

See 4/1928

CHAPTER 245.

IMMIGRATION.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO IMMIGRATION.

*Ordinance
No. 26 of 1916.*

DIVISION OF ORDINANCE.

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[25th August, 1916.]

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Immigration Ordinance. Short title.

2. In this Ordinance—

“ Protector ” means the Protector of Immigrants appointed under this Ordinance;

“ Immigrant ” means any person introduced into the Colony either wholly or in part at the expense of the Immigration Fund or Planters (Immigration) Fund; but this definition shall not affect the special definition of the term contained in Part III of this Ordinance;

“ Adult ” means an immigrant of or above the age of eighteen years;

*Interpreta-
tion.*

“ Minor ” means an immigrant under the age of eighteen years and of or above the age of twelve years;

“ Infant ” means an immigrant under the age of twelve years;

“ Adult,” “ Minor,” and “ Infant ” respectively include an immigrant of uncertain age who has been estimated by the Protector to be an adult, minor, or infant, as the case may be;

“ Ship ” includes a sea-going vessel of any description;

“ Indian Training School ” means any school established for the education and industrial training of the children of Indian immigrants and certified under the hand of the Governor to be efficient for its purpose;

“ Constable ” includes any member of the Constabulary Force.

Forms.

3. (1) The Forms set forth in the Schedule to this Ordinance shall respectively be used for and in respect of the several matters in this Ordinance to which they refer.

(2) The Governor in Executive Council may cause such forms to be varied or altered or dispensed with, and also additional forms to be framed, as occasion may require, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, and such varied, altered, or additional forms shall have the same force and effect as if they were incorporated in the said Schedule. Every such form shall be first published in the *Royal Gazette*.

PART I.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Appointment and salary of Protector.

4. (1) The Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may appoint some fit and proper person to be Protector of Immigrants.

(2) He shall receive such salary as may be assigned to him by the Legislative Council.

General duties of Protector.

5. (1) The Protector shall be the head of the Immigration department, and shall be responsible to the Governor

for the efficient performance of its duties and for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this or any other Ordinance relating to immigration.

(2) He shall also keep the Registers of the Immigration department, and shall exercise and perform such other functions and duties in relation to immigration as may be prescribed by this or any other Ordinance, or as may be entrusted to him by the Governor.

6. (1) The Governor may appoint such and so many fit and proper persons to be clerks, interpreters, and other officers residing in the Colony respectively as may be necessary for the performance of the ordinary duties of the Immigration department.

Appointment, duties, and salaries of officers.

(2) The Governor may assign to any such officer a district or place within which to act in the performance of his duties, and may at any time remove him from one such district or place to another.

(3) Every such officer shall receive such salary and allowances as may for the time being be assigned to him by the Legislative Council.

7. Subject to the control of the Governor, the Protector shall have authority over the clerks, interpreters, and other persons employed in the Immigration department, and shall assign to each his duties.

Powers of supervision, etc., of the Protector.

8. All travelling expenses incurred by any officer of the Immigration department in the performance of his duties, and attested by proper vouchers, shall be paid from the general revenue of the Colony: Provided that the expenses of travelling between the Immigration Office and the Immigration Depôt shall be charged to the Planters (Immigration) Fund.

Travelling expenses.

PART II.

FISCAL PROVISIONS.

9. For the purposes of this Ordinance there shall be a fund to be called the Planters (Immigration) Fund, a separate account of which shall be kept by the Treasurer.

Establishment of Planters (Immigration) Fund.

10. The Planters (Immigration) Fund shall be credited with all sums received on account of the immigration tax levied by any Ordinance for the time being in force, and

Formation of and charges upon fund.

on account of other items which, in the opinion of the Auditor and subject to the approval of the Governor, should be properly credited to the account, and shall be debited with the whole annual cost of immigration under this Ordinance, other than the salaries and expenses which under the provisions of this Ordinance are directed to be paid out of the general revenue of the Colony or out of moneys to be voted by the Legislative Council, and other than that portion of the cost of the return passages of immigrants introduced subsequently to the thirtieth day of September, 1902, which is not payable by such immigrants.

Repatriation
Fund.

11. The cost of the return passages of immigrants introduced subsequently to the thirtieth day of September, 1902, so far as the same is not payable by such immigrants, shall be charged to the Repatriation Fund established under the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance, 1916 :

Provided that if at any time the total cost of return passages of immigrants chargeable to the Repatriation Fund exceeds the sum then standing to the credit of the Repatriation Fund, such excess shall be a charge on the Planters (Immigration) Fund.

PART III.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Interpreta-
tion.

12. In this Part of this Ordinance—

“ Immigrant ” means—

- (1) any Indian immigrant introduced into the Colony, British Guiana, or any British West Indian Colony for the purpose of being indentured; and
- (2) any descendant of an Indian immigrant so introduced;

Cap. 177.

“ Chief Registrar ” means the Registrar of Marriages appointed by the Marriage Ordinance;

“ Registrar ” includes the Chief Registrar and any District Registrar;

Cap. 177.

“ Registrar of Marriages ” and “ District Registrar ” have the same meanings as in the Marriage Ordinance;

“ Under age ” means under the age of twenty-one years.

13. (1) This Part of this Ordinance shall apply to all marriages and divorces between immigrants contracted, effected, or registered between the first day of July, 1881, and the commencement of this Ordinance; and also to all such marriages and divorces contracted or effected after the commencement of this Ordinance, and all the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance, except those which relate to marriage and divorce, shall apply to all immigrants of whatever religion: Provided that nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be construed to prevent or disable any immigrant, whether professing Christianity or not, from contracting a civil marriage before the Registrar according to the provisions of the Marriage Ordinance.

Application
of Part III.

Cap. 177.

(2) Where, under the provisions of the Marriage Ordinance, the consent of any person is required to the marriage of any party to an intended marriage who is under age, and there is no person who, under the provisions of such Ordinance, is entitled to give such consent in the case of an immigrant under age who is a party to an intended marriage, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the Protector to give the consent.

