1891

The Laws of Jamaica, 1891

Jamaica
LAWS OF JAMAICA.

PASSED IN THE YEAR

1891.
THE

LAWS OF JAMAICA

PASSED IN

A Session which began on the 24th day of February, and
prorogued on the 9th day of April, 1891.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

JAMAICA:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

1891.
TABLE OF LAWS.

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[Assented to 2nd April, 1891.]
3. The Naval Mooring Places Law, 1891.
4. A Law to Allow and Confirm certain Expenditure in 1888-89.

[Assented to 30th March, 1891.]
5. A Law to bring the accounting periods of various persons and bodies in conformity with that adopted by the Government.

[Assented to 2nd May, 1891.]
6. A Law to reduce the Interest payable on Advances made to Parochial Boards.

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10. The Kingston Building Law, 1883, Amendment Law, 1891.

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11. A Law to amend a Law in aid of the Parochial Roads (Law 17 of 1890).

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[Assented to 11th May, 1891.]

19. The Main Roads Law, 1887, Amendment Law, 1891.

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The St. Thomas and Portland Bridges Loan Law, 1881, Amendment Law, 1891.

[17th March, 1891.]

WHEREAS Law 7 of 1881 authorised the raising by loan of the sum of £100,000 to meet the cost of bridging certain Rivers in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, among them being the Rivers Yallahs and Morant in the Parish of St. Thomas:

And Whereas it was, at the time of the passing of the said Law, in contemplation to bridge the two last-mentioned Rivers at the points where the present Main Road crosses the same:

And Whereas it has since been found that it would be for many reasons inadvisable to carry out the scheme then in contemplation, and that it would be better to construct a new Main Road from a point near the eleventh Mile Post on the Windward Road to Morant Bay, so as to cross the said Rivers and also the Negro River at points where their channels are better defined, and where Bridges may be more economically and safely constructed:

And Whereas it is expedient to sanction the construction of such substituted work out of the monies authorised to be borrowed as aforesaid:

And Whereas by Law 33 of 1887 the Governor was authorised to spend a portion of the said sum of £100,000 on the
[Ch. 1.] St. Thomas and Portland Bridges Loan Law, 1891.

construction of Bridges over certain Rivers beyond those in contemplation when Law 7 of 1881 was passed:—

And Whereas of the sum of £100,000 authorised to be raised as aforesaid, £73,136 or thereabouts has already been spent, or is in course of being spent, on the Bridges authorised by the said Law 7 of 1881 to be constructed in the Parish of Portland, and on the other Bridges authorised by the said Law 33 of 1887:—

And Whereas the new Main Road aforesaid and the Bridges over the said Rivers Yallahs, Negro and Morant, in the Parish of St. Thomas, are estimated to cost the sum of £34,600, leaving the further sum of £7,736 still required for the completion of all the works aforesaid, and it is accordingly necessary to increase the sum authorized to be raised by the said Law from £100,000 to £110,000:—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1.—The sum of £100,000 authorised by the said Law to be raised by Loan is hereby increased to £110,000, and all the Provisions of the said Law as to raising, securing and repaying, the said sum of £100,000, and the interest thereon, shall apply to the whole sum of £110,000 hereby substituted for the same, as if in the said Law 7 of 1881 the sum of £110,000 had been mentioned instead of the sum of £100,000.

2.—It shall be lawful for the Governor to devote any portion of the sum of £110,000 that may now remain unspent, and after providing for all liabilities at present lawfully incurred in respect of the other works authorised by the said Laws, in the construction of a new Main Road between a point near the eleventh mile post on the Windward Road in the Parish of St. Thomas to Morant Bay, and of Bridges over the Yallahs, Negro and Morant (or Johnson) Rivers, at the respective points where such Road will cross the same.
The Weights and Measures Law, 1890, Amendment Law, 1891.

[17th March, 1891.]

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—Section 3 of Law 16 of 1890 shall be and the same is hereby amended by substituting for the words “the fifth of George the Fourth, chapter seventy-four, as amended by the fifth and sixth William the Fourth, chapter sixty-three” the words and figures “The Weights and Measures Act, 1878, (41 and 42 Vict., Cap. 49).”

2—Section 6 of the said Law shall be and the same is hereby amended by omitting therefrom the words “but this shall not be construed so as to prevent the sale of wines, malt or other fermented liquors, by the cask, or any liquors by the ordinary bottle or half bottle.”

3—Section 22 of the said Law shall be and the same is hereby amended by the insertion of the words “liable to be” between the words “shall be” in line 15 and the word “forfeited” in line 16 of the said Section.

4—Sections 18 and 19 of the said Law are hereby amended by substituting for the words and figures “31st day of December, 1890,” the words “a day to be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation in the Gazette.”
WHEREAS it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Privy Council to set aside a portion of any Port or Harbour of the Island for the exclusive use of the Ships of Her Majesty's Navy, and to place the portion so set aside under the jurisdiction of the Commodore or other Senior Naval Officer on the Station, or of some person authorized to represent him:—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to set aside and appropriate a portion or portions of any Port or Harbour of this Island as a mooring place or places, or anchoring ground or grounds, for the exclusive use of Her Majesty's Vessels, but so as not to authorize any user of such space in such manner as to obstruct navigation into in or out of such Port or Harbour.

Any Order of the Governor in Privy Council as aforesaid shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette, and shall take effect from the publication thereof; and any such Order as aforesaid may at any time be varied or revoked by the Governor in Privy Council by any Order to be published as aforesaid.

2—On the taking effect of any such Order as aforesaid, the powers and jurisdiction of the Harbour Master in and over the portion or portions of the Port or Harbour set aside and appropriated as aforesaid shall cease and determine, and the powers and jurisdiction aforesaid shall vest in the Commodore.
or other Senior Naval Officer on the Station, and may be exercised by him, or by any Officer holding the rank of Lieutenant, or some higher rank in Her Majesty’s Navy, to whom the Commodore or Senior Naval Officer as aforesaid may by writing under his hand delegate the same.

3—If the Master of any Vessel within any portion of a Port or Harbour set aside and appropriated as aforesaid does not moor, anchor, place, unmoor or remove, the same according to directions given by the Commodore or other Officer as aforesaid, or if there is no person on board of any such Vessel to attend to such directions, the Commodore or other Officer as aforesaid may cause the Vessel to be moored, anchored, placed, unmoored or removed, in conformity with the directions aforesaid, and for that purpose may cast off, loose or unshackle, and (if necessary) sever, any chain or rope of the Vessel, first putting on board a sufficient number of persons for the protection of the Vessel in case there is not a sufficient number of persons on board to protect the same; and all expenses attending the exercise of the powers of the present Section shall be paid by the Master of the Vessel, and the same shall be recoverable by the Commodore or other Officer as aforesaid by action in the Resident Magistrate’s Court, and the Commodore or other Officer may detain the Vessel until such action is decided, and if the judgment is for the plaintiff until such judgment is satisfied:—Provided always that the Master, Owner, or Consignee, of any such Vessel shall in all cases be entitled to have the Vessel released on his giving security, to the satisfaction of any Justice of the Peace or the principal Officer of Customs at the Port, to satisfy the claim.
A Law to Allow and Confirm certain Expenditure in 1888-89.

WHEREAS expenditure was necessarily incurred during the financial year 1888-89, on certain services not provided for or not fully provided for by Law 35 of 1888:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:

1—The expenditure during the financial year 1888-89, to the amount of fifteen thousand eight hundred and seven pounds, eighteen shillings and fourpence half-penny, on certain services set forth in the Schedule to this Law annexed, and not provided for or not fully provided for by Law 35 of 1888, is hereby allowed and confirmed.

SCHEDULE.

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<td>&quot; (Lands)</td>
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£15,807 18 4½
A Law to bring the accounting periods of various persons and bodies into conformity with that adopted by the Government.

[30th March, 1891.]

WHEREAS a change has recently been made in the day on which the Government year of accounts shall end, and it is expedient that Officers, persons or bodies of persons, required by Law to make up Accounts, Statements of Account, calculations of interest, or to furnish any Report or Statement, for or up to the end of twelve months corresponding to what has, until the recent change aforesaid, been regarded as the financial year, should henceforth make up and furnish the same for the twelve months corresponding to what, since the change aforesaid, has become the financial year:—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—In all cases in which by any Act or Law of this Island any Officer, person or body of persons, is or are required to make up any Account, or Statement of Account, or calculation of interest, or any Report or Statement, for twelve months ending with the Thirtieth day of September, or otherwise for the period corresponding to what has until recently been regarded as the “financial year,” such Account, Statement Calculation, Report or Statement, shall in the present year be made up for six months ending with the Thirty-first day
of March instant, and in future years shall be made up for twelve months ending with the Thirty-first day of March instead of for the like period ending with the Thirtieth day of September; and where any period reckoned from the Thirtieth day of September is fixed for the making up or rendering any such Account, Statement, Calculation, Report or Statement as aforesaid, such period shall be reckoned from the Thirty-first day of March instead of from the Thirtieth day of September.
JAMAICA—LAW 6 OF 1891.

A Law to reduce the Interest payable on Advances made to Parochial Boards.

[2nd May, 1891.]

WHEREAS, under divers Laws of this Island, advances have been made to the several Parochial Boards and their predecessors for various purposes, and in accordance with the Provisions of the said Laws interest at a rate exceeding four per cent. per annum has been and still is charged on the said advances:—

And Whereas it is expedient to reduce the rate of interest so fixed as aforesaid:—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—From and after the 31st day of March, 1891, the rate of interest chargeable on advances heretofore made as aforesaid, or on advances that may hereafter be made to any Parochial Board under the authority of any Law heretofore passed as aforesaid, shall be and the same is hereby reduced to a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum.
The Medical Law, 1872, Further Amendment Law, 1891.

[2nd May, 1891.]

WHEREAS the Provisions of Section fifteen of Law 47 of 1872 confer the right to be registered under that Law on persons claiming to be entitled to be registered under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament 21 and 22 Vict. c. 90, and 31 and 32 Vict. c. 29, but do not extend to confer any such right on persons registered in the United Kingdom as entitled to practice medicine or surgery, or medicine and surgery, under any subsequent Act of the United Kingdom in amendment of the said Act of 21 and 22 Vict. c. 90, and it is expedient to amend the said Law of 1872 so as to enable persons registered as aforesaid in the United Kingdom under any Act of the United Kingdom, passed or to be passed, extending the right to registration as aforesaid to persons not entitled to be registered under the said Act 21 and 22 Vict. c. 90, to be registered in this Island under the Provisions of the said Section of the said Law:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:

1—Any person registered in the United Kingdom, under any Act already passed or that may be passed in amendment of the Act 21 and 22 Vict. c. 90, as entitled to practice medicine or surgery, or medicine and surgery, shall be entitled to be registered in this Island under Law 47 of 1872, in the same way and subject to the same conditions as if he were registered in the United Kingdom under the Act 21 and 22 Vict. c. 90.
JAMAICA—LAW 8 OF 1891.

The Cadastral Survey Fund Monies Return Law.

[2nd May, 1891.]

Whereas the Cadastral Survey Fund Law, 1889, (Law 16 of 1889), has been disallowed by Her Majesty:—

And Whereas prior to such disallowance a sum of £4,198 18s. 10d. or thereabouts had been collected under the said Law:—

And Whereas it is now desired as nearly as may be to return the said money to those who contributed the same:—

And Whereas it is considered that this object may best be attained by a direct return of the money paid to the owners or occupiers of lands the Quit Rents on which have been redeemed, and to the Colonial Government in respect of the lands in the possession of the Colonial Government, and in all other cases by temporarily reducing the Quit Rent fixed and payable under Law 2 of 1875, and it is expedient to return and reduce the same accordingly, and also by law to authorise such return and reduction, and to dispose of the remainder of such monies by carrying the same to the Fund that will suffer by such reduction:—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—There shall be returned, on demand, out of the monies collected under the said Law, to the person who in the twelve months beginning on the 1st day of August, 1889, was in possession of any land on which the Quit Rent has been
Return of amount of such tax contributed by the Government.

The Parochial Road Reserved Fund Account.

Temporary reduction of Quit Rent in all other cases.

Power to certain persons to recover amount paid by them in respect of lands the possession of which has changed.


redeemed, the amount paid by him under the said Law in respect of the said Tax, on his producing to the Collector of Taxes for the Parish in which such land is situate the receipt for the same, or on the Collector being otherwise satisfied as to the payment of the same.

2—The Treasurer shall transfer from the monies collected as aforesaid the sum of £189 5s. 10½d., being the amount contributed by the Colonial Government under the said Law in respect of lands in the possession of the Colonial Government, to the General Revenue and assets of the Island.

3—The amount collected under the said Law, after deducting the amount collected in respect of lands on which the Quit Rent has been redeemed, and the amount collected from the Colonial Government in respect of lands in possession of the Government, shall be carried to and form part of the Parochial Road Reserved Fund Account.

4—The Quit Rent of one penny per acre fixed under Law 2 of 1875, and payable on the first day August next after the passing of this Law, shall be and the same is hereby reduced, for the year commencing on the said first day of August only, to the sum of one half-penny:—Provided that in any future year other than as aforesaid, the said Quit Rent shall be payable as if this Law had not been passed.

5—In any case where properties in the possession of persons on the 1st day of August, 1889, are in the possession of other persons on the 1st day of August, 1891, it shall be lawful for the first named persons, their executors or administrators, to recover the amount paid by them under the said Law, from the last mentioned persons, as money paid to their use.
The Militia Law, 1879, Further Amendment Law, 1891.

[21st May, 1891.]

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—In addition to the persons exempted under Law 35 of 1879 from service in the Militia, it is hereby provided that no person who has held a Commission, or has for six years served in Her Majesty's Regular Forces, or who has once served for three years as a Volunteer in the Militia of this Island, shall be liable to be called upon to serve in the Militia.

2—The Governor in Privy Council, in fixing the Quota of Militiamen to serve for the several Parishes of the Island, shall so fix them that the total Force shall not exceed fifteen hundred Officers and Men:—Provided that in case the Governor shall apprehend a state of war, it shall be lawful for him in Privy Council, in appointing the Quotas of Militiamen for the several Parishes, to appoint them so that in the aggregate they will exceed the number aforesaid:—Provided that, in so doing, he declares that he does so in apprehension of a state of war.

3—No Resident Magistrate shall make any Order under Section 17 of the said Law 35 of 1879, except after notice of the claim made under the said Section to the Officer in command of the Corps to which the person making such claim belongs, and an opportunity being given to the said Officer of being heard with reference to such claim.
[Ch. 9.] The Militia Further Amendment Law.

4—Every man serving as a Volunteer in the Militia Force shall be entitled at all times to wear a badge to mark his voluntary service. The form of such badge shall from time to time be determined by the Governor.

5—Section 3 of Law 35 of 1879 shall be and the same is hereby amended by the substitution of "forty" for "forty-six" as the maximum age for qualification to enter the Militia.

6—No man shall be accepted to serve in the Militia unless he shall be certified by a Medical Practitioner to be physically qualified to serve.

7—In amendment of Section 14 of the said Law 35 of 1879, it is hereby provided that service in the Militia shall, in the case of Volunteers, be three years.

8—The Militia Force shall, so far as may be found practicable and expedient by the Governor, be placed for purposes of training and discipline under the control of the Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops in this Island, subject however to such Regulations and limitations as the Governor may from time to time think expedient.

9—Persons enlisted as Members of the Militia Force of any Parish shall be deemed to be enlisted for service in the Militia Force of Jamaica. They shall nevertheless serve in the Corps of the Parish for which they reside or in that of an adjacent Parish.

10—No man shall be chosen by ballot in any Parish to serve in the Militia of such Parish who is already serving, whether as a Volunteer or otherwise, in the Militia Force of another Parish.

11—The Governor shall from time to time issue to every Militiaman, gratuitously, arms, equipment and ammunition, together with such articles of uniform, clothing and boots, as he may deem expedient, out of such funds as shall be voted for that purpose.

Any equipment, uniform, article of clothing or boots, so supplied shall be deemed to be "appointments" within the meaning of Section 56 of the said Law.
The Militia Further Amendment Law. [Ch. 9.]

12—It shall be lawful for the Governor, out of the funds to be voted for that purpose, to make arrangements with the several Medical Officers of the respective corps, or with any District Medical Officer, as may be found most convenient, for gratuitous Medical attendance on Members of the Militia Force.

13—Every person making an in-giving under Section 4 of this Law shall state whether he is married or single, and the Militia Registrar shall enter every person accordingly in the Militia Register Book:—Provided always that if any married man shall neglect in his in-giving to declare himself married, and the Militia Registrar cannot readily ascertain whether he is married or not, it shall be lawful for the Registrar to enter him as single, and such person shall then, until a new Register is made up, be deemed to be a single man and liable to service accordingly.

14—In amendment of Section 12 of the said Law, it is hereby provided that if, at any meeting held under the provisions of that Section, it be found that not enough Volunteers have offered to make up the Quota for the Parish, the Justices shall not at once proceed to a ballot to supply the deficiency, but shall adjourn the meeting for a period not less than three or more than four months; and the Custos shall report the circumstance to the Governor, who may thereupon order the Justices at such adjourned meeting to proceed to a ballot as provided by the said Section 12.

15—When in any Parish there are not enough Volunteers to complete the number required to make up the Quota for such Parish, the Justices, in causing the number necessary to supply the deficiency to be chosen by ballot, shall first choose such number by ballot out of the single men on the Militia Register Book, and only if there are not enough single men to complete the number required to make up the Quota shall they cause the number necessary to supply the deficiency to be chosen by ballot out of the married men on the Register.

16—Any man chosen by ballot may, within thirty days of being so chosen, provide a Substitute at his own cost, provided...
Examination of
Officers.

Course of
continuous Drill.

Pay to Members
called out for con-
tinuous Training
or for actual
Service,—
Schedule.

Compulsory Drills,
Inspections or
Parades, defined.

that such Substitute is a fit and proper person and is approved by two Justices.

17—Every combatant Officer at present holding a Commission in the Militia, and every combatant Officer on first appointment to a Commission in the Militia, or within such period thereafter as the Governor may order, shall pass such an Examination in drill and military knowledge as may be prescribed by Regulations made under the Provisions of the Law, and should he fail to pass such Examination within such period as the Governor may order, his Commission in the Militia shall be deemed to have lapsed; and no Officer shall be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, or Captain or Major, unless he shall satisfactorily pass such an Examination for promotion in drill and military knowledge as may be prescribed by Regulations under the Provisions of this Law.

