto	p. 23

B. IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED, contd.

Articles, etc., prohibited	Countries from which importation is allowed	Conditions of importation	Law under which importation is controlled	Reference to Text
Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Fish, Turtles, Caged Birds	Any country except Trinidad and Tobago and the Continent of South America	At the Port of Kingston or Palisadoes and after inspection	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943	p. 30
Reptiles (see Birds, Reptiles or Insects)	British Empire		Law 34 of 1939, The Customs Law, 1939	p. 24
Rum, Samples	All Countries other than the British Empire	With a permit from the Collector General	ditto	p. 24
Saddle Cloths (see Used and Second-hand Blankets, etc.)	All Countries	With a permit from the Director of Agriculture	ditto	p. 24
Sheep (see Cattle, etc.)	ditto	With a permit from the Collector General	ditto	p. 24
Silk Worms Eggs	ditto	Subject to inspection and destruction if necessary	ditto	p. 24
Sisal Fibre	ditto	Under Licence of the Sugar Control Board	Cap. 302, The Sugar Industry Control Law, (and also the Customs Law, 1939)	p. 18
Straw, used as packing material	ditto			
Sugar	ditto			
Turtles (see Rabbits, etc.)	All Countries	Only as the accoutrements of an animal lawfully imported and if new at the time of shipment	Law 22 of 1943, The Animals (Diseases and Importations) Law, 1943	p. 31
Used and Second-hand Animal Trappings (see Harness, Second-hand)				
Used and Second-hand Blankets, Saddle Cloths, Felting Pads, etc.				

B. IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED, contd.

Vegetables (see Fruit and Vegetables)

EXPORTATION

A. EXPORTATION TOTALLY PROHIBITED

Articles prohibited	Law under which prohibition is effected	Reference to Text
Ginger Plants (All viable portions of)	The Customs Law, 1939 amended by Law 10 of 1941	p. 25
Muscovado Sugar	Cap. 302, The Sugar Industry Control Law	p. 18
Pimento (living plants, seeds or cuttings of)	The Customs Law, 1939 amended by Law 10 of 1941	p. 25

B. EXPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED

Articles prohibited	Conditions governing exportation	Law under which exportation is controlled	Reference to Text
Bananas	Only under Licence and fruit must be in good condition	Cap. 305, The Banana Industry Regulation Law	p. 15
Banana Suckers	By permission of the Director of Agriculture	The Customs Law, 1939 amended by Law 10 of 1941	p. 25
Bees Wax and Honey	Only if in good condition and properly labelled	Cap. 339, The Agricultural Produce Law	p. 10

B. EXPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED, *contd.*

Articles prohibited	Conditions of exportation	Law under which exportation is controlled	p. 7, 9
Citrus	Only by Registered Consigners or the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries and in accordance with the Citrus Fruit (Protection) Regulations, 1948	Cap. 339, The Agricultural Produce Law	
Coconut Products	Only by license of the Coconut Industry Board	Law 8 of 1945, The Coconut Industry Control Law	p. 17
Coconuts	ditto	ditto	p. 17
Coffee	Only by permission of the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries	Cap. 339, The Agricultural Produce Law	p. 9
Copra	Only by license of the Coconut Industry Board	Law 8 of 1945, The Coconut Industry Control Law, 1945.	p. 17
Fruit (<i>see Vegetables and Fruit</i>)			50
Sugar	Only by Licence of the Sugar Control Board	Cap. 302, The Sugar Industry Control Law	p. 18
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	Only by the Government Tobacco Station if more than 10 lb. in any one month	Cap. 339, The Agricultural Produce Law	p. 9
Tomatoes	Only with a permit from the Chief Inspector of Produce and in accordance with the Agricultural Produce (Tomatoes) Regulations, 1948	ditto	p. 9
Vegetables and Fruit	Only under the control of the Department of Commerce and Industries	ditto	p. 10

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