Protector to
be guardian
of infants for
purposes of
the Marriage
Ordinance.

Cap. 177.

14. For the purposes of this Part of this Ordinance, the Chief Registrar shall keep a Colonial Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages and a Colonial Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces, and each District Registrar shall keep a District Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages and a District Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces, and the Protector shall keep a Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages and a Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces.

Registers.

Forms Nos. 1
and 2.

15. (1) An immigrant who, at the time of his arrival in the Colony, professes Christianity shall, immediately upon such arrival, and

Christian
immigrants.

(2) An immigrant who, at any time after his arrival in the Colony, embraces Christianity shall, immediately upon such change of faith,

as to capacity or incapacity to contract marriage, and the conditions subject to which and the manner in which

marriage may be contracted, be subject to the general law of the Colony.

Abandonment of Christianity shall not affect the operation of this section.

Marriage of
non-Christian
immigrants.

16. A marriage contracted between immigrants, both of whom at the date of the marriage profess the same religion, not being the Christian religion, shall, if contracted according to the religion of such immigrants, and registered according to this Ordinance, be deemed to be valid, if a date of marriage shall be specified in the register and at such date the man shall have been at least sixteen years of age and the woman at least twelve years of age, as from such date; and in all other cases, as from the date of registration :

Provided that no marriage shall be registered unless the parties shall be of such ages respectively at the date of registration :

Provided also, that for the purposes of any criminal prosecution or of any proceeding for the recovery of damages under section 44 of this Ordinance, such marriage shall be deemed to be valid as from the date of the actual registration thereof and not from the date of marriage specified in the register.

Application
to register
marriage.

17. Every application for the registration under this Ordinance of any marriage, not being a Christian marriage, shall be made to the Registrar of the district in which the marriage was effected, or of the district in which the parties have resided for a year immediately preceding such marriage, or to the Protector, by both parties to such marriage :

Provided that if either of the parties to the marriage is under age and has a father or a guardian living and resident in the Colony, the application on behalf of such party shall be made by such father or guardian :

Provided also, that it shall be lawful for any Magistrate, on the complaint of either party to a marriage between immigrants contracted according to the religion of such immigrants that the other party or the parent or the guardian of either of the parties who is under age has not applied for the registration of such marriage or has not attended before the Registrar or the Protector and

signed the register, to issue a summons calling upon such other party or parent or guardian in default to show cause before the expiration of fourteen days why an order should not be made directing the Registrar or the Protector to register such marriage notwithstanding the refusal or omission by such other party, parent, or guardian to apply for the registration of such marriage or to attend before the Registrar or Protector and sign the register; and if, after the expiration of fourteen days from the service of such summons, the said other party or parent or guardian shall not have appeared before such Magistrate or shall not have shown good cause for such refusal or omission as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate, by an order in writing under his hand, to direct the Registrar or Protector to register such marriage on the application alone of the party applying, and the registration of such marriage in accordance with such order shall be as valid and effectual as if the other party or parent or guardian had duly attended and signed the register and applied for the registration of such marriage.

Divorce.

18. A divorce effected between two immigrants both of whom, at the date of the marriage thereby dissolved, professed the same religion, not being the Christian religion, shall, if effected according to such religion, and registered according to this Ordinance, be deemed valid for all purposes as from the date of divorce specified in the register, or, if no such date is specified, as from the day of registration.

Divorce of
non-Christian
immigrants.

19. Every application for the registration under this Ordinance of a divorce shall be made to the Registrar of the district in which the divorce was effected or to the Protector, by one or both of the parties to the marriage dissolved.

Application
to register
divorce.

Registration.

20. On application being made to a Registrar or to the Protector to register under this Ordinance any marriage or divorce, the Registrar or Protector shall—

Conditions of
registration.

- (1) satisfy himself whether or not such marriage or divorce was effected by the person or persons by whom it is represented to have been effected;

- (2) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that the marriage or divorce has been effected between them;
- (3) in the case of any person appearing as parent or guardian, satisfy himself as to the right of such person so to appear.

If the Registrar or Protector is satisfied on the above points and not otherwise, he shall make an entry as follows :—

- (a) Of a marriage, in the District Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages or in the Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages;
- (b) Of a divorce, in the District Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces or in the Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces :

Provided that such registration shall not be made except in the presence of every person who by this Ordinance is required to sign the same or otherwise in accordance with this Ordinance.

Mode of
registering
marriage.
Form No. 1.

21. The mode of registering a marriage under this Ordinance shall be as follows :—

- (1) An entry according to Form 1 in the Schedule to this Ordinance shall be made in the District Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages or in the Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages;
- (2) Such entry shall be signed—
 - (a) by the Registrar or Protector, as the case may be; and
 - (b) by each of the parties to the marriage if not under age, or by the father or guardian of either of the parties who is under age; and
 - (c) by two witnesses present at the marriage ceremony.

Mode of
registering
divorce.
Form No. 2.

22. The mode of registering a divorce under this Ordinance shall be as follows :—

- (1) An entry according to Form 2 in the Schedule to this Ordinance shall be made in the District Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces or in the Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces;

(2) Such entry shall be signed—

- (a) by the Registrar or Protector, as the case may be; and
- (b) in the case of Mahomedans, of the Suni sect, by the party or parties who have effected the divorce, and by the witness or witnesses who identify such party or parties; or
- (c) in the case of persons other than Mahomedans of the Suni sect, by the party or parties who have effected the divorce, and by two witnesses of the same religion as the party or parties who have effected the divorce, such witnesses having immediately before, and in the presence of the Registrar or Protector, made and signed a declaration according to Form 3 in the Schedule

Form No. 3.

23. (1) Registration under this Ordinance of any marriage may be made at any time within twelve months after such marriage: Provided that if at the time of the marriage the parties to it or either of them are, in the case of the man, under sixteen years of age, and, in that of the woman, under twelve years of age, such registration may be made at any time within one year of the man attaining the age of sixteen or of the woman attaining the age of twelve, whichever event shall last happen, and not later.

Limit of time for registration.

(2) Registration under this Ordinance of any divorce may be made within twelve months after such divorce and not later.