18—The Governor may order any Militia Corps to muster at any convenient place, whether within or without the Parish to which it belongs, for a course of continuous Drill for a period not exceeding ten days in any one year, without the necessity of any report being made to him of the necessity of such continuous Drill for the efficiency and discipline of the Corps.

19—In amendment of Section 44 of the said Law, in cases where any Militia Corps is called out for continuous training or for actual service, there shall be provided for the Members thereof daily pay, in addition to rations, allowances and lodging, at the rates fixed in the Schedule to this Law.

20—The following shall be deemed to be Compulsory Drills, Inspections or Parades, within the meaning of the said Law, (that is to say) :

1. The Drill fixed for one day in every month under Section 35 of the said Law ;

2. The Inspection on one day in each year fixed as aforesaid ;

3. Parades for Reviews or other purposes ordered by the Governor under the said Section ;
The Militia Further Amendment Law. [CH. 9.]

4. Every Drill forming part of a course of continuous Drill ordered under Section 36 of the said Law or Section 18 of this Law;

5. Any Recruit Drills ordered under Section 5 of Law 28 of 1887.

21—Every Member of a Militia Force who is guilty of any of the following Offences shall, on conviction thereof in manner hereinafter provided, be liable to a penalty not exceeding that hereinafter assigned to such Offence (that is to say):

(a) Who, without reasonable cause, fails to attend at the place and hour appointed for any Compulsory Drill, Parade or Inspection, which has been lawfully fixed or ordered—

For the first Offence,—Two Shillings.
For the second Offence,—Four Shillings.
For the third or any subsequent Offence,—Ten Shillings:

Provided that every Offence under this Section shall be deemed to be a first Offence, that is not committed within three months of a prior Offence,—

(b) Is guilty of insubordinate language or conduct towards any Officer or Non-commissioned Officer while on Militia duty,—Ten Shillings,—

(c) Is drunk while on Militia duty, when not on actual service,—Ten Shillings,—

(d) Neglects to keep his arms, ammunition, appointments or stores, issued to him for Militia purposes, in proper order and condition,—Ten Shillings.

22—Any Member of a Militia Force who shall be guilty of any of the Offences in the preceding Section mentioned may be charged with and convicted of the same before the Commanding Officer for the time being of the Corps to which he belongs and one other Officer, or if such Offence is directed against the Commanding Officer then before a Court of two Officers appointed by the Officer Commanding the Troops in Court for trial of Offences.
this Island for the purpose of dealing with such Offence; Provided that the following Rules shall be observed:—

(a) The charge shall be stated with sufficient precision in writing and delivered to the person accused.

(b) No Oath shall be administered to the witnesses, but if the accused deny the charge evidence shall be given in support thereof, and may also be received on behalf of the accused to rebut the same.

(c) The accused shall have the right to cross-examine the witnesses against him, and to make a full defence.

(d) Written notes of sufficient fulness shall be taken of the proceedings by the President of the Court:—

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to deprive any man fined under this Section of his right to appeal to the Governor, or to deprive the Governor of the right to remit or reduce any fine:—

Provided always that if notice is given to any Militiaman that he is charged with one of the Offences aforesaid, and that the charge will be heard at a given time and place, and such Militiaman does not attend at such time and place to answer such charge, it shall be lawful for the Officers aforesaid, on proof being given to their satisfaction that such man is guilty of such Offence, to convict him thereof in the same manner as they might have done if he had been present.

23—Nothing in Sections 21 and 22 contained shall be deemed to affect the liability of any Member of a Militia Force to be prosecuted and punished for any Offence punishable under any other Provision of Law:—Provided that nothing herein shall render any Member as aforesaid liable to be punished twice for the same Offence.

24—Every Member of a Militia Force who neglects to keep in proper order and condition the arms, ammunition, appointments or stores, issued to him for Militia purposes, shall be guilty of an Offence under this Law, and shall be liable on summary conviction before two Justices to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.
25—Every Justice of the Peace is hereby required, on view of a Certificate, signed by the Officer in command of any Militia Corps, stating that a Militiaman was convicted before a competent Court of Officers assembled under the Provisions of this Law of one of the Offences under Section 21 and fined, and that the fine remains unpaid, to issue the same process for the enforcement of such penalty as if the same had been imposed by Justices in Session.

26—There shall be a Fund established in connection with each Militia Corps, and any fine or penalty inflicted on any Militiaman shall be paid into the Parochial Treasury, and shall be carried to the credit of the Fund of the Corps to which the Militiaman paying the same belongs.

Such Fund shall from time to time be spent on such articles and matters for the benefit of the Corps as the Officers of such Corps may recommend and the Governor approve.

27—Every Member of a Militia Force shall, notwithstanding that the term of his service as fixed by the said Law shall have expired, or he is otherwise entitled to be discharged, continue a Member of such Force, and liable to all obligations as such, until he shall have delivered up any arms, ammunition, appointments or stores, issued to him for Militia purposes, or have suffered any punishment inflicted for negligently losing the same, or omitting to deliver up or deposit the same when required, or has excused himself for such non-delivery or non-deposit to the satisfaction of his Commanding Officer, or of any two Justices before whom he may have been charged with such non-delivery or non-deposit.

28—Section 62 of the said Law is hereby amended by fixing at Fifty Pounds, in lieu of Ten Pounds, the maximum penalty for preventing or endeavouring to prevent any person from volunteering his services in the Militia, or from serving in the Militia when ballotted for, or from attending any Muster, Parade, Drill or meeting, directed or required by or under the authority of the said Law.

29—Sections 53 and 54 of Law 35 of 1879 shall be and the same are hereby repealed.
Incorporation with other Laws.

30—Law 35 of 1879, and Law 28 of 1887 and this Law, shall be read and construed together as one Law.

Schedule—
Section 19.

**SCHEDULE.**

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[Ch. 9.] *The Militia Further Amendment Law.*
The Kingston Building Law, 1883, Amendment Law, 1891.

[2nd May, 1891.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Law 5 of 1883:—

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

The premises at present used as the Jewish Alms House in Kingston shall be deemed to be a Public Building within the meaning and for the purposes of Section 30 of Law 5 of 1883.

Jewish Alms House included as a Public Building under Law 5 of 1883, Section 30.
JAMAICA—LAW 11 OF 1891.

A Law to amend a Law in Aid of the Parochial Roads (Law 17 of 1890).

[27th May, 1891.]

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—Sections nine to sixteen (both inclusive) of Law 17 of 1890 shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

2—There shall be substituted for the said Sections the provisions following, (that is to say) :

(1)—So long as any of the Debentures remain outstanding the Governor shall, in each half year ending with the day on which the interest on the Debentures falls due, appropriate, out of the General Revenues and assets of this Colony, a sum equal to one half year's interest on the whole of the Debentures previously issued, including any which may have been redeemed, and remit such portion of that sum as shall be equal to one half year's interest on the whole of the Debentures previously issued in England, including any which may have been redeemed, to the Crown Agents, at such time as will enable them to pay thereout the then current half year's interest on the then outstanding Debentures issued in England on the day when it falls due, and out of the remainder of that sum the Treasurer shall pay the then current half year's interest on the then outstanding Debentures issued in Jamaica on the day when it falls due, and the balance of that
sum shall be invested by the Treasurer, under the direction of the Governor, towards the formation of a fund applicable, in manner hereafter provided, to the redemption of the Debentures issued in Jamaica.

From the day on which the first of the Debentures is issued, and so long thereafter as any of the Debentures remain outstanding, the Governor shall, in each half year ending as aforesaid, appropriate, out of the Revenues and assets of this Colony, an additional sum equal to Ten Shillings Sterling per cent. on the total nominal amount of all the Debentures issued on or before the first day of that half year, including any which may have been redeemed, and remit such portion of that sum as shall be equal to Ten Shillings Sterling per cent. on the total nominal amount of all the Debentures issued in England on or before the first day of that half year, including any which may have been redeemed, to the Crown Agents, with the remittance hereinbefore mentioned and the remainder of that sum shall be invested by the Treasurer, under the directions of the Governor, towards the formation of the Fund hereinbefore mentioned applicable to the Redemption of the Debentures issued in Jamaica.

(2)—The Crown Agents shall, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being, place and keep the moneys so remitted to them, or so much thereof as may not be required for immediate payments, on deposit at interest, in their names, with some Bank or Banks in London or Westminster, and shall hold all such moneys, and the accumulations thereon, in trust to apply them, in the first place, in payment of the interest for the current half year upon the Debentures for the time being issued in England and outstanding, and in the next place, in the formation of a Fund applicable in manner hereinafter provided to the Redemption of the Debentures issued in England.

(3)—The interest upon the principal secured by each Debenture shall run from the day named in that behalf in the Debenture, and shall be paid half yearly on the days named.
in that behalf in the Debenture, if issued in England at the Office in London of the Crown Agents, and if issued in Jamaica at the Treasury of the Island.

(4)—The Funds applicable under the Provisions of this Law in England and Jamaica respectively to the Redemption of Debentures shall be applied, in the first place, in payment of all expenses of or incidental to the redemption of Debentures, including the charges of the Notary Public attending at any drawing thereof, and the costs and expenses of all notices required by this Law to be given, and in the next place, subject to the aforesaid payments, in repayment of the principal moneys for the time being secured by the Debentures.

(5)—The Debentures if issued in England shall, at the option of the Crown Agents subject to the approval of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being, and if issued in Jamaica shall, at the option of the Treasurer subject to the direction of the Governor, be redeemed either by purchase in the open market or by annual drawings, and subject to the aforesaid payments, the sums to be applied annually in England and Jamaica respectively to such Redemption shall in each Country correspond as nearly as may be to, but not exceed, the amount applicable therein under the Provisions of this Law to the Redemption of Debentures.

(6)—After the expiration of five years from the day on which the first of the Debentures is issued, and so long thereafter as any of the Debentures remain outstanding and unsatisfied, the Crown Agents as to the Debentures issued in England, and the Treasurer if so directed by the Governor as to the Debentures issued in Jamaica, shall in every year, unless the whole of the money applicable in that year to the Redemption of Debentures has been applied in the purchase thereof, appoint respectively a day in that year for the drawing by lot of the Debentures to be redeemed.

(7)—If a day is appointed for drawing, the Crown Agents as to the Debentures issued in England shall give by adver-
A Law to amend a Law in aid of Parochial Roads.

Drawing by lot

Debentures to be redeemed.

Publication of Notice of Debentures drawn, and of day for payment.

Payment of Debentures.

Cesser of interest.

(8)—On the day and at the hour and place so specified the Crown Agents and Treasurer respectively shall hold meetings, at which the Holder of any Debenture may if he think fit be present, and shall then, in the presence of such Debenture Holders (if any) as may attend, and of a Notary Public, draw by lot, out of the whole number of Debentures for the time being outstanding, Debentures of the specified nominal amount.

(9)—The Crown Agents and Treasurer respectively shall thereupon declare the distinguishing numbers of the Debentures drawn for Redemption, and shall as soon as may be, in case of Debentures issued in England by advertisement in "The Times" newspaper published in London, and in case of the Debentures issued in Jamaica by advertisement in the "Jamaica Gazette" and in not less than two newspapers published in the Colony, specify those numbers, and appoint a day (not being later as to each Debenture than the day on which the then current half year's interest thereon is payable) on which the principal moneys secured by the Debentures so distinguished will be repaid.

(10)—On the day so appointed the Crown Agents in respect of Debentures issued in England at their Office in London, and the Treasurer in respect of Debentures issued in Jamaica, shall on demand pay to the Holders of the Debentures drawn for repayment the principal moneys secured by those Debentures, with all interest payable thereon up to that day.

(11)—From and after the day appointed for the repayment of any Debenture all interest on the principal moneys secured
thereby shall cease and determine, whether payment of the principal have or have not been demanded.

(12)—Upon the repayment of the principal moneys secured by the Debenture, the Debenture with all the Coupons thereunto belonging, if issued in England shall be delivered up to the Crown Agents, and if issued in Jamaica to the Treasurer, to be by them respectively cancelled and forwarded to the Government of Jamaica.

Any Debenture redeemed by purchase shall likewise be so cancelled and forwarded.

(13)—No money applied in Redemption of a Debenture shall be re-borrowed, and no Debenture shall be issued in respect of or in substitution for any cancelled Debenture.

3—In the construction and interpretation of Sections 19 and 20 of the said Law, the following Provisions shall apply:—

(a) Any plot of land not exceeding a quarter of an acre in extent, on which stands any occupied house liable to the Tax on Houses imposed by Law 5 of 1868, shall be exempt from the Tax on Holdings, and shall not be reckoned as a Holding under the said Law.

(b) Where the same person is the Holder of more than one Holding in the same Parish, any separate pieces of land not exceeding five acres in the aggregate, and liable to the said Tax, possessed or occupied by such person, shall be reckoned and dealt with as only one Holding within the meaning of the said Law.

(c) In the case of Properties, on which lands are rented out to tenants, the extent of the Holding of the Proprietor or Landlord, or other person or persons entitled to or in possession of the portion of such Properties not so rented out, shall be ascertained and reckoned by deducting from the total acreage of the Property the aggregate acreage of all the lands rented out as aforesaid, as shewn in the Return Form No. 1 made under Section 1 of Law 21 of 1870.

4—In cases where any person comes into possession of any Holding after the first day of August in any year, (as the year
6—In the case of any person coming into possession of any Holding on which he is liable under the said Law to pay the said Tax, such returns, payments and other things, as are by the said Law required to be made or done on the first day of August, or ten days thereafter, in the case of a person in occupation on the first day of August, shall be made or done on the day on which he shall come into possession as aforesaid, or within ten days thereafter.

6—In any case in which the Commissioners, appointed under the Provisions of the said Law to determine the particular Roads in any Parish to be taken over as Main Roads, have met and selected the Roads aforesaid, and have forwarded such selection to the Colonial Secretary, it shall be lawful for the Governor, on the joint request in writing of three of the said Commissioners, to make any alteration in the said selection that the said three Commissioners may desire, whether it be as to the Roads to be taken over, or as to the order in which it is deemed desirable that they shall be taken in hand.
JAMAICA—LAW 12 OF 1891.

The Norman Square Savanna-la-Mar Law, 1891.

[11th May, 1891.]

WHEREAS it is desirable to preserve the Norman Square in Savanna-la-Mar as a Public Recreation Ground:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:

1—The expression "Norman Square" shall be deemed to include all that piece or parcel of land in the Town of Savanna-la-Mar around the Court House, starting from the point of intersection of Great George Street and Norman Street, running Easterly along the Southern boundary of Norman Street, then southerly along the Western boundary of Beckford Street, then South-Westerly 276 feet along the Western boundary of Rose Street, thence North-Westerly to the Eastern boundary of Great George Street to a point 343 feet South of the point of intersection of Great George Street and Norman Street, and thence along the Eastern boundary of Great George Street to the point of its intersection with Norman Street.

2—The Parochial Board of the Parish of Westmoreland may make Regulations for the proper management and preservation of the Norman Square, and may from time to time alter, add to or rescind, any such Regulations:

Provided always that no such Regulations, or any alteration or amendment thereof, shall be of any force or effect, until fourteen days after the same shall have been approved by the Governor in Privy Council, and published in the Jamaica Gazette.
3—Any person doing any act in contravention of any Regulation made by the Parochial Board of the Parish of Westmoreland under this Law, and approved as aforesaid, shall, on conviction by any Court of Summary Jurisdiction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, or in default to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one month.

4—Any Police Constable, Rural Constable, or other person specially appointed in writing by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Westmoreland, may lawfully arrest, without warrant, any person wilfully and after due warning contravening any Regulation of the Board which has been approved as aforesaid.

5—Every person appointed in writing by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman to carry out the Regulations of the Parochial Board shall, for the purposes of this Law, have the power and privileges of a Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary.

6—When Rules and Regulations have been approved by the Governor in Privy Council, the Parochial Board aforesaid shall cause copies thereof to be painted on boards, and posted and kept posted up on two conspicuous places on or near the Norman Square and the grounds aforesaid.
The Reformatories and Industrial Schools Law, 1881, Amendment Law, 1891.


WHEREAS it is expedient to amend The Reformatories and Industrial Schools Law, 1881, (Law 34 of 1881) :—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows :—

1—In amendment of Section 16 of the said Law, it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint a fit and proper person to be Inspector of Reformatories, and another such person to be Inspector of Industrial Schools.

Any person so appointed shall hold Office during the pleasure of the Governor, and each such Inspector shall perform the duties and exercise the powers vested in him by Law solely with reference to the Institutions of which he is Inspector.

2—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council,—on the application of the Managers of any School as mentioned in Section 5 of Law 34 of 1881 to have such School certified, under the Provisions of the said Section, as a School for the reception of children to be brought up and instructed in the faith and tenets of some particular Church, Denomination or Sect, to be named by the Managers in the application,—to certify such School accordingly as an Industrial School for the reception of children as aforesaid.

The Provisions of Section 19 of the said Law shall not apply to any School so certified.
3—Any School so certified is hereinafter referred to as a "Denominational Industrial School," and shall be regarded as a School certified in connection with the Church, Denomination or Sect, in the faith and tenets of which the Managers have stated in their application that the children received into the same are to be brought up and instructed.

4—Before sending any child to a certified Denominational School, the Justice or Justices shall satisfy himself or themselves that such child has been brought up as a professing member of the Church, Sect or Denomination, in connection with which the School is certified.

5—The parent, step-parent or guardian, or, if there be no parent, step-parent or guardian, then the god-parent or nearest adult relative, of any child sent to any certified Denominational School not in accordance with the religious belief of such child, may apply to the Inspector of Industrial Schools to have such child sent to some other Industrial School, either of an undenominational character, or certified in connection with the Church, Sect or Denomination, of which such child is really a professing member; and thereupon the Inspector, if satisfied that a mistake has been made, may, by writing under his hand, order such child to be transferred to and detained in some other School in accordance with such application. Any such Order shall have all the force and effect that is given by Section 13 of the said Law to the order of a Court or Justices:—Provided that no such Order shall be made except the application be made within thirty days after the child has been received into the certified Denominational School.

6—No License shall in any case be granted under Section 20 of the said Law except with the approval of the Inspector; and the Inspector shall, from time to time, visit and inspect any child licensed to live with any person as aforesaid, or cause such child to be visited and inspected and a Report made to him thereon.