(3) Provided always, that notwithstanding anything in the two preceding sub-sections mentioned, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate or Judge of the Supreme Court to order the registration of any marriage or divorce after the expiration of the said period of twelve months if good cause be shown for the omission to register previously, or if in the opinion of such Magistrate or Judge registration is desirable to meet the justice of the case: Provided also, that every application to a Magistrate or Judge for an order under this section shall be made, heard, and determined in open Court at some public sitting of the Court held by the Magistrate or Judge to whom such application shall be made.

Appeal where
registration
refused.

24. Where, upon an application to register under this Ordinance any marriage or divorce, a Registrar or the Protector refuses to make such registration, the applicant or either of the applicants whose application is refused may apply to the Supreme Court to have such registration made, and upon such application, if it appears that the registration ought to be made, the Court shall order the Registrar or the Protector, as the case may be, to make such registration, and may make such order as to costs as seems just.

Cancelling
registration.

25. Where registration under this Ordinance has been made of any marriage or divorce, any person aggrieved by such registration may apply to the Supreme Court to have such registration cancelled, and upon such application, if it appears that the registration ought not to have been made, the Court shall order the Registrar or the Protector, as the case may be, to cancel such registration, and may make such order as to costs as seems just.

Entries in
Colonial
Register.

26. Every Registrar, not being the Chief Registrar, shall transmit to the Chief Registrar a copy of every entry of a marriage or divorce made by him in his District Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages or his District Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces within one week after such entry is made, and the Chief Registrar shall forthwith enter in the Colonial Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages a copy of every entry of a marriage made by him in his District Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages and of every copy of an entry of a marriage transmitted to him by any other Registrar pursuant to this Ordinance, and shall forthwith enter in the Colonial Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces a copy of every entry of a divorce made by him in his District Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces and of every copy of an entry of a divorce transmitted to him by any other Registrar pursuant to this Ordinance.

Marriages
registered by
Protector.

27. A copy of every entry of a marriage made in the Protector's Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages or Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces shall, within one week after such entry is made, be transmitted by the Protector to the Chief Registrar, who shall make a corresponding entry in the Colonial Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages or Divorces, as the case may be.

Procedure.

28. Any application to the Supreme Court under this Part of this Ordinance, and the subsequent proceedings thereupon, shall be as prescribed by general orders made by the Chief Justice, with the concurrence of a Puisne Judge, under this Ordinance, or if no such orders are made, and subject to such orders (if any), the application shall be by motion and the subsequent proceedings shall be according to the usual practice of the Court on motion. The procedure before a Petty Civil Court shall be in accordance with the Petty Civil Courts Ordinance, and the procedure in applications to a Magistrate shall be according to the Summary Conviction Offences (Procedure) Ordinance, except that the procedure before a Magistrate sitting as a Judge of a Petty Civil Court shall be according to the law for the time being in force regulating such Petty Civil Courts.

Procedure.

Cap. 64.

Cap. 24.

29. All general orders made under the last preceding section shall not have any force or effect until they have been approved by the Governor and the Legislative Council, and when so approved shall have the same force and effect as if they were contained in an Ordinance, and may be disallowed by His Majesty in the same manner and with the same consequences as in the case of an Ordinance. All such general orders shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*.

Publication
of general
orders.

30. An entry, whether purporting to be an original entry or not, in any register directed by this Ordinance or by any other Ordinance relating to immigrants to be kept, shall be conclusive evidence till the contrary is proved of the marriage or divorce of the parties to whom the entry relates, and also, subject to the provisions of section 16 of this Ordinance, of the date of such marriage or divorce, if the same is specified in the entry, and no other evidence of a marriage or divorce between immigrants not effected under the Marriage Ordinance, or other general law of the Colony relating to marriage, shall be admissible in any proceedings, whether criminal or civil.

Proof of
marriage or
divorce.

Cap. 177.

31. (1) Where any entry is required by this Ordinance to be made in any register, *prima facie* evidence may be given of such entry in all Courts of Justice and in all

Proof of
entries in
registers and
certificates.

legal proceedings by production of a writing purporting to be certified by the person having the custody of such register to be a true copy of such entry.

(2) Where any certificate is by this Ordinance required or authorized to be given, *primâ facie* evidence of such certificate may be given in all Courts of Justice and in all legal proceedings by production of a certificate apparently in accordance with this Ordinance and purporting to be signed as required by this Ordinance.

(3) No proof shall be required of the handwriting or official position of the person signing any certificate under this section.

(4) Every certificate given under this Ordinance shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the facts therein certified.

(5) The provisions of this section shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers of proof under any existing law or Ordinance.

Right to
search
Registers.

32. It shall be lawful for all persons at all reasonable times to search the entries in the Colonial or any District Register or the Protector's Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages and in the Colonial or any District Register or the Protector's Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces in the presence of the person in whose custody such registers respectively are, and to have true copies certified under the hand of such person of any such entries: Provided that before allowing any such search or furnishing any such certified copy, any such person shall be entitled to demand the following fees, that is to say:—

For every search / ...	One Shilling,
For every certified copy	One Shilling,

which fees shall be paid into the Treasury.

Offences.

Signing false
declaration or
certificate.

33. Every person making, signing, or attesting any declaration or certificate by this Part of this Ordinance required or authorized to be made or given, containing a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction on indictment, may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding five years.

34. Any person who forges or alters in any material particular, or offers, utters, disposes of, or puts off, knowing the same to be forged or altered in a material particular, any certificate by this Part of this Ordinance required or authorized to be given, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction on indictment, may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding five years.

Forgery of certificates.

35. If the Protector—

Offences by Protector.

- (1) fails to enter forthwith in the Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages or Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces any marriage or divorce which he is required to enter therein; or
- (2) fails to transmit to the Chief Registrar a copy of an entry of marriage or divorce made in the Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages or Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces within one week after the entry was made; or
- (3) fails to cancel any entry of marriage or divorce within one week after the certified copy or order authorizing such cancellation reaches or is produced to him,

he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

36. If the Chief Registrar—

Offences by Chief Registrar.