7—The said Law 34 of 1881 and this Law shall be taken and read together as one Law.
WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Immigration Finance Law, 1879, (Law 18 of 1879):—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—Sections 5, 7, 8 and 9 of the said Law shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

2—The salaries and pensions of all Officers and persons employed on the fixed Establishment of the Immigration Service of this Island, either in this Island or elsewhere, shall be borne by and paid out of the General Revenues of this Island: Provided always that no Officer or person employed in the said Service (other than any Officer or person employed in the said Service at the time of the passing of this Law) shall be entitled to any Pension.

All other expenses connected with Immigration, including the entire cost of recruiting depot expenses in India, or in other Ports or places from which Immigration is permitted,
Provisions as to return passages of Immigrants.

3—So much of the Immigration Fund as has been already set aside and invested in order to provide return passages to Immigrants introduced into the Island before the passing of this Law shall continue to stand invested, and shall be applied from time to time, as occasion arises, in defraying such expenses:—Provided that should the amounts invested as aforesaid prove in the event insufficient for the purpose, such insufficiency shall be made good out of the said Fund, and if they should prove excessive, the excess shall be carried to the credit of the said Fund.

Interest on Fund and on advances thereto.

4—Interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the residue of the said Fund in the hands of the Government of this Island shall at the end of every year be credited to the said Fund. Interest at the like rate shall be charged to the said Fund in respect of all advances made to the said Fund.

Advances to Fund.

5—It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to advance to the said Fund, out of the General Revenue of the Island, such sums of money as may be necessary to defray the expenses of Immigration chargeable to the said Fund.

Payments by Employers in respect of Immigrants allotted to them.

6—Every Employer to whom Immigrants are allotted after the passing of this Law shall pay to the Protector of Immigrants, for and in respect of each Immigrant allotted, either the sum of Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings in cash on allotment, or the sum of Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings in manner following (that is to say),—Two Pounds in cash on allotment and the residue in Promissory Notes as follows:

One Pound Ten Shillings at one year after date.
Three Pounds Ten Shillings at two years after date.

" " three "
" " four "
" " five "

[Ch. 14.] Immigration Finance Law, 1879, Amendment Law.
(exclusive of salaries and pensions of Officers and persons as aforesaid), and all passage money of Immigrants, whether coming or returning, shall be charged on and paid through the agency of the Immigration Fund, 1879.
The Promissory Notes shall be in the following form, and without any condition or qualification whatever:

year after date, I, A. B., do promise to pay to the Protector of Immigrants or order at the Public Treasury, the sum of in respect of Immigrants allotted to me for estate.

(Signed) A.B.

Each Promissory Note shall be dated as of the day of the allotment.

The Promissory Notes shall be as valid against the applicant or Employer whose name is signed thereto as if he had personally signed the same, if they are signed by his general or special attorney, or by any person managing his property, or receiving on his behalf the Immigrants allotted to him.

7—On payment by the Protector into the Treasury of monies and Promissory Notes received by him from the several Allotees of any batch of Immigrants, the accounts between the Government and the Immigration Fund in respect of such batch of Immigrants shall be adjusted.

8—In case that any Promissory Notes under this Law are not discounted with the Treasurer as Manager of the Government Savings Bank, under the provisions of Section 13 of Law 33 of 1882, such Notes shall be endorsed by the Protector to the Treasurer, and in such adjustment of accounts as aforesaid each batch of five Notes shall be received as of the cash value of Thirteen Pounds Twelve Shillings.

9—The Treasurer shall, in respect of each such Note endorsed to him on behalf of the Government, have the same rights as by Law 33 of 1882 are conferred on him in respect of such Notes when endorsed to him under the Provisions of that Law.

10—For the purpose of enabling the Government to make the advances towards the expenses of Immigration authorised under the Provisions of this Law, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer from time to time to issue Treasury Bills, payable at any time not less than three months, and not exceeding one year after date, for any sum being a multiple of Ten Pounds.
Interest thereon. Such Bills shall bear interest at such rate, not exceeding four per cent, as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor, and such interest shall be paid half yearly by the Treasurer in case that the Bill is at one year or upwards, and otherwise on the maturity of the Bill.

Payment thereof. Such Bills shall be guaranteed by and payable out of the General Revenues of the Island.

How negotiable. Any such Bill shall be made payable to the person paying for the same or his order, and shall be transferable by endorsement.

Deficiency of Fund, how met. 11—Should the said Immigration Fund at any time prove unable to meet the claims upon it, the deficiency shall be made good out of the General Revenues and Assets of the Island.

Application of Law to certain Immigrants already introduced. 12—All the Provisions of this Law shall be deemed to apply in respect of the Immigrants already introduced, or to be introduced into the Island, during the course of the present year, as if this Law had been in force when application for such Immigrants was made.

Limit of annual introduction of Immigrants. 13—The Governor shall not sanction any applications for Immigrants in any year that would, in the judgment of the Governor, entail on the Immigration Fund a charge in excess of £1,600 a year:—Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Governor, after sanctioning such number of applications as, at the rate fixed by this Law, will in his judgment entail the charge aforesaid, to sanction any additional applications at such higher rate as will in his judgment entail no such charge.

Incorporation with Law 18 of 1879. 14—This Law and the Immigration Finance Law, 1879, (Law 18 of 1879), shall be taken and read together as one Law.

WHEREAS it is expedient to simplify the procedure and practice with regard to applying for and obtaining Letters Patent, and otherwise to amend the Law with respect to Letters Patent for Inventions:—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—So much of Section four of "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," (21 Vict. c. 30) as requires that a Petitioner for Letters Patent for any Machine shall with his Petition deliver a model of such Machine, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

2—Every Specification shall be headed with the title of the Invention therein described.

3—So much of Section 6 of the said Act as requires an Applicant for a Patent to give notice beforehand of his intention to apply as aforesaid is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is hereby provided that the notice therein required to be given of an intention to apply shall be given of the fact that such Application has been made; and no Letters Patent shall in any case be granted until such notice as aforesaid has been duly given.

When such notice as aforesaid shall have been duly given, the Applicant shall deliver, at the office of the Colonial Secretary, the numbers of the Gazette and the Newspaper in which
such notice has appeared, and no Applicant shall be entitled to have his Application proceeded with until such numbers of the Gazette and the Newspaper have been delivered as aforesaid.

4—After application has been duly made for Letters Patent under this Law, and until the date of sealing a Patent in respect thereof, or the expiration of the time for sealing, or the refusal of such application, the Applicant shall have the like privileges and rights as if a Patent for the Invention had been sealed on the date of the acceptance of the application:—Provided that an Applicant shall not be entitled to institute any proceeding for infringement unless and until a Patent for the Invention has been granted to him.

5—Every Specification, together with all drawings and written references referred to in the same, shall be delivered in duplicate:—Provided that it shall be sufficient that one of such copies bears the stamp required by Law. All drawings and written references as aforesaid shall be deemed to form part of the Specification, and to be included in that term whenever used.

An application shall not be received, or, if received, may be subsequently rejected, unless such application, together with the declaration and Specification, be fairly and legibly written or printed, and the drawings (if any) properly and clearly made on good and durable paper or other material.

6—Every Applicant shall in his application give a postal address within the Island, to which any notice or communication may be addressed, and any notice or communication duly sent by post addressed to the Applicant at such address shall be deemed to have been duly given or made.

7—If it appear to the Attorney General, on reference being made to him as required by the said Act, that the nature of the Invention or the manner in which it is to be performed is not fairly described, or that the application, declaration, Specification or drawings, has not or have not been prepared in manner required by Law, or that in any way the requirements of
the Law have not been observed, it shall be lawful for him to require that the application, declaration, Specification or drawings, be amended, or that otherwise the requirements of the Law be complied with, before he proceed with the application.

8—In lieu of the Fee of Five Pounds to the Attorney General under Section 5 of the said Act, a Fee of Three Pounds only shall be paid.

9—When the Attorney General shall, under Section 2 of the said Act, allow any petition, he shall endorse on the petition a Certificate in the Form given in the Schedule or to the like effect, and shall return the petition, Specification in duplicate and declaration, to the office of the Colonial Secretary.

10—Whenever Letters Patent shall be granted, a Memorandum in the Form given in the Schedule shall be made, on one copy of the Specification referred to in the Letters Patent, that such Specification is the Specification so referred to; such Memorandum shall be signed by the Governor at the time of his signing such Letters Patent.

The copy of the Specification bearing such Memorandum is hereinafter referred to as the original, and the other as the duplicate.

11—When the Attorney General shall have allowed any Petition as aforesaid, the Colonial Secretary shall cause notice of such allowance to be given to the Applicant, who shall thereupon prepare the Letters Patent for execution, and shall send the same, duly stamped, to the office of the Colonial Secretary.

12—Every Petition for the grant of Letters Patent under the said Act, and the declaration and Specification in duplicate required to accompany such Petition, shall be left at the office of the Colonial Secretary; and the day of the delivery of every such Petition, declaration and Specification, and the date of every reference, shall be endorsed or written thereon respectively by the Colonial Secretary; and an acknowledgment of receipt for the same, either separately or together
[Ch. 15.] The Patent Law Amendment Law, 1891.

as the same may be delivered, shall be given to the Petitioner or person delivering the same respectively, or his agent; and, when Letters Patent shall be granted, such Letters Patent, together with the Petition for the same, and the declaration and Specification in duplicate referred to therein, shall be lodged at the Record Office.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records, or an Officer specially appointed under Sec. 22 of Law 6 of 1879 to examine the Records with the original Deeds, shall carefully examine the duplicate Specification with the original.

If any variance shall be discovered between the two documents, the Deputy Keeper shall call the attention of the Petitioner or his attorney or agent to the same, and the Petitioner or his attorney or agent may, with the written consent of the Attorney General, make such alteration in either the original or duplicate Specification as may make the one agree with the other, and express the real meaning of the Petitioner.

The Deputy Keeper or other Officer as aforesaid shall duly initial any and every alteration or erasure in either copy of the Specification; he shall then endorse on the duplicate Specification a Memorandum that it exactly agrees with the original, and that Letters Patent in the form required by Law, and bearing date the day of , have been granted to the Petitioner in respect of the Invention therein described for the term of years from the day of .

On such endorsement being made the duplicate Specification, petition and declaration, shall be filed and preserved in the Record Office, and a Register of all such papers, and of all disclaimers, memoranda of alterations, and assignments relating to the same shall be kept in the office.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records shall then endorse on the Letters Patent a Memorandum that the same have been duly recorded, and the said Letters Patent and the original Specification shall be then deemed to be duly recorded to all intents and purposes, and shall be given up to the Patentee.
or his attorney, or his executors, administrators or assigns, on
their application and on payment of a Fee of thirty shillings
for recording the same in manner aforesaid.

13—It shall be lawful for any person to obtain and re­
ceive from the Record Office any copy or copies, certified
by the Deputy Keeper of the Records, of any petition, decla­
rati on, duplicate Specification, disclaimer, memorandum, as­
signment or paper connected therewith, together with every
endorsement made thereon, on payment for such copy or copies
of the like Fees as are now payable in the Record Office for
copies of other documents; and every such certified copy shall
be received in evidence in all Courts, without further or other
proof thereof, in every case in which the original would have
been received as evidence, and the duplicate Specification
endorsed in accordance with the Provisions of the next preced­
ing Section shall be taken to be conclusive evidence that
Letters Patent in the form required by this Law were granted
as therein stated, without any necessity for the production of
the originals.

14—So much of the Schedule to the said Act as prescribes
a Form of Warrant and of Letters Patent to be used under
the said Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and
for the future, in all cases in which Letters Patent are granted
under the said Act, the same shall be in the Form given in
the Schedule to this Law.

15—Letters Patent granted to any person under and in
pursuance of the said Act, as amended by this Law, shall secure
to the Patentee the sole right and privilege during the term
limited therein of making, using, exercising and vending, the
said Invention within this Island, so that, during the term afore­
said no other person shall within this Island directly or indi­
crectly make use of or put in practice the said Invention, or any
part of the same, or in anywise imitate the same, or make or
cause to be made any addition thereto or subtraction therefrom
whereby to pretend themselves the Inventors thereof without
the consent, license or agreement, of the said Patentee under
his hand, on pain of being answerable to the Patentee for his
damages thereby occasioned:—Provided always, and any such Letters Patent shall be deemed to have been granted on this condition, that if at any time it be made to appear to the Supreme Court that the grant of such Letters Patent is contrary to Law, or that the said alleged Invention is not a new Invention as to the public use and exercise thereof within this Island, or that the said Patentee is not the true and first Inventor thereof within this Island, it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen to revoke the said Letters Patent, whereupon the same shall be void to all intents and purposes:—Provided also that, if the said Patentee shall not supply or cause to be supplied, for the service of Her Majesty, all such articles of the said Invention as may be required by the Officers or Commissioners administering any Department of the Public Service, in such manner, at such times, and at and upon such prices and terms as may be reasonable, then, and in any of the said cases, it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty to annul and determine such Letters Patent:—Provided also that it shall be lawful for the Patentee, his executors, administrators or assigns, to grant Licenses to other persons to make, use, exercise and vend, the said Invention on such terms as he or they may see fit:—Provided also that the Provisions of this Section and of all such Letters Patent shall be construed in the most beneficial sense for the advantage of the Patentee.

16—(1.) The proceeding by Scire Facias to repeal a Patent is hereby abolished.

(2.) Revocation of a Patent may be obtained on Petition to the Supreme Court.

(3.) Every ground on which a Patent might, at the commencement of this Law, be repealed by Scire Facias shall be available by way of defence to an Action of Infringement, and shall also be a ground of Revocation.

(4.) A Petition for Revocation of a Patent may be presented by—
The Plaintiff must deliver with his Petition particulars of the objections on which he means to rely, and no evidence shall, except by leave of the Court or a Judge, be admitted in proof of any objection of which particulars are not so delivered.

(6.) Particulars delivered may be from time to time amended by leave of the Court or a Judge.

(7.) The Defendant shall be entitled to begin, and give evidence in support of the Patent, and if the Plaintiff gives evidence impeaching the validity of the Patent, the Defendant shall be entitled to reply.

(8.) Where a Patent has been revoked on the ground of fraud the Governor may, on the application of the true Inventor made in accordance with the Provisions of this Law, grant to him a Patent in lieu of, and bearing the same date as the date of Revocation of, the Patent so revoked, but the Patent so granted shall cease on the expiration of the term for which the revoked Patent was granted.

17—(1.) In an Action or proceeding for Infringement or Revocation of a Patent, the Court may if it thinks fit, and shall on the request of either of the parties to the proceeding, call in the aid of an Assessor.
in the aid of an Assessor specially qualified, and try and hear
the case wholly or partially with his assistance; the Action
shall be tried without a Jury unless the Court shall otherwise
direct.

His remuneration. (2.) The remuneration, if any, to be paid to an Assessor
under this Section, shall be determined by the Court, and be
payable in the first instance, if ordered by the Court of its own
motion, by the Plaintiff or Petitioner, and if ordered on the
request of any party, by such party, and it shall be lawful for
the Court or Judge to stay proceedings until funds for such
remuneration be paid into Court:—Provided that any sum so
paid shall form part of the general costs of the Action or pro-
ceeding, and it shall be lawful for the Court or Judge to order
by whom such expense shall be borne.

Proceedings in Action for Infringe-
ment of Patent. 18—(1.) In an Action for Infringement of a Patent the Plain-
tiff must deliver with his statement of Claim, and also, upon
Order of a Court or a Judge, at any subsequent time, particu-

lars of the breaches complained of.

(2.) The Defendant must deliver with his statement of De-
fence, or, by order of the Court or a Judge, at any subsequent
time, particulars of any objections on which he relies in sup-
port thereof.

(3.) If the Defendant disputes the validity of the Patent, the
particulars delivered by him must state on what grounds he
disputes it, and if one of those grounds is want of novelty
must state the time and place of the previous publication or
user alleged by him.

(4.) At the hearing no evidence shall, except by leave of
the Court or a Judge, be admitted in proof of any alleged
Infringement or objection of which particulars are not so
delivered.

(5.) Particulars delivered may be from time to time
amended, by leave of the Court or a Judge.

(6.) On taxation of costs regard shall be had to the parti-
culars delivered by the Plaintiff and by the Defendant; and
they respectively shall not be allowed any costs in respect of
any particular delivered by them unless the same is certified by the Court or a Judge to have been proven or to have been reasonable and proper, without regard to the general costs of the case.

19—In an Action for Infringement of a Patent, the Court or a Judge may on the application of either party make such Order for an Injunction, inspection or account, and impose such terms, and give such directions respecting the same and the proceedings thereon, as the Court or a Judge may see fit.

20—In an Action for Infringement of a Patent, the Court or a Judge may certify that the validity of the Patent came in question; and if the Court or a Judge so certifies, then in any subsequent Action for Infringement, the Plaintiff in that Action, on obtaining a final Order or Judgment in his favour, shall have his full costs charges and expenses as between Solicitor and Client, unless the Court or Judge trying the Action certifies that he ought not to have the same.

21—Where any person claiming to be the Patentee of an Invention, by circulars, advertisements or otherwise, threatens any other person with any legal proceedings or liability in respect of any alleged manufacture, use, sale or purchase, of the Invention, any person or persons aggrieved thereby may bring an Action against him, and may obtain an Injunction against the continuance of such threats, and may recover such damage (if any) as may have been sustained thereby, if the alleged manufacture, use, sale or purchase, to which the threats related was not in fact an Infringement of any legal rights of the person making such threats:—Provided that this Section shall not apply if the person making such threats with due diligence commences and prosecutes an Action for Infringement of his Patent.

22—So much of the said Act and of the Stamp Duties Law, 1868, as imposes Stamp Duties on Letters Patent, and on the Petition, Declaration and Specification, and on Powers of Attorney, shall (in so far as the Provisions of the said Law apply to Powers of Attorney when the same are confined to the obtaining of Letters Patent,) be and the same is hereby
repealed; and in lieu thereof there shall be payable, in all cases where application is made for Letters Patent after the passing of this Law, the Stamp Duties following and no other (that is to say)—


As to pending Applications for Letters Patent, and Patents previously granted.

23—Nothing in this Law shall be deemed to apply in any case where Application for a Patent has been made before the passing of this Law, but such proceedings shall be had and taken with reference to any such Application as if this Law had not been passed:—Provided always that in any case in which Letters Patent have been granted before the passing of this Law, or in which they may be granted on any Application made before the passing of this Law, the following Provisions shall apply:

(1.) Copies of the Records of any Letters Patent granted as aforesaid, and of the Specification, disclaimer, memorandum, document or paper, connected therewith, or of any drawing relating to the same, shall, if duly certified under and pursuant to the Provisions of Law 6 of 1879, be received in evidence in all Courts of Justice, in the same way and to the same extent as certified copies of the original Letters Patent, papers or drawings aforesaid, are under the Provisions of the said Act made evidence.