- (1) fails to enter in the Colonial Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages—
 - (a) a copy of any entry of a marriage made in his District Register of Indian Immigrants Marriages immediately after such entry was made; or
 - (b) a copy of any copy of an entry of a marriage transmitted to him pursuant to this Ordinance within one week after such copy reaches him; or
- (2) fails to enter in the Colonial Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces—
 - (a) a copy of any entry of a divorce made in his District Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces immediately after such entry is made; or

- (b) a copy of any copy of an entry of a divorce transmitted to him pursuant to this Ordinance within one week after such copy reaches him,

he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Offences by Registrars.

37. If any Registrar—

- (1) fails to register forthwith any marriage or divorce which he is by this Ordinance required to register; or
- (2) fails to transmit to the Chief Registrar a copy of any entry of a marriage or divorce made in his District Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages, or in his District Register of Indian Immigrants' Divorces, pursuant to this Ordinance, within one week after such entry was made; or
- (3) fails to cancel any entry of marriage or divorce within one week after the certified copy or order authorizing such cancellation reaches or is produced to him,

he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Protection of Wives of Immigrants.

Procedure where immigrant threatens violence to his wife, etc.

38. (1) Where any male immigrant threatens to murder, wound, beat, or ill-treat his wife or any woman with whom he may have cohabited or seek or desire to cohabit, a Magistrate, on being informed thereof, and being satisfied that there is reason to apprehend that bodily injury may be inflicted on any such woman, shall forthwith issue his warrant for the apprehension of the immigrant alleged to have used such threats.

(2) Any immigrant who uses any such threats may be arrested and detained by any constable until a warrant can be obtained.

(3) Every immigrant using any such threats shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month.

Enticing away wife of immigrant or cohabiting or committing adultery with her.

39. (1) Every person who entices away or cohabits or commits adultery with the wife of an immigrant, or who unlawfully harbours the wife of an immigrant who has left her husband without just cause, shall be liable to a

penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding six months, or both, and on a second or subsequent conviction shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction on indictment, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years:

Provided that no person shall be convicted under this section for cohabiting or committing adultery with the wife of an immigrant if he establishes to the satisfaction of the Magistrate or Court before whom he is tried that the wife was deserted by her husband, or that the husband compelled her to leave his house, or that such cohabitation or adultery was with the knowledge and consent of the husband. No proceeding under this section shall be taken before any Magistrate or Court except with the consent of the husband of the female immigrant or of the person having the care of such female immigrant on behalf of her husband.

(2) No person shall be convicted of an offence under this section upon the evidence of one witness only, unless such witness is corroborated in some material particular by other evidence implicating the accused.

40. If a husband, being an immigrant, shall be convicted summarily of an aggravated assault within the meaning of section 5 of the Summary Conviction Offences Ordinance upon his wife, the Magistrate or Court before whom he shall be so convicted may, if satisfied that the future safety of the wife is in peril, order that the wife shall be no longer bound to cohabit with her husband; and such order may further provide—

Separation
order after
assault.
Cap. 25.

(1) that the husband shall pay to his wife such weekly sum as the Magistrate or Court may consider to be in accordance with his means, and with any means which the wife may have for her support and for the support of such children, if any, of the marriage the legal custody of whom shall have been given to the wife by such order, and the Magistrate or Court by whom any such order for payment of money shall be made shall have power to vary the same on the application of either the husband or the wife, upon proof that the means

of the husband or wife have been altered in amount since the original order fixing such weekly sum shall have been made;

- (2) that the legal custody of any children of the marriage under the age of ten years shall, in the discretion of the Magistrate or Court, be given to the wife:

Provided always, that no order for payment of money by the husband, or for the custody of children by the wife, shall be made in favour of a wife who shall be proved to have committed adultery, unless such adultery has been condoned; and that any order for payment of money or for the custody of children may be discharged by the Magistrate or Court by whom such order was made upon proof that the wife has, since the making thereof, been guilty of adultery: Provided also, that all orders made under this section shall be subject to appeal in the form and manner prescribed by the Summary Conviction Offences (Procedure) Ordinance.

Cap. 24.

In case of order made, the wife to be considered a *feme sole* with respect to property she may acquire, etc.

41. In every case of such order being made, the wife shall, from the date of the sentence and whilst the separation shall continue, be considered as a *feme sole* with respect to property of every description which she may acquire or which may come to or devolve upon her; and such property may be disposed of by her in all respects as a *feme sole*, and on her decease the same shall, in case she shall die intestate, go as the same would have gone if her husband had been then dead: Provided that if any such wife should again cohabit with her husband, all such property as she may be entitled to when such cohabitation shall be resumed shall be held to her separate use, subject however to any agreement in writing made between herself and her husband whilst separate.

Also, for purposes of contract and suing.

42. In every case of such order being made, the wife shall, whilst so separated, be considered as a *feme sole* for the purposes of contract, and wrongs and injuries, and suing and being sued in any civil proceeding; and her husband shall not be liable in respect of any engagement or contract she may have entered into, or for any costs she may incur as plaintiff or defendant: Provided that where, upon any such order being made, a weekly sum has been

ordered to be paid to the wife, and the same shall not be duly paid by the husband, he shall be liable for necessities supplied for her use: Provided also, that nothing shall prevent the wife from joining, at any time during such separation, in the exercise of any joint power given to herself and her husband.

43. If any male immigrant shall have made to any female immigrant or to her parents or guardians or either of them any payment or gift of money, securities for money, jewelry, food, clothing, or other chattel in consideration of the betrothal or marriage or promise in marriage of such female immigrant, whether to himself or any other male immigrant, and such betrothal or promise has not been followed by actual marriage and by the registration of such marriage, it shall be lawful for such male immigrant to sue for and recover back in an action any such gifts or the value thereof and the amount of any money made or paid as aforesaid and whether made or paid before or after the commencement of this Ordinance, any law, Ordinance, rule of law, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that where the value of such gifts and the amount of such money do not together exceed fifty pounds, the proceedings shall be by action in any Petty Civil Court, and every Judge of such a Court is hereby authorized and required to entertain and adjudicate upon any claim brought before him under this section, any law or Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Recovery of
betrothal
gifts.

44. Any husband, being an immigrant, may, on complaint to the Judge of any Petty Civil Court, claim and recover damages not exceeding fifty pounds from any person on the ground of such person having committed adultery with the wife of such complainant and whether such adultery took place before or after the commencement of this Ordinance, and the claim made by such complainant in such case shall be heard and tried on the same principles as actions for criminal conversation were wont to be tried and decided in Courts of Common Law in England, and every such Judge is hereby empowered and required to entertain and adjudicate upon any claim brought before him under this section, any law or Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Action for
criminal con-
versation.

PART IV.

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION FROM LABOUR.

Granting of
certificate of
exemption
from labour.

Form No. 4.

45. (1) Every immigrant who may have completed any term of service under indenture, whether entered upon before or after the commencement of this Ordinance, or whose indenture may have been duly determined or may hereafter be determined under this Ordinance, shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, a certificate of exemption from labour.

(2) The Protector shall record every such certificate in the General Register of Immigrants introduced into the Colony.

Loss of
certificate of
exemption
from labour,
etc.

46. (1) Every immigrant whose certificate of exemption from labour has been lost or destroyed shall be entitled, on proving to the satisfaction of the Protector that he is then entitled to such certificate and that such certificate has been lost or destroyed, and on payment of one shilling, to receive a duplicate of such certificate.

(2) Every immigrant shall be entitled to receive a certified extract from any register kept by the Protector, on payment of one shilling for every such extract.

Use by an
immigrant of
certificate or
pass of
another
immigrant.

47. If any immigrant uses or attempts to use any certificate of exemption from labour, not being the immigrant to whom such certificate was granted, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two months, or to both such penalty and imprisonment.

Forgery of
certificate of
exemption
from labour.

48. Every person who forges or alters, or offers, utters, disposes of, or puts off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any certificate of exemption from labour mentioned in this Ordinance or any endorsement provided by this Ordinance to be made thereon, with intent to defraud, shall be guilty of felony, and, on conviction on indictment, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years.

PART V.

PASSPORTS, RETURN PASSAGES, AND UNLAWFUL ENLISTMENT.

49. Every immigrant who has obtained or become entitled to a certificate of exemption from labour, and who is desirous of quitting the Colony, shall apply to the Protector for a passport; and the Protector shall, within one week from the date of such application, deliver to him, free of charge, a passport available for fourteen days from the date thereof, and shall register such passport in the Register of Passports, and the certificate of exemption from labour of such immigrant or his right to receive such certificate, as the case may be, shall thereupon be suspended.

Granting of passport.

Form No 5.

Form No. 6.

50. (1) No immigrant shall quit or attempt to quit the Colony unless he has previously obtained a passport from the Protector.

Quitting the Colony without passport.

(2) Every immigrant who contravenes this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

51. No passport, except with the special permission of the Governor, shall be granted to any immigrant introduced into the Colony at the expense, either wholly or in part, of the Colony, or of the Immigration Fund, or of the Planters' (Immigration) Fund, who has not resided in the Colony for at least five years after his introduction, unless such immigrant pays to the Protector a sum equal to the entire cost of his introduction, and such sum shall be ascertained and determined by the Protector.

Limitation of right to passport.

52. (1) Every owner, master, or person in charge of any ship who receives or harbours on board such ship or elsewhere any immigrant who has not obtained a passport or whose passport has expired, with intent to carry such immigrant out of the Colony, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for each such immigrant whom he may have so received or harboured.

Receiving on ship immigrant without passport.

(2) Such ship shall be liable for the amount of the penalty imposed by the Magistrate on such owner, master, or person in charge, and such amount and costs may be recovered and realised by the seizure and sale of such

ship, her tackle, apparel, and furniture by order of the Supreme Court.

(3) Such order shall be made on a summons issued by the Supreme Court calling on the person convicted and the owners of such ship, without naming such owners, to show cause why the amount of penalty and costs should not be paid. On the return of such summons, the Judge may make order for the seizure and sale of such ship, her tackle, apparel, and furniture at such time and in such manner as he may deem expedient.

(4) The rules of procedure of the Supreme Court with respect to summonses in Chambers shall apply to summonses under this section.

Form No. 7.

(5) The complaint for any offence under this section may be preferred by any person within two years after the commission of the offence.

Aiding departure of immigrant without passport.

53. Every person who aids, abets, counsels, or persuades the departure or attempted departure from the Colony of any immigrant who has not obtained a passport, or whose passport has expired, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for each such immigrant whose departure or attempted departure he has so aided, abetted, counselled, or persuaded.

Enlisting labourers for foreign parts.

54. (1) Subject to the proviso contained in this section, no person shall, by threat, promise, representation, or any other means, induce or attempt to induce any immigrant to agree to leave the Colony with intent to induce or compel such immigrant to do any work, labour, or service in any place beyond the limits of the Colony: Provided that the prohibition of this section shall not apply to any person who, in pursuance of a licence under the hand of the Governor, induces or attempts to induce immigrants to leave the Colony in order to do work, labour, or service in a place beyond the limits of the Colony to which immigration from British India is permitted.

(2) Any person contravening this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction on indictment, may be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred pounds, and in lieu of any such fine may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years.

55. Any person who removes or aids or assists in removing from the Colony any immigrant contrary to the will of such immigrant, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction on indictment, may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding five years.

Forcibly removing immigrants from Colony.

56. When any immigrant has agreed to leave the Colony having been induced to enter into such agreement contrary to the prohibition of this Ordinance, any person who removes or aids, abets, or assists in removing from the Colony, or enables or aids, abets, or assists in enabling to leave the Colony, any such immigrant, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that such immigrant has been induced to agree as aforesaid contrary to the prohibition of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction on indictment, may be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in lieu of any such fine may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years.

Enabling illegally enlisted labourers to leave the Colony.