(2.) In all cases in which Letters Patent have been or shall be granted as aforesaid, and the said Letters Patent, and other Papers and documents connected therewith or relating to the same, have been duly recorded in the Record Office in accordance with the Provisions of the said Act, the Deputy Keeper of the Records shall, if required, at any time after the registration of the Letters Patent, papers and documents aforesaid, deliver the original Letters Patent, papers and docu-
ments aforesaid, (or any of them), at the request of the person to whom such Letters Patent have been granted, his executors, administrators or assigns.

24—Sections 23-30 (both inclusive) and Section 35 of the said Act 21 Vict, c. 30 shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF ENDORSEMENT TO BE MADE ON THE PETITION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I hereby certify that the within named Petitioner has complied with the several requirements of the Law in respect of applications for Letters Patent for Inventions, and that the application is one which may properly be granted.

(Signed) A. B.,
Attorney General.

FORM OF LETTERS PATENT.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, and of Jamaica, Lady, Defender of the Faith:—

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:—

Whereas hath, pursuant to the Laws of Jamaica in that behalf, duly applied to our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies for Letters Patent in respect of an Invention for the nature of which and the manner in which the same is to be performed are particularly set forth and described in the Specification lodged with his said application:—

And Whereas the said has duly complied with all the requirements of the said Laws with respect to such application:—

And Whereas we are graciously pleased to condescend to the said request:—
Know ye, therefore that We do by these Presents, under and in pursuance of an Act of our said Island intituled the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857, as amended by a Law of our said Island intituled The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857, Amendment Law, 1891, give and grant unto the said Patentee, his executors, administrators and assigns, our especial License, full power, sole privilege and authority, that the said Patentee, his executors, administrators and assigns, by himself or themselves, his or their agents or licensees, and no others, may at all times hereafter, during the term of fourteen years from the date of these Presents, make, use, exercise and vend, the said Invention within our said Island of Jamaica in such manner as to him or them may seem meet, and, subject to the conditions and restrictions imposed by the Laws of our said Island on Patentees of Inventions, have and enjoy during the said term in respect of the said Invention all rights and privileges secured by the said Laws to Patentees: And We do hereby further declare that the said Specification hereinbefore referred to is to be deemed and taken to be embodied in and made part of these presents, and that for the purpose of identifying the same our said Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief has, at the time of executing these presents, endorsed thereon a memorandum under his hand to the effect that the said Specification is the Specification hereinbefore referred to: And that these our Letters Patent shall have no force or effect until they together with the said Specification have been duly recorded in the Record Office of our said Island: And to the ends aforesaid, we have caused these Our Letters Patent to be sealed with the Broad Seal of our said Island of Jamaica.

Witness—His Excellency, &c., &c., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Our said Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies, this day of in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety and to be sealed as of the day of One thousand eight hundred and ninety
Memorandum to be made by the Governor on the Specification pursuant to Section 10.

This is the Specification contained on sheets of paper referred to in the Letters Patent granted in the Island of Jamaica and dated the day of 18

Governor of Jamaica.
JAMAICA—LAW 16 OF 1891.

The Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, Amendment Law, 1891.
[27th May, 1891.]

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1.—(1) In amendment of Section 18 of the said Law it is hereby provided that a person who has for ten years served as an Assistant Clerk, and has obtained from the Judges of the Supreme Court a Certificate that he is possessed of a knowledge of Criminal Law and Procedure, and the Rules of Evidence and the principles of Civil Law, equal to that required of an articled Clerk presenting himself for Examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor, shall be eligible for appointment as a Clerk of the Courts, although he is not qualified as by the said Section required.

(2) The Judges of the Supreme Court are hereby required to provide for the Examination of any person who has for ten years served as an Assistant Clerk, and who applies to them for a Certificate under this Section:—Provided that any person who shall fail in any such Examination shall not present himself again for Examination until after the expiration of at least a year from the time of such failure.

(3) Service as an Assistant Clerk in the Office of any of the late District Courts or as an Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions shall be equivalent to service as an Assistant Clerk under the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, for the purposes of this Section.
Service of Notice of Summons in certain cases.

2—It shall be lawful for any Resident Magistrate, if it be made to appear to him that service of any Summons issued out of his Court cannot from any cause be promptly effected by any of the means by which service of a Summons may lawfully be effected, to order if he shall think fit such Notice of such Summons to be given, in lieu of service thereof, as is hereinafter provided (that is to say),—

(a.) by advertisement in the Jamaica Gazette and in some Newspaper circulating within this Island,—and
(b.) by notice put up at such Court House or Court Houses, or Market place, or other place or places of public resort, as may be named in the Order, and at the usual or last known place of abode of the persons to be served within the Island.

Notice of the issuing of any Summons given under and in compliance with any Order as aforesaid shall be equivalent in all respects to service thereof on the party required to be served therewith.

3—The Provisions of Section 124 of the Resident Magistrates Law shall extend to every form of proceeding in the Supreme Court by which any person asks any relief, whether by way of action, suit, petition, motion, summons or otherwise, (unless it be by way of Counter-claim as a Defendant) which might have been taken in the Resident Magistrate’s Court, and the term “Plaintiff,” as used in the said Section, shall extend and apply to any person taking any such proceeding.

4—The Provisions of Section 113 of the said Law shall not apply in cases where Letters of Administration are applied for by any person in the character of a creditor of the deceased; but any such person making any such application shall appear personally in Court, and shall be required to give strict proof of the several matters relied on by him in support of his application.

5—Section 102 of the said Law shall be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the words “Three Hundred Pounds” in lieu of the words “Two Hundred Pounds.”
6—It shall be lawful for the Resident Magistrate to allow any Defendant to set up any of the defences mentioned in Section 140 of the said Law, although he has not given the Notice required by the said Section:—Provided that where it shall appear to the Resident Magistrate that the Plaintiff is taken by surprise by any such Defence, or that it is otherwise unjust to allow the Defendant to avail himself of any such Defence without having given Notice thereof, he shall allow such Defence only on such terms as to him may seem just.

7—For the purposes of Section 246 of the said Law, the boundaries of every Parish shall be deemed to extend to such part of the Sea as lies within three miles of the coast line of such Parish; the decision of the Resident Magistrate as to any distance for the purpose of deciding any question as to jurisdiction under this Section shall be final.

8—Where notice of Appeal under Section 270 of the said Law has been duly lodged, it shall be lawful for the Resident Magistrate to liberate the accused, if in custody, upon his entering into Recognizance, with such surety or sureties as the Resident Magistrate may think advisable, and in such sum as the Resident Magistrate may fix, to surrender himself forthwith into custody (in the event of the Court of Appeal affirming the Conviction) to undergo the term of imprisonment adjudged, and in the meantime not to leave the Island.

On such accused person entering into such Recognizance as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Resident Magistrate to order the Jailor, or other person having the custody of the accused, to liberate such accused person, and such accused person shall be liberated accordingly:—Provided always that it shall be lawful for any Police Constable at any time, without warrant, to arrest such accused person, should he attempt to leave or make any direct preparations for leaving the Island.

In case of the affirmation of the Judgment appealed from, any imprisonment which may have been undergone before liberation as last aforesaid shall be reckoned as part of the imprisonment under such Judgment; but, save as aforesaid, the term of imprisonment shall run from the day of the re-arrest.
or surrender (as the case may be) of the accused person after
the affirmation of the Judgment aforesaid.

9—Section 45 of Law 43 of 1887 is hereby repealed.

10—In lieu of so much of Schedule D. Part I. of the said Law
as provides that Mileage Money, when payable, shall be
charged and reckoned from that Court House of the Parish
which is nearest to the Residence of the person against whom
such Process shall have been issued, it is hereby provided
that such Mileage Money shall be charged and reckoned from
that Court House of the Parish at which the Bailiff is re­
quired by the Resident Magistrate, under Section 35 of the
said Law, to have an Assistant stationed which is nearest to
the Residence of the person against whom the process shall
have been issued.

11—In addition to the Fees made payable under the said
Law, and enumerated in Schedule B thereof under the head
of "Probate and Administration," there shall be paid the fol­
lowing Fee (that is to say) For grant of Probate, Five Shil­
lings.

12—Section 266 of the said Law (being the Section substi­
tuted by Section 5 of Law 34 of 1888 for the original Section
266 of the said Law) shall be and the same is hereby
amended, by substituting the words "Felonies" for "Indictable
Offences" in the place where the latter words occur in lines
three and four of the said Section, and by omitting the words
"the names of the witnesses (if any)" in line 7 of the said
Section.

13—In amendment of Sections 13 and 17 of the said Law,
it is hereby provided that it shall be lawful to pay to the
Resident Magistrates and Clerks of the several Parishes of
St. Mary, St. Ann and St. Elizabeth, a travelling allowance
not exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Pounds a year.

14—Law 43 of 1887, Law 34 of 1888 and this Law, shall be
read and taken together as one Law.
The Local Inscribed Stock Law, 1891.
[30th May, 1891.]

HEREAS it is expedient to provide for the creation of Local Inscribed Stock to be issued in this Colony:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:

1 — It shall be lawful for the Governor, whenever he desires to raise any sum or sums of money, being the whole or any portion of any sum which he may have been or shall hereafter be authorised to raise, by way of Loan, by any Law which may have been or at any time may be passed, and whether such Law provides that he shall raise the same by the issue of Debentures or otherwise,—to raise the same or any part thereof by the creation and issue of Local Inscribed Stock under the Provisions of this Law.

Such Stock shall be styled "The Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock." All such Stock shall be described and known as Stock of the Decade in which the same shall be created and issued, as "Inscribed Stock, 1890," "Inscribed Stock, 1900," etc.

2 — All Stock issued during any Decade shall constitute one Stock of that Decade, the whole of which shall, as regards the conditions of its issue and the date of its Redemption, stand on one footing.
Such Inscribed Stock to be issued in Jamaica by the Treasurer.

Register of Stock and transfers thereof.

Treasurer to be Registrar of Stock, with power to make Regulations as to same.

Power of the Registrar.

3—Such Local Inscribed Stock shall from time to time be issued in Jamaica by the Treasurer of Jamaica upon the best and most favourable terms that can be obtained, and to such amounts and on such conditions, subject to the Provisions of this Law, as the Governor may before the issue thereof from time to time direct.

4—A Register shall be kept in Kingston by the Treasurer of Jamaica, in which all such Stock shall be inscribed at the time of issue, and in which all transfers of and dealings in such Stock under the Provisions of this Law shall be registered, and in which shall be entered all matters and things which by this Law are required to be entered on the Register:—Provided that a separate Register shall be opened and kept for the Stock of each Decade.

5—The Treasurer of Jamaica shall be the Registrar under this Law; and he may as such Registrar, before the Inscription of any Stock, with the consent and approval of the Governor in Privy Council, make with respect to the transfer of such Stock, or otherwise in relation to such Stock, reasonable Regulations not inconsistent with the Provisions of this Law. It shall be lawful in and by such Regulations to prescribe Fees to be paid on such transfer or otherwise.

A printed copy of the documents containing the authority for and conditions of the issue of Stock to which this Law applies, and of all Regulations with respect to the transfer of such Stock, or otherwise in relation to such Stock, shall be entered in the Register of the Stock.

6—The Registrar may from time to time, as he may be directed by the Governor, make arrangements for all or any of the following things:—

(a.) For Inscribing Stock in the Register to be kept under this Law.

(b.) For managing the creation, inscription and issue, of Local Inscribed Stock.

(c.) For effecting the conversion of Loans, and Debentures held for such Loans, into Local Inscribed Stock.
(d.) For paying interest on Local Inscribed Stock, and managing transfers thereof.

(e.) For any other purpose for duly carrying out the Provisions of this Law.

7—On the creation and issue to any person of any Inscribed Stock under the Provisions of this Law, such person shall be entitled to a Certificate, under the hand of the Registrar, of his title to such Stock.

8—Any Register kept in pursuance of this Law shall on its mere production from the custody of the Registrar, and any copy of any entry in any Register, purporting to be certified under the hand of the Treasurer, shall be sufficient prima facie evidence of all matters entered therein, and of the title of persons whose names are entered therein as Proprietors of Local Inscribed Stock.

9—The Registrar shall keep, in a separate Book, a List of the Stockholders on whose Stock the Dividends have been unclaimed for ten years, together with their registered addresses and description, and such List shall be open for inspection at the usual hours of transfer upon payment of a Fee of one shilling.

The Registrar shall give, within a reasonable time after application, a Certificate stating the following particulars relating to Local Inscribed Stock, or such of the same as may be required by the Applicant, that is to say:—

(a.) The total amount of such Stock issued:—

(b.) The total number of the persons in whose names any Stock or part thereof is originally inscribed, or, after the Register of such Stock or part has been once closed as regards transfers, the total amount of Stockholders at the last preceding date at which the transfer books were closed;—and

(c.) The total number of such class of persons in whose names the Stock or part is originally inscribed, or after the Register of the Stock or part has been once closed as regards transfers, of such class of Stock-
Transfer of Stockholders at the last preceding date at which the transfer books were closed, the classification being according to the amounts held, omitting fractions of a hundred pounds:—and

(d.) A copy or extract certified by the Registrar, or by some Officer appointed for the purpose, to be a true copy or extract of any conditions or Regulations required by this Law to be entered on the Register.

Provided always that the Registrar shall not be required to give any such Certificate in relation to any Local Inscribed Stock until after the expiration of one month after the Stock or any part of the Stock to which the Certificate refers has been inscribed.

Within a reasonable time after the application of any person who is a Stockholder of Local Inscribed Stock, the Registrar shall give him a List of the registered names and addresses of the Stockholders of such Stock at the last preceding date at which the Register was closed as regards transfers.

The Registrar before giving a Certificate and List under this Section may demand payment of a Fee not exceeding one shilling, and a further sum of sixpence for every folio of seventy-two words.

Any Certificate or List given under this Section, and duly certified under the hand of the Registrar, shall be admitted in evidence.

10—Local Inscribed Stock inscribed in any Register as aforesaid shall be transferred as follows:—

(a.) The Transfer shall be made only in the Register in which such Stock is inscribed, and shall be signed by the Transferor or, if he be absent, by his Attorney thereto lawfully authorized by some writing executed under his hand and seal, and duly attested.

(b.) The Transferee may, if he thinks fit, underwrite his acceptance of the Transfer.

(c.) The Executors or Administrators of a deceased Stockholder shall alone be recognized by the Registrar as having any title to the Stock or any Dividend thereon.
(d.) Any person who may become entitled to any Local Inscribed Stock in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or marriage, of the Stockholder, or in any way except by the Transfer of the Stock, shall produce such evidence of his title as may be reasonably required by the Registrar, but the person so becoming entitled to any Stock may transfer such Stock to another person without being registered himself.

11. The Registrar may, for such period not exceeding fourteen days previous to each payment of Dividends on any Local Inscribed Stock under the Provisions of this Law, close the Register of that Stock as regards Transfers upon giving not less than seven days notice of such closing, by advertisement in the 'Jamaica Gazette' and in one other newspaper published in this Colony.

The persons who on the day of such closing are inscribed as Stockholders shall, as between them and their Transferees, be entitled to the Dividend then next payable thereon.

12. Where Local Inscribed Stock under the Provisions of this Law is standing in the name of an infant, or person of unsound mind, jointly with any person not under legal disability, a letter of Attorney for the receipt of Dividends in the Stock shall be sufficient authority in that behalf, if given under the hand and seal of the person not under disability, and duly attested.

The Registrar may, however, require proof to his satisfaction of the alleged infancy or unsoundness of mind, by the declaration of competent persons made under the Act of the Sixth Victoria, Cap. 24, or in such manner as is provided by Law.

13. The principal moneys and interest secured by any Local Inscribed Stock created under the Provisions of this Law are hereby charged upon and guaranteed by, and shall be paid out of, the General Revenues and assets of the Government of Jamaica.

14. Interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum shall be payable on such Local Inscribed Stock half yearly, by the Treasurer on behalf of the Colony.
15—All the Local Inscribed Stock of any Decade which may be created under the Provisions of this Law shall be redeemable at par, by the Treasurer on behalf of the Colony, at a date to be named by the Treasurer in that behalf when the first of such Stock is inscribed, such date not being later than the thirty-first day of December in the forty-fifth year after the last year of the Decade in which the same is issued.

From and after that date all interest on the principal moneys secured thereby shall cease and determine, whether payment of the principal shall have been demanded or not.

16—So long as interest shall continue to be payable on any of the Local Inscribed Stock the Governor shall, in each half year ending with the day on which the interest on such Local Inscribed Stock falls due, appropriate, out of the General Revenue and assets of the Colony of Jamaica, a sum equal to one half year's interest on the whole of such Local Inscribed Stock, and shall authorise the Treasurer to pay thereout the then current half year's interest on the day when it falls due.

17—There shall be a Sinking Fund formed for the Redemption of the Inscribed Stock of each Decade, and each such Sinking Fund shall be vested in the hands of three Trustees, of whom the Colonial Secretary and the Auditor General for the time being shall in each case be two, and the third shall be appointed from time to time by the Governor; and as each such third Trustee shall from time to time die or resign, or otherwise vacate his Trusteeship, a fresh Trustee shall be appointed in his stead. The Trustees of each Sinking Fund shall in each case keep the monies belonging to such Fund separate and distinct from those of any other Fund.

They shall from time to time receive such monies as shall be payable to the Fund of which they are Trustees, and also all Dividends and interest on money previously received and invested by them, and shall deposit the same, until investment, in some Bank or Banks to be approved of by the Governor, and shall from time to time invest them in the purchase of such Debentures, Stocks or Securities, as may from time to time be approved of by the Governor, and may from time to time with the like approval change any such investment.
The Trustees of each such Sinking Fund shall hold the same, together with all accretions to the same, in trust for the repayment of the principal moneys secured by the Stock for the Redemption of which it is formed.