57. The term "immigrant" in the three last preceding sections means any Asiatic immigrant and any descendant of any Asiatic immigrant.

"Immigrant."

58. (1) Every immigrant who arrived in the Colony before the fifth day of August, 1898, and shall have completed a continuous residence of ten years in the Colony, and has during that time obtained or become entitled to a certificate of exemption from labour, shall, if such immigrant desires to return to the country in which he was recruited, be entitled to be provided with a passage back to the port whence such immigrant sailed for the Colony, on payment of one-fourth of the passage money in the case of males and of one-sixth thereof in the case of females, and the cost of the outfit for the voyage. And every immigrant who has or shall have arrived after such fifth day of August, 1898, and is otherwise entitled as herein specified, shall be entitled to such return passage on payment by him of one-half the passage money in the case of males and of one-third thereof in the case of females, the cost of outfit for the voyage being similarly paid by such returning immigrant:

Right of immigrant to return passage.

Provided in either case as follows:—

- (a) Every such immigrant who is destitute or disabled shall be entitled to a free passage;

- (b) The wife and every son and daughter of every such disabled or destitute immigrant, and any person being an immigrant or the descendant of an immigrant who is dependent on any such disabled or destitute immigrant shall be entitled to a free passage if such wife or son or daughter or other person sails from the Colony with her husband or his or her parent or with the person on whom he or she is dependent, as the case may be, but not otherwise;
- (c) Where any son or daughter of any immigrant is a child under the age of twelve years, the Governor may refuse a return passage to such child, if it appears that it is desirable, in the interests of the child, that the child should remain in the Colony;
- (d) Every immigrant who at any time quits or attempts to quit the Colony without a passport shall thereby forfeit all claim to a return passage, whether wholly or partly at the expense of the Colony, notwithstanding he may have resided ten years in the Colony.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of immigrants who have been engaged on the terms of being entitled to a return passage wholly at the expense of the Colony.

(3) The right to a return passage in terms of this section shall be subject, in the case of every person who has previously proceeded to the Colony as an immigrant and has returned to the country in which he was recruited, to any condition made with him or her on his or her engagement that he or she shall have no right to a free or reduced return passage.

(4) Provided, however, that the Protector may, with the express sanction of the Governor, in any particular case and for special cause, relax any of the provisoes of this section.

Inspection,
etc., of ship
with return
immigrants.

59. Before the departure of any ship chartered at the expense of the Colony having return immigrants on board, the Protector, assisted by a Government Medical Officer, shall inspect the ship and the immigrants, and ascertain

whether the arrangements made for the passage and for the treatment of the immigrants on board are in conformity with the law, and shall make out a list of the immigrants on board such ship who are entitled to a return passage in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, and shall deliver the same to the Surgeon Superintendent for the use of himself and the master of such ship, and shall certify upon such list the total number and description of the immigrants embarked, together with the state and condition of such immigrants, and that they have been provided with clothing suitable for the voyage.

60. The Protector shall transmit to the Governor his report on the inspection, and shall also require and transmit therewith the report of the Medical Officer who assisted in the inspection.

Report of inspection to be sent to Governor.

PART VI.

PROCEDURE.

61. Subject to the express provisions of this Ordinance, every complaint made under any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be laid or made before the Magistrate or a Justice of the district in which the offence was committed or the cause of complaint arose, and the procedure for the recovery of any fine or penalty or the enforcement of any imprisonment under the provisions of this Ordinance shall, unless otherwise provided by this Ordinance, be that provided by the Summary Conviction Offences (Procedure) Ordinance.

Procedure.

62. Every information which may be laid and every complaint which may be made under this Ordinance by an immigrant may be laid or made by the Protector on his behalf.

Protector may act for immigrant.

63. In any proceeding taken by the Protector under this Ordinance, it shall not be necessary for him to attend in person, unless he is a material witness, but he may authorize any officer of the Immigration department to appear on his behalf.

Appearance of Protector.

64. When an immigrant is punishable under this Ordinance, and also under some other Ordinance or at Common Law, he may be prosecuted and convicted under this Ordinance or under such other Ordinance or at Common Law, so that he is not twice punished for the same offence.

Immigrant may be dealt with under this Ordinance or some other Ordinance or at Common Law.

Evidence of
defendant.

65. The defendant in any proceeding under this Ordinance shall be entitled to be sworn and to tender his evidence on oath; and every immigrant shall make such oath or affirmation as he may declare to be binding on his conscience, and shall be liable, in case of falsehood, to be convicted and punished as for perjury.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Care of Orphans.

Appointment
of guardian of
orphan.

66. The Protector may commit the care and custody of any orphan child of an immigrant to any person (hereinafter termed "the guardian") whom he may think a fit and proper person to have the charge of such orphan child, and may change such guardian whenever he thinks fit.

Interference
with
guardian, etc.

67. Every person who—

- (1) wilfully interferes with a guardian in any of the duties of his guardianship; or
- (2) unlawfully removes or entices, or attempts to remove or entice, an orphan from the care and custody of his guardian,

shall be liable, on the complaint of the Protector, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

Training Schools.

Indian Train-
ing Schools.

68. It shall be lawful for the Governor, upon application made to him by the person establishing, or the directors or managers of, any Indian Training School, to direct the Protector and the Inspector of Industrial Schools and Orphanages, or either of them, to examine and report to him upon its condition and regulations, and any such school as shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor and shall be certified under his hand to be efficient for its purpose shall be held to be "An Indian Training School" under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Form No. 8.

Withdrawal
of certificate
of School.

69. It shall be lawful for the Protector and the Inspector of Industrial Schools and Orphanages to visit from time to time any school which shall have been so certified, and if upon the report of either of them the

Governor shall think proper to withdraw such certificate, and certify such withdrawal under his hand to the director and managers of the said school, the same shall forthwith cease to be an Indian Training School within the meaning of this Ordinance.