18—Until any Sinking Fund shall amount to the sum of the Stock for the Redemption of which it is formed, the Governor shall, at the time of appropriating money for the payment of the half yearly interest due on any Inscribed Stock, authorise the Treasurer to pay to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of such Stock a sum equal to one-half per cent. on the whole of such Stock, and the Trustees shall carry the sum so paid to the credit of the Fund:—Provided always that,—in the case of that portion of Local Inscribed Stock created and exchanged for Debentures, or issued in lieu of Debentures authorized to be issued by any of the Laws in force in the Colony, which Debentures were subject to repayment by annual drawings,—the said additional appropriation shall commence at the date at which the contribution to the Fund for the Redemption of the Debentures so exchanged, or in lieu of which such portion of Stock was issued, would have commenced had the Debentures continued outstanding or been issued; and in the case of Loans authorised to be raised by the issue of Inscribed Stock by any Law which has been passed, or which may be passed after the date of this Law, the said additional appropriation shall commence at the date specified for the purpose in the Laws authorizing such Loans.

19—On the exchange for Stock under this Law of any Debentures issued under any of the Laws now in force in the Colony, the obligation imposed by those Laws respectively on the Governor to make remittances, or to set aside sums of money in respect of such Debentures, shall cease, and such Debentures on being cancelled in manner hereinafter mentioned shall be regarded for all the purposes of the said Laws as if they had never been issued.

20—In case the Sinking Fund shall be insufficient to provide the necessary funds for the Redemption of any Local Inscribed Stock when the same shall have become due, the defi-
ciency shall be made good out of the General Revenue and assets of the Colony, and the Governor shall be and is hereby authorized to set aside sufficient funds to make good the deficiency.

21—All expenses of or incidental to the management of the Sinking Fund, or to the repayment of the principal moneys borrowed, shall be paid out of the Sinking Fund.

22—The Governor shall also have and may exercise the following Powers and Authorities, or any of them:

(a.) He may from time to time declare all or any of the existing Debentures of the Colony of Jamaica, which have been issued under any of the Laws in force at the date of the passing of this Law, or which may be passed subsequent to such date, to be convertible at the option of the Holders thereof into Local Inscribed Stock on such terms as he may from time to time determine.

(b.) He may authorize the creation and issue of such an amount of Local Inscribed Stock in exchange for the Debentures held for such Loans as may be necessary.

(c.) Any conversion so authorized may be effected, either by arrangement with the Holders of existing securities, or by purchase thereof out of the moneys raised by the sale of Local Inscribed Stock, or partly in one way and partly in the other.

(d.) Any Power conferred on the Governor by this Section may be exercised from time to time; and he may alter any conditions as often as occasion shall require:—Provided that no contract or engagement previously entered into shall be prejudicially affected thereby.

23—The Registrar shall, on application and payment of such Fees as may from time to time be fixed in that behalf by Regulation made under Section 5 of this Law, grant to a Stockholder a Certificate (in this Law called a Stock Certificate to Bearer) which shall entitle the Bearer to the Stock therein described, and shall be transferable by delivery.
There shall be attached to any such Certificate coupons entitling the Bearer of or person entitled to the Certificate to the Dividend on the Stock for a limited period.

All Stock Certificates shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Auditor General of Jamaica for the Government of Jamaica.

24—On the expiration of the period for which the Coupons attached to a Stock Certificate to Bearer have been issued under this Law, the Certificate may be exchanged, on payment of the Fees prescribed in that behalf as aforesaid, for another Certificate with Coupons for another period.

25—Any Stock in respect of which a Stock Certificate to Bearer has been so issued shall, so long as such Certificate be outstanding, cease to be dealt with through the medium of the Register.

26—A Stock Certificate to Bearer shall not be issued in respect of any sum of Stock under five pounds, or of any sum not being a multiple of five pounds.

27—On delivery to the Registrar of a Stock Certificate to Bearer issued under this Law, and of all unpaid Coupons belonging thereto, the Registrar shall enter the name of the Bearer in the Register as proprietor of the Stock described in the Certificate, and thereupon that Stock shall become transferable, and the Dividends thereupon payable, as if no Stock Certificate to Bearer had been issued in respect of that Stock.

28—If the Bearer of a Stock Certificate to Bearer issued under this Law insert therein the name, address and quality, of some person, such Certificate shall cease to be transferable, and the person so named, or some person deriving title from him by deviation in Law, shall alone be recognized by the Registrar as entitled to the Stock described in the Certificate, and shall be entitled to be entered in the Register as Proprietor of that Stock in like manner as if he were the Bearer of a Stock Certificate to Bearer, but if deriving his title by deviation of Law he shall produce such evidence of title as the Registrar may reasonably require.
[Ch. 17.] The Local Inscribed Stock Law.

29—A Trustee shall not apply for or hold a Stock Certificate to Bearer issued under this Law unless expressly authorised to do so by the terms of his trust.

But this Provision shall not impose on the Registrar an obligation to enquire whether a person applying for a Stock Certificate to Bearer is or is not a Trustee, or subject the Registrar to any liability in the event of his issuing a Stock Certificate to Bearer to a Trustee, or invalidate any Stock Certificate to Bearer issued.

30—No notice of any trust in respect of any Stock issued under this Law, or of any Certificate thereof, or of any Coupon annexed to such Certificate, shall be entered in the Register, or receivable by the Registrar or by the Government of this Island.

31—If any Stock Certificate to Bearer issued under this Law is lost, mislaid or destroyed, the Registrar shall,—on such indemnity being given as he may reasonably require, and on payment of the expense of the issue,—issue a fresh Stock Certificate to Bearer in the place of the Certificate so lost, mislaid or destroyed.

32—Stock described in a Stock Certificate to Bearer issued under this Law shall, save as relates to the mode of transfer, be subject to the same incidents in all respects as if it had continued to be transferable in the Register.

33—No Stamp Duty shall be payable in respect of any Dividend, warrant, transfer of Stock, or Stock Certificate.

34—Where a person or Holder of any Stock, Debenture, Stock Certificate, Dividend Warrant, or other document under this Law, is required to sign his name, it shall be sufficient in the case of a Corporation that the Corporate Seal be affixed to any letter of application, deed of transfer, receipt or other document so required to be signed, and that the same be signed by the Secretary or other Principal Officer of such Corporation:—Provided that any change in the person of such Secretary or Officer shall from time to time be notified to the Registrar, together with a specimen of his usual signature wit-
nessed under the Corporate Seal, and the signature of the Chairman of Directors or other principal governing member of the Corporation.

35—Every Debenture exchanged or otherwise converted into Local Inscribed Stock shall be forthwith cancelled by the Treasurer for the Government of Jamaica, and forwarded to the Colonial Secretary.

36—All Fees payable under this Law shall be paid into the Treasury, and shall form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

37—Any Stock Certificate or Coupon issued under this Law shall be deemed to be a security within the meaning of the Forgery Law, 1872.

38—In this Law—

"Governor" means the Officer for the time being Administering the Government of Jamaica and its Dependencies.

"Treasurer" means the Treasurer of the Island of Jamaica and his successors in that Office.

"Registrar" means the person who has the custody of the Register of Local Inscribed Stock, and is responsible for the entries therein.

"Register" includes any books kept by the Registrar under the Provisions of this Law.

"Stockholder" means a person holding Local Inscribed Stock, and being entered as a Proprietor thereof in the Register kept under this Law.

"Local Inscribed Stock" includes any share or interest in such Stock.

"Person" includes a Corporation.

"Decade" means any period of ten years commencing on, or any multiple of ten years after, the 1st January, 1890.
JAMAICA—LAW 18 OF 1891.

The Parochial Boards Law, 1885, Further Amendment Law, 1891.

[14th May, 1891.]

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Parochial Boards Law:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:

1—No person shall be deemed to be directly or indirectly interested in any Contract with the Parochial Board of any Parish, within the meaning of Section 39 of Law 16 of 1885, by reason only of his having any share or interest in—

(a) Any Agreement for the loan of money, or any security for the payment of money only,—or

(b) Any Newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Parish or Board is inserted,—or

(c) Any Incorporated Company or Society which contracts with the Board in which the Member does not hold more than one tenth of the shares:

Provided always that no Member of a Board shall have any vote on any question relating to any Contract within the meaning of this Section.

2—The seat of any Member of a Parochial Board shall not be vacated under the Provisions of Section 39 (Sub-Section 5) by reason of his being interested in any Contract with such Board, unless it appears that the Contract has been entered into with the actual knowledge of the Member.
3—The Provisions of Section 40 of the said Law shall not apply to any Contract which has been made and entered into between any Board and one of its Members with the express approval of the Governor in Privy Council; and no Member of any Board shall be deemed to have vacated his seat on such Board under the Provisions of Section 39 by reason merely of his being interested in any such Contract.

4—Every person, not subject to any of the incapacities mentioned in Section 3 of Law 22 of 1886, who on the 31st day of May in any year is, and has since the 1st day of August in the year preceding been, an occupier as owner or tenant of a house (other than a dwelling-house) within the City and Parish of Kingston capable of being during such occupation rated in respect of all poor rates, and has paid during the said period taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings, shall, if during the said period ordinarily resided within five miles of the limits of the City and Parish of Kingston, be entitled to be registered in such year as a Voter for the City and Parish of Kingston in the same way as if the house occupied by him were a dwelling-house:—Provided, however, that every such person shall give notice of his claim, in accordance with the Provisions of Law 22 of 1886, to be so registered as aforesaid, and shall with his claim deliver to the Collector of Taxes a Statutory Declaration setting forth the fact of his residence as aforesaid.

5—So much of Section 2 of Law 16 of 1885 as provides that the limitation of the number of the Elected Members of any Parochial Board therein contained shall not apply to Kingston, but that the Board of the said Parish shall consist of eighteen Members, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

6—The Provisions of Section 9 of Law 16 of 1885 shall be and the same are hereby repealed in so far only as the same apply to the City and Parish of Kingston, and the Members to be elected to serve on the Parochial Board for the City and Parish of Kingston shall be elected and shall serve for the whole City and Parish, and not for any Ward or Division thereof:—Provided that this provision shall not
take effect until the holding of the general Election to take place next after the passing of this Law.

7—Anything in Section 2 of Law 13 of 1886 notwithstanding, it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Council of Kingston to appoint some place in the Town of Port Royal as a District Polling Place, for the holding of Elections for the Parochial Board of the City and Parish of Kingston, in addition to the Town Hall or other place appointed under the Provisions of the said Section.

8—The Laws 16 of 1885, 13 of 1886, 4 of 1887, 28 of 1888 and this Law, shall be read and taken together as one Law, and may be cited as the Parochial Boards Law, 1885-1891.
The Main Roads Law, 1887, Amendment Law, 1891.
[11th May, 1891.]

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—Section 9 of Law 41 of 1887 is hereby amended by substituting for the words "a line at all points thirty-three feet from the centre of the Roadway" in the fifth and sixth lines thereof, the words "a line at all points twenty-five feet from the centre of the Roadway."

2—All dyewood trees, and the produce of all fruit trees, growing or standing on any land being part of a Main Road, shall be deemed to be the property of the owner or occupier of the adjacent land:—Provided however that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of the Director of Public Works, or any Officer of his Department charged with the management and care of any portion of a Main Road, in his discretion to fell or lop any tree as aforesaid that may in his judgment be prejudicial to the Road, or to any telegraph line constructed along the same, or dangerous to persons using the Road:—Provided always that any tree so felled, and the loppings thereof, shall be deemed to be the property of the Owner of the adjacent land.

3—Law 41 of 1887 and this Law shall be read and construed together as one Law.
WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the Provisions of the Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 1879, so as to make the same available for the establishment of a system of indenturing native labourers, and otherwise to amend the Provisions of the said Law:—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—Law 23 of 1879 and the several Laws amending the same and this Law shall be read and taken together as one Law, and may be cited as The Immigration Laws, 1879-1891.

2—When any person, other than an Immigrant within the meaning of the Immigration Laws, shall agree with any other person to serve him as an Indentured Labourer under the Provisions of this Law, the arrangement shall be carried out as follows:—

(1.) The parties shall go before a Justice of the Peace.
(2.) The proposed Employer shall—
(a) Either satisfy the said Justice that he is the Proprietor of an estate, plantation, pen or property, or the person having the personal charge of or chief authority upon any estate, plantation, pen or property, and as such entitled, under the Provisions of the Immigration Protection and Regulation...
The Immigration Protection Amendment Law.

Law, 1879, to apply to have Immigrants assigned to such property, in which case such proposed Employer shall make and hand to the Justice his promissory note at nine months for the sum of Two Pounds, Ten Shillings, payable to the Protector of Immigrants; which note shall be expressed to be given under this Law, in the matter of a proposed Indenture of A.B. (the Labourer) to the maker,—or

(b) Produce and give to the Justice a receipt from the Parochial Treasury for the sum of Two Pounds, Ten Shillings, lodged by him to the credit of the Protector of Immigrants, in the matter of this Law and a proposed Indenture of A.B. (the Labourer) to the person paying the money.

(3.) The parties shall execute in triplicate an Indenture in the Form given in Schedule A to this Law, and the said Justice shall countersign each such Indenture.

(4.) One copy of the said Indenture shall be given to the Employer, (who shall hereafter be deemed to be the "Employer" within the meaning of the Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 1879), one to the Indentured Labourer, and the third, together with the promissory note or receipt (as the case may be), shall be retained by the Justice, and by him transmitted at the cost of the Employer, by post or otherwise, to the Protector of Immigrants.

3—On the execution of the Indenture in manner aforesaid, the Labourer (hereinafter referred to as an "Indentured Labourer") shall be deemed to be duly indentured to the Employer for the term of one year from the date of the said Indenture.

4—All the Provisions of the Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 1879, and the several Laws amending the same, relating to Indentured Immigrants and their Employers, excepting Sections 39—46 and 52—60, both inclusive, and Sections 76, 77, 80, 87 and 88 of the said Law of 1879, and such portions as relate in terms to a person introduced into the
Island from parts beyond seas otherwise than by designating such person "an Immigrant," or to a person subject to five years service under Indenture and five years industrial service in the Island, shall apply to Indentured Labourers and their Employers under the Provisions of this Law, as if the Enactments of the said Laws were here repeated with the substitution of the words "Indentured Labourer" for the word "Immigrant."

5—All monies paid to the Protector, whether on promissory notes or otherwise, under the Provisions of Section 2 of this Law, shall be carried to the credit of the Protector in an Account to be opened at the Treasury intituled "The Indentured Labourers Account."

6—At the termination of the term of service of any Indentured Labourer, such Labourer shall be entitled to receive from the Protector of Immigrants the sum of Two Pounds sterling, and such amount shall be paid out of the Parochial Treasury of the Parish in which such Labourer was indentured, on delivery up by the Labourer of the Indenture as the Voucher of the Treasurer for such payment:—Provided that in case the Indentured Labourer has during his service been convicted of Offences under the Immigration Laws in respect of which penalties of the aggregate amount of Two Pounds have been inflicted, it shall be lawful for the Employer to give notice to the Treasurer not to pay the said money to the Labourer, in which case the Treasurer shall not pay the said money without the Order of the Resident Magistrate of the Parish.

7—In case the Treasurer shall have refused payment to the Indentured Labourer as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Labourer to lay an Information before any Justice of the Peace, and thereupon a Summons shall issue to the Employer calling on him to shew cause why the Treasurer shall not pay the said amount to the said Labourer,—or, whether application shall have been made to the Treasurer by the Labourer or not, it shall be lawful for the Employer to lay an Information against the Labourer, whereupon a Summons shall issue
To be tried and dealt with by the Resident Magistrate.

To what Account payments to be charged.

Applicant of the residue of ten shillings.

Certificates of Service and Residence.

Schedule B.

Schedule C.

Duty of Persons employing an Immigrant who has a Certificate of Industrial Service but not of Residence.

[Ch. 20.] The Immigration Protection Amendment Law.

to the Labourer calling on him to shew cause why the Treasurer should not pay the amount to the said Employer.

Any such case shall be heard and tried before the Resident Magistrate of the Parish, and if it shall appear that the Labourer has been convicted of Offences and sentenced to penalties as aforesaid, the Resident Magistrate shall order the money to be paid to the Employer; otherwise he shall order it to be paid to the Labourer.

Any such Order shall be endorsed on the copy of the Indenture held by the party in whose favour it is made, and shall be an authority to the Treasurer to pay the money to such party:—Provided always that if it shall appear that the Employer has, during the term of the Indenture, been convicted of any of the Offences specified in Sub-Sections 1, 2, 5 or 6 of Section 95 of The Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 1879, in relation to the said Labourer, the Resident Magistrate shall in any case make the Order in favour of such Labourer.

8—Any money paid by the Treasurer as aforesaid shall be charged to the Account aforesaid.

9—The sum of Ten Shillings, being the difference between the sum of Two Pounds, Ten Shillings, payable by the Employer and the sum of Two Pounds to be paid under the Provisions of Section 6 or Section 7 of this Law, shall be transferred by the Treasurer to, and form part of, the General Revenue of the Island.

10—The Certificate of Industrial Service to be granted to an Immigrant who has served the full term of his Indenture shall be in the Form given in the Schedule B. to this Law, and every Immigrant who shall have completed a Continuous Residence of ten years in the Island shall be entitled to receive from the Protector a Certificate in the Form in Schedule C. to this Law.

11—Every person who shall engage or employ in his service any Immigrant introduced into the Island after the passing of this Law, who, though entitled to and possessing a Certificate of Industrial Service, has not completed a Conti-
The Immigration Protection Amendment Law. [Ch. 20.]

nous Residence of ten years in the Island, shall forthwith give notice of such engagement or employment to the Protector; and every person who shall engage or employ any Immigrant as aforesaid, and shall omit forthwith to give the notice aforesaid, shall, unless he shall prove that after reasonable and proper enquiry he had obtained satisfactory evidence that the Immigrant employed was not such an Immigrant as aforesaid, be guilty of an Offence, and shall forfeit and pay a penalty not less than Ten Pounds and not exceeding Fifty Pounds.

Evidence given by or on behalf of the Protector that no notice as aforesaid had been received at his office shall be prima facie evidence that no such notice has been given.

12.—Any Employer entering into any Contract of Service under Section 41 of the said Law of 1879 with any Immigrant as aforesaid shall—if entitled under the Provisions of The Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 1879, to apply to have Immigrants allotted to him—give to the Protector his promissory note payable at the Public Treasury at nine months for the sum of Fifty Shillings;—if not entitled to apply as aforesaid, he shall pay the said sum into the Parochial Treasury to the credit of the Immigration Fund in the matter of the Immigrant to be indentured, and produce the receipt for the same.

Such note or receipt shall be given to the Protector or Inspector before he sanctions any such contract as aforesaid.

13.—Any person engaging or employing any such Immigrant as last aforesaid otherwise than under a Contract of Service as last aforesaid shall, for every week or part of a week that he engages or employs such Immigrant, pay to the account of the Protector at the Parochial Treasury, in the matter of the Immigrant to be employed, the sum of One Shilling.

Such sum shall be deemed to accrue due at the end of every week of such engagement or employment, and such sum shall continue payable week by week until the Employer shall give notice to the Protector of the termination of the engagement.
or employment, and shall with such notice forward the receipt of the Parochial Treasurer for all sums due in respect of the same.

14—Any promissory note given under Section 11 shall forthwith transmitted by the Protector or Inspector receiving the same to the Treasurer, and all sums received on such notes, and all sums paid into the Treasury under Sections 11 or 12, shall be carried by the Treasurer to the Immigration Fund, 1879.

15—All moneys payable under any of the Provisions of this Law shall be a first charge and lien on all real and personal property of the person by whom the same is made payable, and shall be recoverable by the Protector by the ways and means provided by Law for the time being for the recovery of moneys payable under the Immigration Laws.

16—In any prosecution of an Indentured Immigrant or Indentured Labourer for desertion, it shall be an answer to the charge that such Immigrant or Labourer was, at the time of the supposed desertion, on his way to the Resident Magistrate of the Parish, or to an Inspector of Immigrants, for the purpose of making a complaint or of asking advice, provided it appear that he had reasonable ground for making such complaint or asking such advice.

17—Any Justice of the Peace or Inspector before whom any Indentured Immigrant or Labourer is brought charged as aforesaid, and who proves to the satisfaction of such Justice or Inspector such answer to such charge as aforesaid, and any Resident Magistrate or Inspector before whom any Indentured Immigrant or Labourer makes any complaint, or to whom he comes to ask any counsel, shall, if he considers that such Immigrant or Labourer had reasonable cause for so doing, give to such Immigrant or Labourer a Certificate that his absence from his estate was, for a period to be stated in such Certificate, for reasonable cause.

18—No Indentured Immigrant or Labourer shall be deemed to have deserted, or to have absented himself from service, during any period covered by any such Certificate as aforesaid.
19—The Register of Desertions and Leave of Absence required to be kept by every Employer shall be produced to the Inspector on the occasion of each visit to an estate, and the Inspector shall then and there, after hearing both the Employer and the Immigrant, adjudicate between them as to what periods of alleged desertion or absence without leave shall, under Section 39 of Law 23 of 1879, be reckoned against the Immigrant, and shall sign his name to such adjudication. And at the end of the period of Indenture of any Immigrant no period of alleged desertion or absence without leave shall be reckoned against any Immigrant so as to prolong his service under Indenture, except any such period as may have been adjudicated on under this Section.

20—So much of Section 66 of the said Law 23 of 1879 as requires every Medical Officer appointed to attend Immigrants on an estate to visit every such estate at least once a fortnight, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

21—Every Medical Officer as aforesaid shall visit every estate to which he is appointed, at least once a quarter, and at intervals of not less than two months:—Provided that nothing in this or the foregoing Section shall exonerate any such Medical Officer from the duty of visiting every such estates irrespectively of such periodical visits, in the other cases mentioned in the said Section 66.

22—Every information or complaint laid by any Indentured Immigrant or Labourer under the Immigration Laws shall be free of Stamp Duty.

23—Every Employer having Indentured Immigrants shall, at the end of every calendar month, furnish to the Protector a Return, in such Form as may be prescribed by the Protector with the sanction of the Governor, showing the name of every Indentured Immigrant on the estate, and the wages earned during each week in the said month by each such Immigrant. Every such Return shall be declared to by the Employer.

24—If any Employer shall wilfully and intentionally declare to and send to the Protector any false Return, he shall
Law 23 of 1879, Section 41 enacted.

25—Section 41 of the Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 1879, shall be and the same is hereby amended, by omitting therefrom the words "provided such contract shall be specified to be service on any estate on which such Employer has Immigrants indentured to him at the time."

SCHEDULE A.

FORM OF INDENTURE.

Whereas A.B., labourer, has agreed with C.D., the in the Parish of to serve him as an Indentured Labourer under the Provisions of The Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 1879, Amendment Law, 1891: And whereas in pursuance of the said Agreement the said parties have duly appeared before the undersigned Justice of the Peace and the said C.D. [being a person entitled, under the Provisions of The Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 1879, to apply to have Immigrants allotted to him has given to the said Justice his Promissory note at nine months for the sum of Fifty Shillings payable to the Protector of Immigrants in the matter of the said Law and of the said A.B.] or [has produced and given to the said Justice the receipt of the Parochial Treasurer for the sum of Fifty Shillings paid to the account of the Protector of Immigrants in the matter of the said Law and of an Indenture proposed to be entered into between the said A.B. and the said C.D.] Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said A.B. is hereby indentured to the said C.D. under and subject to the Provisions of The Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 1879, Amendment Law, 1891, for the term of twelve months from the date hereof.

Witness our hands this day of

A. B.
C. D.

Executed by the said parties in conformity with the said Law before

E. F., J.P.
SCHEDULE B.

Certificate of Industrial Service.

Under Section 10 of Law of 1891.

This is to certify that ex ship 189 , an Immigrant introduced from on the day of 18 , has completed his Indentured Service of five years and is now at liberty to abandon the service of his first Employer but must not leave the Island without obtaining a Passport from the Immigration Department.

(Sgd.) Protector of Immigrants.

To be printed on the back of the above.

Any person who shall within five years of the date of this Certificate employ the Immigrant therein named without giving notice of such employment to the Protector of Immigrants will be liable under Section 11 of Law of 1891, to a penalty of not less than £10 and not exceeding £50.

SCHEDULE C.

Certificate of completion of Ten Years Residence.

Issued under Section 10 of Law of 1891.

This is to certify that ex ship 18 , an Immigrant introduced from on the day of 18 , has completed a residence of ten years in Jamaica.

Protector of Immigrants.
WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the preamble, several Laws relating to Pilotage:—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—This Law shall come into operation on the first day of August, 1891.

2—In the construction of this Law, unless where the context requires a different construction,—

The words “Board” and “Boards” shall mean The Pilotage and Harbour Board or Boards constituted under this Law.

The words “Pilot” and “Pilots” shall mean any person or persons authorized under this Law to act as a Pilot or Pilots.

The words “District” and “Districts” shall mean the Pilotage and Harbour District or Districts constituted under this Law.

3—It shall be lawful for the Governor, at any time or times, to name define and limit Pilotage and Harbour Districts in this Island, and from time to time to alter abolish or re-establish any such Districts:—Provided that, until altered or abolished, the Districts heretofore named defined and limited under Law 35 of 1873 shall continue to be Pilotage and Harbour Districts as if named defined and limited under this Law.
Any Pilotage and Harbour Board for any District for the purposes of this Law, and any District under this Law, shall respectively be the Pilotage and Harbour Board and the District for the purposes of the Harbours Consolidation Law, 1873.

4—In each District the Governor shall establish a Board to be called “The Pilotage and Harbour Board” of the District for which it is appointed.

The Board shall consist of such persons, not more than five in number, as the Governor shall from time to time appoint, of whom one, to be nominated by the Governor, shall be Chairman.

The Governor shall have power to remove any person so appointed, and to fill vacancies occurring in any such Board; and all appointments to such Boards under this Law shall be notified in the Jamaica Gazette.

No member of any such Board shall have any vote in any matter in which he is personally concerned, or in which his conduct may be in any way questioned; and in any such matter or enquiry he may be required by the other members of the Board to be present or absent, as may be deemed most desirable.

Until removed under the powers of this Section, the persons constituting the several Boards at the time of the passing of this Law shall continue to constitute the same, and the several Chairmen of the said Boards shall continue as such Chairmen, as if Law 35 of 1873 had not been repealed.

5—The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board whenever necessary, and shall do so on the written request of any two Members.

At any such meeting three members of a Board shall be a quorum, with full powers to do all which the Board is empowered to do.

The Chairman shall preside at each meeting, and in his absence the members present shall elect a Chairman for that meeting.

The Presiding Member at all Board meetings, if upon any question there be an equality of votes for and against the question, shall have a second or casting vote.
Pilotage Law, 1891.

6—The Governor in Privy Council shall have authority from time to time to make general Rules for the guidance of Boards constituted under this Law, and general Rules to be observed by all Pilots, and also to make special Rules for any particular Board, or the Pilots of any particular Port, and for fixing a distance from the entrance of any Harbour within which it shall not be necessary for an inward bound Vessel to take a Pilot, and for fixing a limit in the case of any Harbour within which it shall not be lawful for a Pilot, without the consent of the person having the command of an outward bound Vessel of which such Pilot has charge, or the Owner or agent of such Vessel, to quit such Vessel.

Such Rules may impose penalties not exceeding ten pounds for every breach thereof. All such Rules shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette.

Any Rules heretofore made under Law 35 of 1873 shall, until altered or revoked, continue in force as if made under this Law.

7—Every Board, when any matter is coming before it requiring the advice of nautical persons experienced in the navigation of Ships, or the advice of Pilots or other nautical persons specially acquainted with particular Ports and channels, shall have power, subject only to such Rules as may be made under this Law, to call in one or more nautical persons to act as Assessors to assist the Board in dealing with such matter. When such Assessors are so called in, they may be required by the Board to give their opinion on any question involving matter of seamanship or pilotage, but the Board shall exercise its own judgment as to the effect to be given to such opinion in the decision to be arrived at.

8—Every Board shall have all the powers of summoning and examining witnesses, administering oaths, and calling for documents, in any matter coming before it under this Law, and of adjourning any hearing or enquiry from time to time, which are possessed by Commissioners appointed under Law 8 of 1873, and Section 11 of Law 8 of 1873 shall apply to the proceedings of the Board.
Every person who on any examination upon oath or affirmation taken by any Board shall willfully give false testimony shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

9—Every Board shall, within the District for which it is established, have power to grant Certificates to Pilots as hereinafter mentioned for any Port or Ports within such District, and, subject to the Provisions hereinafter contained, to suspend the License of any Pilot, and shall have the government and control of all Pilots belonging to any Ports within such District, and the superintendence of all business connected with the Pilotage of all such Ports, and of the channels thereto.

10—Every person desirous of being examined by any Board for a Certificate of qualification as Pilot for any Port or Ports under such Board shall make application to such Board in writing, stating fully his name, age, birth place, present residence, previous occupation, the grounds on which he claims to be qualified for an examination under this Law, and the name of the Port or Ports in respect of which he desires to be examined.

11—Any person now holding a Pilot's License under Law 35 of 1873, and any person who shall have a Certificate from the Board of Trade as Master or Mate, or who shall have been for three years in actual command of a coasting vessel of not less than thirty tons register tonnage, or who, being at least twenty-one years of age, shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to some Pilot authorised to act as Pilot by this Law, or by the Act 19 Vict. c. 15 or Law 35 of 1873, (or partly under the one Law and partly under the other), shall be eligible for examination as a Pilot under this Law.

12—In case of application to any Board for a Certificate under Section 10 of this Law by a person eligible under the next preceding Section, such Board shall have authority, subject to any Rules under this Law, and after a careful personal examination of the Candidate at a sitting of the Board, to grant a Certificate that such Candidate is in their belief a person of good character and of sober habits, and is possessed of such
nautical skill, and such complete local knowledge of the Port or Ports with respect to which the Certificate is applied for, as to qualify him to take pilotage charge into in and out of such Port or Ports of ships and steamers of the largest size and greatest draught of water that enter such Port or Ports.

Such Certificate, when the Board think fit to grant one, may be in the Form marked A, in the First Schedule to this Law annexed.

After granting such Certificate, the Board granting it shall transmit it, with a Report of the case, to the Governor:—Provided that such Examination shall not be held until the Candidate shall have paid, in the manner that may be prescribed by Rules made under this Law, the examination Fees fixed in the Second Schedule to this Law,—and that such Certificate shall not be granted until the Candidate shall have paid, in the manner that may be prescribed by Rules under this Law, the License Fee fixed in the Second Schedule to this Law: And provided that no such Certificate shall be transmitted to the Governor, until the Board granting it shall have taken what they believe to be good and sufficient security in accordance with the Provisions of this Law.

Such security shall be taken so as to take effect when a Pilot's License is granted by the Governor to the Candidate.

13—Any Pilot duly licensed for any Port or Ports in any District who applies for a License for some other Port or Ports (whether or not the same be within the District in which is situate the Port for which such person is already licensed) shall be required to undergo such Examination only as may satisfy the Board as to his knowledge of, and competency to pilot Vessels in into and out of, the Port or Ports in respect of which such application is made.

The Fees payable for or in respect of such additional Examination and the additional License shall be those set forth in the Second Schedule to this Law.

In all other respects every such Examination, and the Certificate thereunder, and every additional License, shall be subject to the Provisions of this Law.
14—On receiving a Pilot's Certificate, the Governor may grant a Pilot's License to the Applicant in conformity with the Certificate, or may withhold the same; and in the latter case the License Fee shall be refunded, and further enquiry and examination may be directed.

The Governor's License granted under this Section may be in the Form B in the first Schedule to this Law, with such variations as may be necessary.

15—The Boards shall keep a Register of all Certificates under this Law relating to the Ports in their respective Districts.

16—A Pilot's License under this Law shall have effect from the date of granting the same till the close of the thirty-first day of December in the year in which it is granted, and, unless superseded by a new License, shall have effect for one calendar month thereafter:—Provided that whenever an Order suspending a Pilot's License is made, such License shall cease to be of any effect during the term of suspension; and that whenever a Pilot's License is revoked, such License shall cease to have any effect whatsoever.

If at the close of any year the Board shall come to the conclusion that any Pilot for any Port within its District is unfit to be any longer entrusted with pilotage charge of Vessels, it shall be the duty of such Board to report the case to the Governor.

In usual course, Licenses may be renewed by the Governor annually, on application made through the Board, and on payment of the renewal Fee fixed in the Schedule of Fees to this Law annexed; but when any Pilot is reported by the Board to the Governor as unfit any longer to be entrusted with the pilotage charge of Vessels, either altogether or within any particular Port or Ports, it shall be lawful for the Governor to refuse to renew the License of such Pilot, either altogether or for the particular Port or Ports mentioned in such Report.

17—All Pilots now holding Licenses for any Port or Ports under Law 35 of 1873 shall, after the coming into operation
Pilotage Law, 1891. [Ch. 21.]

of this Law, continue to hold their Licenses, and shall be entitled to have the same renewed, as if the same were Licenses and had been granted under this Law, and all security given by any such Pilot shall continue in force, and shall be valid, as well against such Pilot as against his sureties, as if such Pilot had continued to hold his License under the said Law of 1873 instead of under this Law.

18—A Pilot's License under this Law shall authorize the Holder thereof for the time therein specified to pilot any Vessel in any Port, or entering or leaving any Port, specified in the License; and it shall be unlawful for any person not holding a License to act as Pilot for any Vessel in any Port, or entering or leaving any Port in Jamaica; and it shall be unlawful for the Holder of any License to pilot any Vessel in any Port, or entering or leaving any Port in Jamaica, to which his License does not apply.

19—All Pilots shall be exempted from serving on any Jury or in the Militia.

20—The security required under Section 12 of this Law shall be in the form of a Bond to the Queen, by the Pilot, in such amount as shall be fixed by the Rules, or, if not fixed by the Rules, as the Board shall fix, with two or more sureties to be approved of by the Board, to answer any damages or expenses which may be occasioned by the unskilfulness, negligence or misconduct, of the Pilot. Such Bonds shall be in such form as the Governor may from time to time direct.

It shall be the duty of the Board annually to revise the securities given under this Law, and whenever at such annual revision, or at any other time, the Board shall come to the conclusion that the security bond of a surety has become or is insufficient, they shall call upon the Pilot for whom such security has been given to obtain other and sufficient security; and, if he fail to do so within one month, his License shall be suspended by the Board until such fresh security as shall be to them satisfactory shall be given.

Bonds given under this Law, and money recovered in respect of breaches of such Bonds, may be dealt with, and such
Bonds may be assigned, as provided by Law 7 of 1872 with respect to the Bonds and money therein mentioned.

21—It shall be lawful for a Pilot, instead of giving sureties, to deliver his Bond, together with Island Debentures of equal amount endorsed by him in favor of the Colonial Secretary, who shall hold the same to meet any damages that may be adjudged against the Pilot in any suit upon his Bond.

The Pilot so delivering such Debentures as such security shall nevertheless be entitled to draw the interest as it becomes due.

Or he may, instead of giving sureties, together with his Bond, deliver the deposit receipt of the Government Savings Bank for an equal amount, with an authority to the Colonial Secretary to draw the same in the same manner. But he shall nevertheless be entitled to draw the interest as it becomes due.

Such Debentures and deposit receipts shall be returnable on the expiration of three months from the Pilot ceasing to hold a License, or, in case of his death, on the expiration of three months after the qualification of a legal representative of his estate, provided no suit shall have been previously commenced on his Bond,—or in case such suit shall have been commenced, then on the determination thereof in favor of the Defendant, or on satisfaction of any judgment thereon against the Defendant.

Island Debentures and Deposit receipts transferred to the Colonial Secretary under the Provisions of this Section may be applied by the Colonial Secretary to meet damages adjudged against the Pilot in any action upon his Bond:—Provided that such application shall only be made under an Order of the Court by which the damages were adjudged, which Order such Court is hereby authorized to make.

Money recovered by the Crown under any Bond given under this Law may be dealt with as prescribed by Law 7 of 1872 with respect to money recovered for breaches of Bonds therein mentioned.

22—The side of every Pilot boat shall be painted black, the upper streak next to the gunwale white, and every Pilot boat
shall while afloat carry at the mast head, or on a sprit or staff, or in some equally conspicuous situation, a blue flag with a white centre, commonly called the Blue Peter, of large dimensions proportioned to the size of the boat, which flag shall always be kept in a clean condition, so as to be easily discerned at a sufficient distance; and the boat shall also have the name of the Pilot thereof, and the number of his License, painted in broad black letters and figures at least six inches in length on the main or principal sail, and shall in all other respects be in conformity with the Rules made under this Law. Every Pilot contravening any of the Provisions of this Section shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

23—No boat not belonging to a Pilot, or not being in use by or intended exclusively for the use of a Pilot, shall be painted as pilot boats are hereby required to be painted, or shall carry such distinguishing flag as herein prescribed for pilot boats.

Every person having or using any boat in contravention of the Provisions of this Section shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

24—Every person, whether he has once held a valid Pilot's License or not, who shall pilot any Vessel in contravention of the Provisions of this Law, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Pounds.