70. It shall be lawful for the Protector to direct any child or other descendant of any Indian immigrant introduced into the Colony at the public expense, with the consent of the father, if living and resident in the Colony, or any such child being an orphan or abandoned by his parents, to be sent to such Indian Training School: Provided that no such child shall be so sent who shall be above the age of thirteen years, and that no child who shall be so sent to any such Indian Training School shall be liable to be retained at such school after he shall have attained the age of fifteen years, except with his consent.

Protector
may send
children to
Training
School.

71. Any person who shall knowingly entice any such child to abscond, or shall knowingly harbour any such child who may have absconded, from any such school to which he shall have been sent by the Protector, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Enticing or
harbouring
children
absconding
from school.

Form No. 9.

72. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate, on complaint made that there is reasonable cause to believe that any such child is detained or harboured by any person, to order that a warrant do issue to search for such child, and it shall be lawful for the constable to whom such warrant shall be directed or any other person acting in his aid to enter any house or other premises where such child may reasonably be suspected to be, and to deliver such child, if found, into the charge of the director or master of such Training School.

Warrant to
issue for
harbouring
children.

Form No. 10.

73. It shall be lawful for the Governor to defray, out of the general revenue of the Colony, the cost of the maintenance and clothing of any child who may be sent to any such Training School by order of the Protector, during the time that he may remain at such school.

Costs of
maintenance.

74. It shall be lawful for the Governor to apprentice any child who may have been trained at any Indian Training School, on such child leaving such school, as a household servant, or as a servant in husbandry or gardening, or to

Governor
may
apprentice
children from
Training
Schools.

any trade, craft, art, or mystery, for any term not more than five years, determinable in every case upon such child attaining the age of eighteen years, or, in the case of a female, upon her being married, upon such terms and conditions to be contained in the indenture of apprenticeship as to the Governor shall seem fit; and every such indenture shall be as binding on such child as if he or she being of full age had by deed of covenant bound himself or herself.

Form No. 11.

Offences by apprentice.

75. (1) If any child apprenticed under the last preceding section wilfully neglects or refuses to conform to the terms of his apprenticeship or quits his master's service without the leave of such master, he shall be guilty of an offence, and, on summary conviction thereof, may be ordered to return to his master or be sent to an Industrial School, there to be detained during a period equal to so much of his term of apprenticeship as remains unexpired at the time of committing the offence.

(2) Every apprentice absent without leave from his master's service may be arrested without a warrant by a constable.

Breach of indenture.

76. Every master of any such apprentice who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any of the terms or conditions contained in such indenture to be performed by such master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Transfer of apprenticeship.

77. (1) It shall be lawful for the master of any such apprentice, with the consent of the Governor in writing to be endorsed on such indenture, to assign such apprentice during the residue of his or her apprenticeship to any person willing to take such apprentice, and who may be approved of by the Governor.

(2) In case of the death of the master of any such apprentice during the term of such apprenticeship, it shall be lawful for the Governor to assign such apprentice for the residue of his term of apprenticeship to such person as the Governor shall see fit.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Governor, in any case where he shall see fit, to cancel the indenture of such apprenticeship, and thereupon to bind such apprentice to some other person for a term equal to the unexpired term of his or her original service.

78. The Protector shall keep a Register of Orphans for the purposes of section 66, and also a Register of children in Training Schools and of apprentices under sections 70, 74, and 77 of this Ordinance.

Register of Orphans.

Form No. 12.
Form No. 13.

Regulation of Festivals.

79. The Governor may make regulations for the government of the festivals of immigrants, and of the processions held by them in connection therewith, and for defining the route of such processions, and for preventing obstructions of the public highway by reason of such processions, and for securing the due maintenance of the public peace and tranquillity during such festivals and processions. Every such regulation shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*.

Regulations for government of festivals.

80. Any such regulations may be either general and apply to every plantation or public highway of the Colony or special and apply only to a particular plantation or public highway, to be specified in the regulations.

Application of regulations.

81. Every person who contravenes any such regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months. Any person offending against this section may be arrested without warrant by any constable within whose view the offence is committed and by him detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate or a Justice.

Contravention of regulations.

82. Any prosecution for the contravention of any such regulation may be instituted by any constable.

Prosecution for contravention.

Questions as to Age, etc.

83. Any question as to the age of an immigrant which may be raised under this Ordinance, otherwise than in a Court of Justice, may be decided by the Protector, and his decision shall be final.

Decision of question as to age of immigrant.

84. In any case where no punishment is provided for the contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, every person who is guilty of such contravention shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Contraventions of Ordinance not provided for.

SCHEDULE.

FORM No. 1.

THE IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

MARRIAGES REGISTERED UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

Entry of Marriage.

Consecutive Number.	Name and Address of the Bridegroom.	Name and Address of the Bride.	Whether the Bride is a Spinster, Widow, or Divorced, and whether she is adult or not.	*Name and Address of the Guardian of the Bridegroom and his relationship to the Bridegroom (if any).	†Name and Address of the Guardian of the Bride and his relationship to the Bride (if any).	Date of the Marriage.	Special conditions (if any).	House, Estate, or other place and Ward in which the marriage took place.	Date of Registration.

* This Column will be blank if the Bridegroom is not represented by a Guardian.
 † This Column will be blank if the Bride is not represented by a Guardian.

(Sections 14 and 22.)

FORM No. 2.

THE IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

DIVORCES REGISTERED UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

Entry of Divorce.

Consecutive Number.	Name and Address of husband.	Name and Address of wife.	Date of Divorce.	Description of Divorce.	Manner in which the divorce was effected.	House, Estate, or other place and Ward in which the divorce took place.	Names and Addresses of witnesses to the divorce (if any).	Names and Addresses of the witnesses identifying the party or parties by whom the divorce was effected.	Date of Registration.

FORM NO. 3.

(Section 22.)

THE IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

[Declaration of Witnesses to a Divorce.]

We, *A.B.*, of, etc., and *C.D.*, of, etc., severally declare as follows:—

1. Each of us is of the same religion as *E.F.*, of, etc., and *G.H.*, of, etc., both of whom are now present, that is to say [of the Shiah sect of Mahomedans].