25—Every Pilot not being actually serving as a Master or Mate of a Vessel who shall, when not actually engaged in his capacity of Pilot, refuse, or wilfully omit or delay, to go on board and to take charge of any inward bound Vessel wanting a Pilot, upon the usual signal for a Pilot being displayed from any such Vessel in sight, or upon being hailed and required by the Master of any Vessel, or by any Officer belonging to any Vessel, or by the Agent or Consignee thereof, or by the Harbour Master of or the Collector or other principal Officer of Customs at any Port or place, to take pilotage charge thereof, unless it be unsafe for such Pilot to obey such signal, or comply with such requisition, or unless he shall be prevented from taking pilotage charge by illness, or by reason
Refusal or neglect to take Pilotage charge of an outward bound Vessel.

Pilots in Pilotage charge of Vessels leaving same before duty as Pilot is discharged.

Intoxication of Pilots.

Pilot's duty to produce License on demand.

of such Vessel being bound to and needing pilotage for a Port for which he is not a Pilot, or by other sufficient cause, the burden of the proof in all such cases being upon him, shall, on conviction of such Offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and shall also be liable to have his License suspended in manner hereinafter provided.

26—Every Pilot who, being required by this Law, or by any Rules made hereunder, to go on board of and to take charge of any outward bound Vessel, when duly called upon to do so, refuses fails or delays to do so, without sufficient excuse on the ground of sickness or otherwise, the burden of the proof of which shall be in all such cases upon him, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

27—Every Pilot shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and shall also be liable to have his License suspended in manner hereinafter provided, who, having taken charge of any inward bound Vessel, shall, except in cases of necessity, without the consent in writing of the person having the command of such Vessel, quit such Vessel before it shall have arrived at the place to which it is bound, or before it shall have been safely moored or anchored,—or who, having taken charge of any outward bound Vessel, shall quit such Vessel without the consent of the person having the command thereof, or of the Owner or agent of the Vessel, before it shall have arrived at the place where, according to the Rules, Pilots are allowed to quit outward bound Vessels.

28—Every Pilot who, when taking pilotage charge of a Vessel, or when in pilotage charge of a Vessel, shall be in a state of intoxication shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and to have his License suspended in manner hereinafter provided.

And every Pilot who, when it shall be his duty to take pilotage charge of a Vessel, shall be in a state of intoxication, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Pounds, and may have his License suspended as aforesaid.

29—Every Pilot on taking pilotage charge of a Vessel, and at any time after having taken such charge, when called upon
Pilotage Law, 1801.  

by the person in command of the Vessel to do so, shall produce his Pilot’s License; and for every breach of the Provisions of this Section he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

30—When the Governor in Privy Council has made a Rule prescribing any form or pattern of flag for an inward-bound Vessel to fly in token of its having a Pilot on board, it shall be the duty of every Pilot to provide himself with such a flag, and on taking pilotage charge of any Vessel to cause the same to be displayed from the masthead in token that such Vessel is provided with a Pilot.

Every Pilot failing in this duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings:—Provided that if the Master of the Vessel prevents the Pilot from having the said flag displayed, such Master and not the Pilot shall be liable to the said penalty.

31—It shall be the duty of every Pilot having pilotage charge of any inward-bound Vessel to put such Vessel in a berth that shall be not only safe but most convenient for the purpose for which such Ship is visiting the Port; and if any Pilot shall place any such Vessel in an unsafe or inconvenient berth, with a view to earning pilotage fees for the subsequent removal of such Vessel to a safer or more convenient berth, such Pilot shall not be entitled to any pilotage Fee for such last-mentioned services, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

32—Every Pilot who shall falsely pretend to the Master of any Vessel entering any Port that such Vessel is bound to take a Pilot on entering such Port shall be disentitled to any Fee for piloting such Vessel into such Port, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

33—If any Pilot commits any of the following Offences,

(1) Keeps himself, or is interested in keeping by any agent, servant or other person, any public house or place of public entertainment, or for the sale of in-
toxicating liquor, or sells or is interested in selling any such liquors,—

(2) Commits any fraud or other offence against the Re-
venues of Customs or Excise, or the Laws relating thereto,—

(3) Is in any way directly or indirectly concerned in any
corrupt practices relating to Ships, their tackle, fur-
niture, cargoes, crews or passengers, or to persons
in distress at sea or by shipwreck, or to their moneys
goods or chattels,—

(4) Lends his License,—

(5) Acts as Pilot whilst suspended,—

(6) Employs or causes to be employed on board any Ship
of which he has the charge any boat, anchor, cable
or other store, matter or thing, beyond what is neces-
sary for the service of such Ship, with the intent to
unduly increase the expenses of such Ship for his
own gain, or for the gain of any other person,—

(7) Unnecessarily cuts or slips or causes to be cut or
slipped any cable belonging to any Ship,—

(8) Refuses, on the request of the Master, to conduct
the Ship of which he has the charge into any l'ort
or place into which he is qualified to conduct the
same, except on reasonable ground of danger to the
Ship,—

He shall for each such Offence, in addition to any liability
for damages at the suit of the person aggrieved, or any other
penalty to which he may be liable under any other Law in
respect of such Offence, incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty
Pounds, and be liable to have his License suspended in
manner hereinafter provided; and every person who
procures, abets or connives at, the commission of any such
Offence shall likewise, in addition to any such liability for
damages as aforesaid, incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty
Pounds, and, if a Pilot, shall be liable to have his License sus-
pended.
Pilotage Law, 1891.  

If any Pilot when in charge of any Ship, by wilful breach of duty or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction or serious damage, of such Ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person on board such Ship,—or if any Pilot, by wilful breach of duty or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such Ship from loss, destruction or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of such Ship from danger to life or limb,—the Pilot so offending shall for each such Offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be punishable by imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, or by a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, and shall also be liable to have his License suspended.

If any person, by wilful misrepresentation of circumstances upon which the safety of a Ship may depend, obtains or endeavours to obtain the charge of such Ship, such person, and every other person procuring, abetting or conniving at, the commission of such Offence, shall, in addition to any liability for damages at the suit of the party aggrieved, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, and, if the offender is a Pilot, he will also be liable to have his License suspended.

Any misdemeanour created by this Law shall be triable in the Resident Magistrate's Court of the Parish in which is situate the Port or place into or out of which the Ship was bound in relation to which the Offence is charged to have been committed, or in which the Offence is charged to have been committed; and all penalties imposed for other Offences under this Law, or against Rules made under this Law, shall be recoverable on summary conviction before two Justices of the Peace for the Parish as aforesaid.

When any Pilot shall have been convicted of any Offence under this Law, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of
be sent to Pilot Board.

Pilotage Fees.

the Court in which such conviction took place to send to the Board a Report of the case, together with particulars of the penalty or other punishment inflicted; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Board to cause a note of the conviction and penalty to be entered against the Pilot's name in the Register of Pilots kept in pursuance of Section fifteen of this Law, and to see that the penalty inflicted is duly exacted and enforced, and it shall be lawful for the Board to suspend the License of any Pilot on whom any penalty has been inflicted until such penalty, and any costs which may have been awarded against such Pilot, have been paid.

38—Every Pilot entitled and duly offering his services to pilot a Vessel, not exempt from taking a Pilot into or out of any of the Ports in the Third or Fourth Schedule mentioned, shall be entitled to Pilotage Fees, according to the actual draught of water of the Vessel, in the case of sailing Vessels, at the rates set opposite to each Port in the said Schedules, and in the case of Steamers, at half the said rates, whether his services are accepted or not.

Every Pilot piloting a Vessel into or out of any Roadstead, Bay or Shipping place, whether declared a Port or not, other than those enumerated in the said Schedule, shall be entitled to Pilotage Fees for his services at the rate fixed for the Ports in the Fourth Schedule.

In case of dispute as to the actual draught of water of a Vessel, the same shall be forthwith referred to the Harbour Master, whose decision shall be final.

The Fees shall be payable by the Master of the Vessel, or failing payment by him by the agent or consignee, on the due performance by the Pilot of the Pilotage services:—Provided that as against the agent or consignee any action to recover Pilotage Fees must be brought within three months from the time the pilotage services were rendered.

39—Every Pilot piloting any vessel from any one part of any Port to any other part thereof shall (subject to the Provisions of the Third Schedule as to the Fees payable between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, and between
Pilotage Law, 1891. [Ch. 21.]

Kingston and Port Royal) be entitled to a Fee equal to one-half of the Fees for outward pilotage applicable to such Port:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to make it compulsory for any Ship to take a Pilot when moving from one part of a Port to any other:—Provided also that any Pilot, not being actually serving as a Master or Mate of a Vessel, who shall without lawful excuse refuse or neglect to pilot any Ship as aforesaid, when required, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

40—The Master of any Vessel (save as hereinafter mentioned) inward bound for any of the Ports mentioned in the Third or Fourth Schedules of this Law shall receive the first Pilot for the Port for which he is bound who shall,—within three miles of the limits of such Port as defined by or under the Provisions of the Harbours Consolidation Law, 1873, or any other Law relating to the limits of Harbours, and not within the limits fixed by Rules made under Section 6 of this Law for fixing a distance from the entrance of any Harbour within which it shall not be necessary for an Inward bound vessel to take a Pilot,—offer his services as Pilot; and in case any such Master shall refuse the services of such Pilot, such Master, or the Owner or Consignee of the Vessel, shall nevertheless pay to such Pilot the Fee appointed by this Law for the pilotage of such Vessel:—Provided that nothing in this Law shall oblige the Master of any pleasure yacht, drogher engaged in the coasting trade, or any ship's boat employed in transporting produce or other goods from one Port or place in this Island to another Port or place in this Island, or any Vessel when so near the entrance of the Harbour to which she is bound that she is by reason thereof relieved by any Rule made under this Law from the necessity of taking the Pilot, or any Vessel of any sort not exceeding fifty tons in burthen, to take a Pilot or to pay any pilotage charge unless it shall take a Pilot.

41—The Pilot entitled to the pilotage of a Vessel inward bound to one of the Ports enumerated in the Third and Fourth Schedules of this Law shall be entitled to the pilotage of the same Vessel when outward bound from such Port; provided that
in the case of a Steamer be notifies to the Captain or Consignee thereof on its arrival, or within one hour thereafter, that he claims the same, and that he offers his services on board at least one hour before the time fixed for starting outwards, and in the case of any other Vessel that he offers his services on board within two hours after the signal for a Pilot is hoisted thereon.

42—No Vessel (except those exempted from all duty of taking a Pilot,) shall proceed to sea from any Port or Harbour named in the Third and Fourth Schedules of this Law without previously hoisting a signal for a Pilot, and keeping the same hoisted for at least four hours in the day time, or until the services of a Pilot are earlier obtained; and when such signal is hoisted on board a Vessel, the Master shall be bound, if the Pilot who piloted the vessel inward does not offer his services on board within the time limited by the next preceding Section, to take the first other Pilot who offers his services on board within the time limited by the next preceding Section, to take the first other Pilot who offers his services on board:—Provided that if a Ship is staying less than four hours in any Port, it shall be sufficient that she keeps the signal hoisted during the whole time she remains in Port, or until the services of a Pilot are obtained.

43—Any Pilot entitled or engaged to take pilotage charge of an outward bound Vessel may require his Pilotage Fees to be lodged with the Harbour Master, or where there is no Harbour Master with the Collector or Chief Officer of Customs of the Port, before the Vessel leaves port.

44—The Consignees or Agents of any Vessel from whom any sum of money due to any Pilot for pilotage shall have been recovered or shall be recoverable, or by whom any such money shall have been paid, are hereby authorized to retain in their hands, out of any moneys which they may have received, or shall thereafter receive, for or on account of such Vessel, or the Owners thereof, so much as shall be sufficient to pay for such pilotage, and any expense attending the recovery thereof.

45—No Pilot shall be taken to sea beyond such limits as may be fixed for Pilots of his Port by the Rules made under
Pilotage Law, 1891. [Ch. 21.] 17

this Law, by any Vessel whatever, without such Pilot’s consent, except under circumstances of unavoidable necessity. And whenever any Pilot is so taken to sea, and whenever any Pilot shall be detained on board a Vessel in consequence of any Quarantine Regulation, he shall, over and above his regular pilotage charges, receive ten shillings per diem, to be computed from and inclusive of the day on which the Vessel shall pass the limit to which such Pilot was engaged to pilot her, and until he shall be returned to the Port or place where he was taken on board, or until he shall have been discharged from the Ship for a sufficient time to have enabled him to return there.—and, in cases of Quarantine, ten shillings a day for each day of detention in Quarantine.

46.—The Boards are hereby required to make a formal Enquiry in every case in which, within their Districts respectively, any Vessel under pilotage charge touches the ground, or runs foul of any other Vessel, or of any buoy or beacon.

The Boards are also empowered, at their discretion, whenever they think fit to do so, to make a formal Enquiry respecting the conduct of any Pilot or Pilots for any Port within their Districts respectively in such his capacity of Pilot, whether or not such Pilot has been charged with any Offence under this Law:—Provided that any Pilot whose conduct forms the subject of such Enquiry shall have due notice of such Enquiry, and shall have the right to appear thereat personally or by his Counsel or Attorney, and to cross-examine any witnesses called thereat otherwise than by himself, and to call and examine witnesses in his own behalf.

Whenever an Enquiry is made by any Board under this Section, it shall be the duty of such Board to pronounce upon the conduct of the Pilot in the matter forming the subject of the Enquiry; and if it shall think that the conduct of any Pilot which has been made the subject of Enquiry under this Section requires such punishment, the Board is hereby empowered to suspend the License of the Pilot whose conduct has been enquired into, reporting the case to the Governor, who may thereupon, if he shall see fit, revoke such License; and it shall also be lawful for the Governor in any case to vary or
The Pilotage and Harbour Fund.

Payment of expenses of Boards.

Appointment of Clerk to Board. Allowances to Clerk and Members of Board, and to Assessors.

Vessels of British or any Foreign Government not bound to take Pilots.

Repeal Clause.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form A.

Pilots Certificate. Section 12.

No. Parish

Jamaica District of (here enter the name
Pilotage Law, 1821.

of the District to which the Pilotage and Harbour Board granting the Certificate belongs.)

This is to certify that in pursuance of the Pilotage Law, 1891, We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, Members of the Pilotage and Harbour Board of the District of

have made all necessary enquiries respecting (here enter the name of the Candidate) a resident of (here enter the name of the Port, Town or place, where Candidate resides), and have carefully and personally examined the said (here enter the name of the Candidate) touching his skill and ability in the navigation of Sailing Vessels and Steamers, and his knowledge of the Port (or Ports) of (here enter the name or names of the Port or Ports for which the Certificate is given), and of the channels leading thereto, and of the rocks shoals and dangers therein, and on the adjacent coasts, and that in our belief he is a person of good character and of sober habits, and is possessed of sufficient nautical skill to be put in pilotage charge of Vessels and Steamers of the largest size and greatest draught of water entering the said Port (or Ports), and has such complete local knowledge as is requisite for a thoroughly good Pilot for the Port (or Ports) of (here enter name or names as above.)

Given under our hands, at the day of 18

(Here follow the signatures of the Members of the Board granting the Certificate.

FORM B.

PILOT'S LICENSE.

On the Certificate of the Pilotage and Harbour Board of (here enter the name of the District to which the Pilotage and Harbour Board granting the Certificate belongs) and my approval thereof, These are to License to act as Pilot for the Port (or Ports) of from the day of 18 to the day of 18 as authorized by the Pilotage Law, 1891.

Given under my Hand and Seal this day of 18.

Governor.
Second Schedule.

Fees for Examinations.

Sections 12 and 13.

For each Examination under Section 12
For each Examination of a Licensed Pilot seeking further Qualification under Section 13

Fees for Licenses.

Section 13.

For every Pilot’s Original License for one Port
For every additional Port
For every Renewal for one Port
For every additional Port

Third Schedule.

Pilotage Fees for First Class Ports.

Section 38.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet
For each additional foot and part of a foot
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet
For every additional foot and part of a foot
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above Fees respectively.

The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the East and Wreck Reef to the South.

Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet
For each additional foot and part of a foot

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FEES FOR EXAMINATION.

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FEES FOR LICENSES.

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<td>For every Pilot’s Original License for one Port</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>For every additional Port</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For every Renewal for one Port</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For every additional Port</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Old Harbour
Salt River
Savanna-la-Mar
Falmouth

Pilotage Inwards, £2 5s. to 7ft.
and 6s. for every additional
foot or part of a foot.
Pilotage Outwards, £1 8s. to 7ft.
and 6s. for every additional
foot or part of a foot.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.
SECOND CLASS PORTS.

Port Morant
Morant Bay
Alligator Pond
Black River
Lucea
Montego Bay
Rio Bueno
Dry Harbour
St. Ann's Bay
Ocho Rios
Oracabessa
Port Maria
Annotto Bay
Port Antonio
Manchioneal

Pilotage Inwards, £1 10s. to 7
ft., and 4s. for every addi-
tional foot or part of a foot.
Pilotage Outwards, £1 5s. to 7
ft., and 3s. for every addi-
tional foot or part of a foot.
JAMAICA—LAW 22 OF 1891,

The Appropriation Law, 1891-92.
[11th May, 1891.]

WHEREAS of the amount of six hundred and five thousand eight hundred and sixty-two pounds, seventeen shillings and four pence, required for the service of the Civil Government of this Island, and for other purposes, for the Financial Year to end on the 31st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the sum of one hundred and seventy-four thousand four hundred and fifty-three pounds, nineteen shillings and one penny, has been provided for by Law, and it is now requisite to make a further provision of four hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and eight pounds, eighteen shillings and three pence:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—The Treasurer of the Island shall, on the Warrant of the Governor, pay a sum not exceeding in the aggregate four hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and eight pounds, eighteen shillings and three pence, for defraying the several charges and expenses of the Civil Government of this Island, and for other purposes, for the Financial Year to end on the 31st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, set forth in the Schedule to this Law annexed.
### SCHEDULE TO APPROPRIATION LAW.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>£</th>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Departments</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Departments</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Steam Communication round Island</td>
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<td>Steam Communication with Halifax</td>
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<td>Subsidy to the West India and Panama Telegraph Company</td>
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<td>Island Record Office</td>
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<td>Printing and Stationery Establishment</td>
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<td>Public Gardens and Plantations</td>
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<td>8,549</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>98,888</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£431,408</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Export Duties Abolition Law, 1891.

[6th May, 1891.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to abolish the Duties at present payable on the Export of certain produce:—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—Section 23 of Law 11 of 1867, and the several Laws amending the same (being Law 20 of 1887 and Law 9 of 1889) shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

2—It shall be lawful for the Collector General to remit any amount of Export Duty that shall have been paid or secured on any such produce which at the time of the passing of this Law shall have been put on board any ship which has not completed taking in her outward cargo.
JAMAICA—LAW 24 OF 1891.

The Wharfage Law, 1869, Amendment Law, 1891.

[11th May, 1891.]

WHEREAS it is provided by the Wharfage Law, 1869, (Law 29 of 1869), that every Owner of a Wharf or the Wharfinger shall deliver any goods, wares or merchandise, received into his custody or possession, to the person to whom they stand entered in the books of such Wharf, or to his order, provided that payment is tendered for the Wharfage of such goods, wares or merchandise:

And Whereas this Provision has been held to deprive the Wharfinger of the General Lien conferred by Law on Wharfingers, and it is accordingly expedient to amend the said Law in this respect, and also to amend the Schedule containing the rates of Wharfage payable:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:

1—Anything in the said Law to the contrary notwithstanding, every Wharfinger shall have and enjoy the General Lien given by Law to Wharfingers on the goods, wares, merchandise or produce, received into his custody or possession, and all Provisions of the said Law shall be read and construed subject to this Proviso.

2—The Schedule to the said Law shall be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the words following, (that is to say)—“Bananas, per bunch, of any size, one penny half-penny.”

3—Law 29 of 1869 and this Law shall be construed and taken together as one Law.
WHEREAS it is apprehended that leaf and other kindred diseases in plants may be introduced into the Island otherwise than by means of seeds, plants, earth or soil, or articles packed therewith, introduced into the Island from a Country named in a Proclamation of the Governor issued under Law 4 of 1884, and it is expedient accordingly to pass a Law in aid of the said Law 4 of 1884:—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—It shall be lawful for the Governor, in and by any Proclamation issued or to be issued under the Provisions of the said Law, to prohibit the importation from the Country named in such Proclamation of any particular goods, packages, coverings, or other articles or things, to be named in such Proclamation, which in his judgment are likely to be a means of introducing diseases in plants from the Country to which such Proclamation applies.

2—Any goods, packages, coverings, articles or things, named under the Provisions of this Law in any such Proclamation shall be subject to all the Provisions of the said Law applicable to seeds, plants and other things, named in any such Proclamation under the Provisions of the said Law.

3—This Law and Law 4 of 1884 shall be read and taken together as one Law.
PRIVY COUNCIL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for the Protection of the Public Safety, and of the Electric Lines and Works of the Postmaster for Jamaica, and of other Electric Lines and Works, prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council, under the provisions of the Electric Lighting Law, 1890.

In these Regulations the words, the terms and expressions, to which by the Electric Lighting Law, 1890, meanings are assigned, shall have the same respective meanings, provided that in these Regulations:

"Energy" means electric energy, and for the purposes of the Electric Lighting Law, 1890, and these Regulations, electrical energy shall be deemed to be an agency within the meaning of the word electricity as defined in the Electric Lighting Law, 1890.

"Conductor" means an electric wire or line used for the supply of energy.

"Aerial Conductor" means a conductor which is placed above ground and in the open air.

"Low Pressure Conductor" means a conductor in which the difference of electric potential, either between that conductor and earth, or between that conductor or any part thereof, and any other conductor on the same poles or supports, does not exceed 300 volts; if the supply be on the continuous current system, or the equivalent of 150 volts if on the alternating current system. A difference of potential on the alternating current system shall be deemed to be the equivalent of a difference of potential on the continuous current system, when it produces an equal heating effect if applied to the ends of a thin stretched wire or carbon filament.

"High Pressure Conductor" means a conductor in which the difference of electric potential as above described is greater than that of a low pressure conductor.

REGULATIONS.

1. An aerial conductor in any street shall not in any part thereof be at a less height from the ground than 15 feet, or where it crosses a street 20 feet, or within 3 feet of any building or erection other than a support for the conductor, provided that it shall not pass closer to any ordinarily accessible portion of such building or erection than 6 feet therefrom, except where brought into a building for the purpose of supply.
2. Every aerial conductor shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding 200 feet, where the direction of the conductor is straight, or 150 feet where this direction is curved, or where the conductor makes a horizontal angle at the point of support.

3. Every support of aerial conductors shall be of a durable material, and properly stayed against forces due to wind pressure, change of direction of the conductors, or unequal lengths of span, and the conductors and suspending wires, (if any) must be securely attached to insulators fixed to the supports. The factor of safety for the suspended wires shall be at least 6, and for all other parts of the structure at least 12, taking the maximum possible wind pressure at 50 pounds per square foot.

4. Every support, if of metal, shall be efficiently connected to earth, and if of wood or other non-conducting material, shall be protected from lightning by a lightning conductor fastened to the support along its entire length and projecting above the support to a height of at least six inches, such lightning conductor being efficiently connected to earth.

A support shall be efficiently connected to earth when it is connected to metallic mains for water supply outside of buildings, or, where these are not available, to a mass of metal having a total surface of at least four square feet, buried to a depth of at least three feet in moist earth, provided that in either case the connecting conductor must possess a mechanical strength, and offer a passage to electrical discharges, equal to that of a strand of seven No. 16 galvanised iron wires.

5. Every aerial conductor shall be protected by efficient lightning protectors of pattern approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

6. Where any conductor crosses a street, the angle between such conductor and the direction of the street at the place of such crossing shall not be less than 60 degrees, and the spans shall be as short as possible.

7. Where any aerial conductor is erected so as to cross any other aerial conductor or any suspended wire, used for purposes other than the supply of energy, precautions shall be taken by the owners of such crossing conductor against the possibility of that conductor coming into contact with the other conductor or wire, or of such other conductor or wire coming into contact with such crossing conductor by breakage or otherwise.

8. The maximum working current in any aerial conductor shall not be sufficient to raise the temperature of the conductor in any part to such an extent as to materially alter the physical condition or specific resistance of the insulating
covering, if any, or in any case to raise such temperature to a
greater extent than 30 degrees. Fahrenheit's thermometer, and
efficient automatic means shall be provided which will render
it impossible for this maximum working current to be by any
accident exceeded to the extent of 25 per centum, even for
short intervals of time; and special care shall be taken that
the cross sectional area and conductivity of joints is sufficient
to avoid local heating, and that the joints are protected against
corrosion.

9. Every aerial high pressure conductor must be continuously
insulated with a durable and efficient material, protected on
the outside against injury or removal by abrasion, and giving
a test of not less than 15 megohms per mile; provided that no
smaller wire than No. 8 B. W. G. be used for this purpose, and
the thickness of insulation of the smallest wire be not less than
\( \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \) of an inch.

10. The material used for insulating any high pressured
aerial conductor must be such as will not be liable to injurious
change of physical structure or condition when exposed to
any temperature between the limits of 10 degrees Fahrenheit
and 150 degrees Fahrenheit, or to contact with the ordinary
atmosphere of towns or manufacturing districts.

11. The insulation resistance of any circuit using high pres­
sure aerial conductors, including all devices for producing,
consuming, or measuring energy, connected to such circuit,
shall be such that should any part of the circuit be put to
earth, the leakage current shall not exceed \( \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \) of an ampere
in the case of continuous currents, or \( \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \) of an ampere in
the case of alternating currents. Every such circuit contain­
ing high pressure conductors shall be fitted with an indi­
cating device, which shall continuously indicate if the insu­
lation resistance of either conductor fall below the conditions
required by this Regulation.

12. Every aerial high pressure conductor, other than a
single wire of not smaller dimensions than No. 8 B. W. G.,
shall be efficiently suspended by means of non-metallic liga­
ments to suspending wires, so that the weight of the conduc­
tor does not produce in it any sensible stress in the direction
of its length, and the insulated conductors and suspending
wires, where attached to supports, shall be in contact only
with material of highly insulating quality, and shall be so
attached and guarded, that in case they break away it shall
not be possible for them to fall away clear of the support.

13. In the case of aerial conductors carrying alternating
currents, the two conductors constituting the line and return
for any circuit shall be run paralleled with each other, and at
a distance apart not exceeding four feet; provided that, should
any disturbance of any telegraphic or telephonic circuit take place, due to the proximity of any Electric Lighting circuit, the proprietor of such last-named circuit shall remedy the same without delay.

14. The owner of every aerial conductor shall be responsible for the efficiency of every support to which such conductor is attached and every support shall be efficiently marked with such mark indicating the ownership of the conductor as the Governor in Privy Council shall approve.

15. Every aerial conductor, including its supports and all the structural parts and electrical appliances and devices belonging to or connected with such conductor, shall be duly and efficiently supervised and maintained by or on behalf of the owners as regards both electrical and mechanical conditions.

16. An aerial conductor shall not be permitted to remain erected after it has ceased to be used for the supply of energy, unless the owners of such conductors intend within a reasonable time again to take it into use.

17. Every aerial conductor shall be placed and used with due regard to electric lines and works, from time to time, used, or intended to be used for the purpose of telegraphic communication, or the currents in such electric lines and works, and every reasonable means shall be employed in the placing and use of aerial conductors to prevent injurious affection, whether by induction or otherwise, to any such electric lines or works or the currents therein.

18. (a) A notice describing every aerial conductor erected or used for the supply of energy, shall, forthwith upon receipt of these Regulations, be served upon the Postmaster for Jamaica, together with a plan shewing the mode and position in which such conductor is erected.

(b) The Postmaster for Jamaica, upon consideration of such notice and plan may require such alteration in the position or mode of erection, or mode of use of such conductor or compliance with such other conditions as he may think fit, having regard to the protection of the electric lines or works of the Postmaster for Jamaica and any failure on the part of the body or person owning or using, or entitled to use, the said conductor to comply with such requirements, shall be deemed to be a non-compliance with these Regulations.

(c) Any notice required to be served upon the Postmaster for Jamaica under these Regulations may be served by being addressed to him, and left at, or transmitted through the Post to the General Post Office, Kingston, and any notice required to be served on the body or person owning, or using
or entitled to use, any aerial conductor may be served by being addressed to such body or person, and left at or transmitted through the Post to their or his Office or last known place or address.

REGULATIONS as to the Installation of Electric Lighting Appliances in the interior of Buildings.

19. The conductors or their casings, should be placed in sight, if possible; and they should always be as accessible as circumstances will permit.

20. All conductors should be insulated; and this rule applies equally to all conductors and parts of fittings which may have to be handled.

21. When leads pass through roofs, floors, walls or partitions, and where they cross, or are liable to touch metallic substances, such as bell wires, iron girders or pipes, they should be thoroughly protected by suitable additional covering; and where they are liable to abrasion from any cause, or to the depredations of rats or mice, they should be encased in some suitable hard material.

22. In the case of portable fittings with which flexible leads are used, special precautions must be taken.

23. When conductors are carried in very inflammable structures, precautions should be taken to isolate them therefrom.

24. In cases where conductors pass into a building, from one building to another, or from one room to another, precautions should be taken to prevent the possibility of fire or water passing along the course of the conductors.

25. All joints must be mechanically and electrically perfect to prevent heat being generated at these points. When soldering fluids are used in making joints, the latter should be carefully washed and dried before insulation is applied.

26. Under all circumstances complete metallic circuits must be employed. Gas and water pipes must never form part of the circuit, as their joints are rarely electrically good and therefore become a source of danger.

27. Overhead conductors, whether passing over or attached to buildings, must be insulated at their points of support. Precautions must be taken to obviate all risks of short-circuiting where they are likely to touch a building or other overhead conductors and wires, either by their own falling or by being fallen upon by other conductors.

28. In the case of overhead wires, every main should have a lightning protector at each point where it enters or branches into a building.
29. Metal fastenings, for fixing conductors, should be avoided; but when unavoidable, some additional covering should protect the conductor from mechanical injury at such fixing points.

**SWITCHES.**

30. Every switch or commutator should be of such construction as to comply with the following condition, namely, that when the handle is moved or turned to and from the positions of "on" and "off," it is impossible for it to remain in any intermediate position, or to permit of a permanent arc, or heating.

31. The handles of every switch must be completely insulated from the circuit.

32. The main switches of a building should be placed as near as possible to the point of entrance of the conductors, or to the generators of the current if they are within the building itself. Switches should be provided on both leads.

33. Switch-boards should bear clear instructions for their use by the inexperienced.

**ELECTRICAL FITTINGS GENERALLY.**

34. Switches, commutators, resistances, bare connections, lamps, &c., must be mounted on incombustible bases. Cut-outs mounted on bases of wood rendered uninflammable are admissible. Vulcanite bases are undesirable in damp situations. The cracking of porcelain and earthenware fittings is a source of danger which can be avoided by precautions in fixing.

**CUT-OUTS.**

35. All circuits should be protected with cut-outs; and all leads from the mains, or small conductors from larger ones, must be fitted with cut-outs at their branching points.

36. Where fusible cut-outs are used, the section should be so situated within its frame that the fused metal cannot fall where it may cause a "short circuit," or an ignition.

37. For all main conductors a cut-out should be provided, for both the "flow" and "return," and the two fusible sections must not be in the same compartment.

38. The flexible leads of portable fittings must in all cases be protected by cut-outs at their fixed points of connection.

**ARC-LAMPS.**

39. Arc-lamps must always be guarded by lanterns or netted globes, so as to prevent danger from ascending sparks and from falling glass and incandescent pieces of carbon.
40. All parts of the lamps and lanterns which are liable to be handled (except by the persons employed to trim them) should be insulated.

THE DYNAMO.

41. The armatures and field-magnet coils should be thoroughly insulated. Dynamos should always be fixed in dry places, and they must not be exposed to dust flyings or other industrial waste products carried in suspension in the air. They should not be permitted in the working rooms of mills, where the liability to such dangers exists, or, where any inflammable manufactures are carried on or inflammable materials are stored.

42. Motors should be subject to the same conditions; but when it is necessary to use them in positions such as those above referred to, they must be securely cased in, such cases having a non-combustible lining.

BATTERIES.

43. Both primary and secondary batteries should be placed and used under the same precautions as described for dynamos; and the room in which they are placed should be well ventilated. The batteries themselves must be well insulated.

TRANSFORMERS.

44. When these are used to transform either direct or alternating currents of high electro-motive force—that is, from or to an electro-motive force of, say, 200 volts—they, together with their switches, and cut-outs, must be placed in a fire-and-moisture-proof structure—preferably outside the building for which they are required. No part of such apparatus should be accessible except to the person in charge of their maintenance.

45. Conductors conveying currents of high electro-motive force shall not be carried inside any building, without express permission from the Governor in Privy Council, in each specific case, and then only under such conditions as to insulation and casing as shall be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

46. The positive and negative terminals connected to such conductors should not be permitted to be nearer each other than 12 inches.

47. Transformers which, under normal conditions of load, heat above 150 degrees Fahrenheit, should not be permitted to remain in use.

48. Transformers should be so constructed that under no circumstances whatever should a contact between the primary and secondary coils lead the high E. M. F. into the building.
MAINTENANCE.

49. The value of frequently testing and inspecting the apparatus and circuits cannot be too strongly urged as a precaution against fire. Records should be kept of all tests, so that any gradual deterioration of the system may be detected.

50. No repairs or alterations must be made when the current is "on."

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

J. ALLWOOD, Clerk Privy Council.

10th November, 1890.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING LAW, 1890.

RULES IN RELATION TO THE APPLICATION FOR LICENSES, &C., UNDER SECTION 3.

1. Every application for a License must be addressed to the Clerk of the Privy Council, and be delivered to him at his Office at Head Quarter House in the City of Kingston.

2. Every application must define distinctly the area of supply and the boundaries thereof, and must be accompanied by a Map on a scale not smaller than ten chains to one inch, whereon the area of supply shall be coloured in red.

3. Every application must be accompanied by documentary proof of the consent of every local authority having jurisdiction within the area of supply or any part thereof, and the conditions, if any, under which such consent has been given.

4. Every application must bear the signature of the applicant, if a person or a firm, or the corporate seal if the applicant be a corporation, and such signature or such seal must be properly witnessed and authenticated.

5. Every applicant must have a domicile in Jamaica, which must be stated in the application. Due notice of any change of such domicile must be given to the Clerk of the Council before such change be made.

6. Except as hereinafter provided, every applicant must deposit with the Island Treasurer, either in cash or in approved securities of equal value, a sum equal to Five Hundred Pounds for every square mile contained in the area to be supplied. Such deposit will be returned to the applicant forthwith in case the License be refused, or in case the License be granted such deposit will be returned to the undertakers, if and so soon as they shall, within the period named in the License, shew to the satisfaction of the Governor in Privy Council that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by the License.

Provided always, that if any applicant shall at the time of
making application, by Works already in existence or progression, be able to show to the satisfaction of the Governor in Privy Council that he or they are in a position fully and sufficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed by such License, then and in such case the said deposit shall not be required.

7. In the event of failure by the undertakers within the period named in the License to show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by the License, the aforesaid deposit may be forfeited by the Governor in Privy Council in whole or in part, and the sum so forfeited shall be applied in making compensation so far as may be for any loss or damage sustained by reason of such failure, in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the General Revenue of the Island.

8. The Treasurer shall give to the applicant a receipt for the said deposit, and from the date of such receipt until the return or the forfeiture of such deposit, the Treasurer shall pay half yearly to the applicant or the undertakers, interest on the amount thereof, after deducting therefrom any part which may have been forfeited, at the rate of four per cent. per annum if the deposit be made in money, or at such rate as shall have been received by him if the deposit be made in securities.

9. Every applicant shall on delivering his application to the Clerk of the Privy Council, publish a notice in at least two newspapers published in Kingston of his application and the nature thereof, and inviting all persons objecting thereto to forward particulars of their objections to the Clerk of the Privy Council within fourteen days thereafter. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall cause a copy of such notice to be published in the next number of the Jamaica Gazette.

10. After the expiry of the fourteen days' notice above-mentioned, the Governor shall direct an enquiry to be made by a person to be named by him, into the objections, if any, against the application and the replies of the applicant thereto. The report of such inquiry will then be submitted to the Governor in Privy Council together with the application.

11. If the Governor in Privy Council shall decide that a License may be granted, a draft thereof will be forwarded to the applicant for the approval, and no License will be granted unless and until it shall have been so approved by the applicant.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

J. Allwood, Clerk Privy Council.

10th November, 1890.