2. We were present on the _____ day of _____ at _____ when a divorce between the said *E.F.* and *G.H.* was effected in the following manner (that is to say) [*describe manner of effecting divorce*] and we severally say that such divorce was well and truly effected according to the religion [of the Shiah sect of Mahomedans].

3. We are aware that if the statements made by us respectively are false and if in making such statements we either know or believe them to be false or do not believe them to be true we are liable to imprisonment.

A.B.
C.D.

Before me,

F.H.F.

Registrar of the District of _____

FORM NO. 4.

(Section 45.)

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM LABOUR.

TRINIDAD.

I hereby certify that the undermentioned Immigrant has completed term of service under indenture on plantation and is exempt from labour under the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance.

Name of Immigrant ...	...	...	_____
Father's Name ...	...	...	_____
Sex ...	...	...	_____
Age on Arrival ...	...	...	_____
Height ...	...	...	_____
No., Ship, and year of Arrival ...	...	...	_____
Date of Indenture ...	...	...	_____
Bodily Marks ...	...	...	_____
Number of Certificate ...	...	...	_____
Date of Issue ...	...	...	_____

Dated this

day of

19

(Signed.)

Protector of Immigrants.

FORM NO. 5.

(Section 49.)

PASSPORT.

TRINIDAD.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
PORT-OF-SPAIN,

No. _____ 19 _____ Immigrant
Permission is hereby granted to the undermentioned
to leave this Colony within fourteen days from the date hereof.

Name ... ..	.....
Father's Name ... ..	.....
Sex ... ..	.....
Age on arrival ... ..	.....
Height ... ..	.....
No., Ship, and Year of Arrival	.....
Bodily Marks ... ..	.....
Plantation to which last indent'd	.....

(Signed.)
Protector of Immigrants.

FORM NO. 6.

(Section 49.)

REGISTER OF PASSPORTS.

No.	Date of Passport.	Name of Immigrant.	Sex.	Age on Arrival.	No., Ship and Year of Arrival.	Plantation to which last indentured.	Date of Notice of intention to leave the Colony.	Ship in which sailed.	Date of Departure.	Destination.	Remarks.

FORM NO. 7.

(Section 52.)

COMPLAINT AGAINST OWNER, ETC., OF SHIP FOR RECEIVING IMMIGRANT WHO HAD NO PASSPORT.

TRINIDAD.

The complaint of _____ taken [on oath] before me, the undersigned
Magistrate or Justice for the _____ district in the County of
who saith that _____ being then the owner [or master

or person in charge] of a certain ship called the _____ then lying at _____
 in the County aforesaid, did, on the _____ day of _____ 19____
 receive [or harbour] on board the said ship [or here state where] _____ Immigrant,
 who [or each of whom] had not then obtained a passport [or whose passport had expired]
 with intent in so doing to carry such Immigrant out of the said Colony, contrary to the
 form of the Ordinance in such case made and provided.

_____ (Signed.)
 Taken [and sworn] before me this _____ day of _____ 19____ at _____
 (Signed.)

Magistrate.
 or Justice.

(Section 68.)

FORM NO. 8.

CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

I _____ Governor of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, in pursuance of the
 provisions of the Immigration Ordinance, do hereby certify that the school known as
 _____ and situate at _____ for the education and industrial training
 of the children of Indian Immigrants, is efficient for its purposes.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____
 (Signed.)

Governor.

(Section 71.)

FORM NO. 9.

COMPLAINT OF ENTICING OR HARBOURING CHILD FROM
 TRAINING SCHOOL.

TRINIDAD.

The Complaint of _____ taken (on oath) before me the
 undersigned Magistrate or Justice for the _____ district in the County of _____
 who saith that _____ of _____ did on
 the _____ day of _____ knowingly entice to abscond
 from the _____ Training School one _____ [or knowingly harbour one
 who had absconded from the _____ Training School] contrary
 to the form of the Ordinance in such case made and provided.

_____ (Signed.)
 Taken [and sworn] before me this _____ day of _____
 at _____

(Signed.)
 Magistrate or Justice.

(Section 72.)

FORM NO. 10.

WARRANT TO SEARCH FOR ABSCONDING CHILD.

TRINIDAD.

To A. B., Police Constable.

COUNTY OF _____

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that one _____ being a
 child liable to be retained at the _____ Training School is detained or
 harboured by one _____ of _____

Now I, _____ Magistrate or Justice, do hereby direct
 you and all other persons acting in your aid to enter into the premises situate at _____
 (where such child is suspected to be) and deliver such child to _____ the Manager
 of the _____ Training School, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19____
 (Signed) X. Y.,
 Magistrate or Justice.

(Section 74.)

FORM NO. 11.

INDENTURE OF APPRENTICESHIP.

TRINIDAD.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I _____ Governor of this
 Colony, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Immigration Ordinance, do by these
 presents apprentice _____ a child of Indian immigrants who has
 been trained at the Indian Tacarigua School called "The Tacarigua Orphan
 Home" unto _____ as a _____ for the term of _____ years from this day,
 determinable on the _____ day of _____ when the said _____ will

attain the age of eighteen years or upon her marriage under that age. The said is to provide the said with good and sufficient lodging, food, and clothing and Medical care and attendance when ill, and with Religious Instruction in the Faith in which the said has been brought up.

Dated at this day of in the year 19 .
 (Signed.) A.B.,
 Governor.

FORM No. 12.
 REGISTER OF ORPHANS.

(Section 78.)

No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	No., Ship, and Year of Arrival.		Father.	
						Name.	No., Ship, and Year of Arrival.
Mother.			Guardian.		Date of Adoption.	Remarks.	
Name.	No., Ship, and Year of Arrival.		Name.	Residence.			

FORM No. 13.
 REGISTER OF CHILDREN IN TRAINING SCHOOLS AND APPRENTICED.

(Section 78.)

No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Father.		Mother.		Training School or name of person to whom apprenticed.	Date of order or of indenture.	Remarks.
				Name.	No., Ship, and Year of Arrival.	Name.	No., Ship, and Year of Arrival.			