

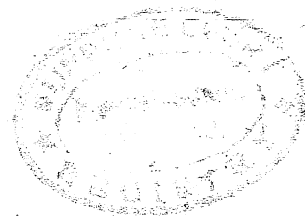


TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

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No. 16—1943.

[L.S.]



I ASSENT,

B. E. H. CLIFFORD,
Governor.

5th May, 1943.

AN ORDINANCE to provide for the insurance of goods
against King's enemy risks during the present war.

[On Proclamation.]

Commencement.

ENACTED by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago
with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council
thereof.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the War Risks Insurance Ordinance, 1943, and shall come into force on such day as may be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation.

Short title and
Commencement.

Interpre-
tation.

2. (1) In this Ordinance—

“Board” means the Board established under section 3 of this Ordinance ;

“goods” means all chattels personal other than things in action and money ;

“goods situated in the Colony” means—

(a) goods which are situated on land within, or upon the inland waters of, the Colony ;

(b) goods in transit consigned from a port in the Colony to any other such port in a vessel which, in its voyage between those ports, is not due to call at any port outside the Colony ;

(c) goods in course of conveyance in any port in the Colony to or from any vessel for the purpose of being loaded thereon or landed therefrom ;

“insurance liabilities” means liabilities undertaken by the Board under this Ordinance in respect of loss or damage incurred during the war period, together with such administrative expenses, as the Secretary of State may approve ;

“King’s enemy risks” means the risks of—

(1) damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of action taken by the enemy, or action taken in combating the enemy or in repelling an imagined attack by the enemy ;

(2) damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of measures taken under proper authority to avoid the spreading of, or otherwise to mitigate, the consequences of such damage as aforesaid ;

(3) accidental damage occurring as the direct result—

(a) of any precautionary or preparatory measures taken under proper authority with a view to preventing or hindering the carrying out of any attack by the enemy ; or

(b) of precautionary or preparatory measures involving the doing of work on land and taken under proper authority in any way in anticipation of enemy action ;
being, in either case, measures involving a substantial degree of risk to property ;

Provided that the measures mentioned in paragraph (3) of this definition do not include the imposing of restrictions on the display of lights or measures taken for training purposes: Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be construed as including the risk of loss or damage resulting—

- (a) from seizure of goods by the enemy in the event of invasion ; or
- (b) from measures taken under proper authority to prevent seizure of such goods by the enemy in the event of an invasion or an imagined invasion.

For the purposes of the preceding parts of this definition, such action against the enemy as is referred to in paragraph (1) thereof shall—

- (i) in relation to any ship or aircraft taking part in such action, be deemed to continue until the ship or aircraft has returned to its base ;
- (ii) include naval, military or air reconnaissance and patrols ;

“port”, in relation to a port in the Colony, means a port duly constituted under the Customs Ch. 32, No. 2, Ordinance ;

“seller of goods” includes a seller of goods acting as an agent ;

“supplier of goods” means a person carrying on business in the course of which he supplies goods for the purpose of or in pursuance of a contract made by him for work, labour and materials ;

2 & 3 Geo. 6.
c. 62.

“war period” means the period beginning with the 3rd of September, 1939, and expiring when the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, expires.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, any goods shall be deemed for the purposes of this Ordinance to be owned—

- (a) if the property in the goods is for the time being vested in a person in relation to whom they are insurable under this Ordinance, by that person ;
- (b) if the property in the goods is not so vested, by any person in relation to whom the goods are insurable as aforesaid and who is for the time being entitled, either unconditionally or conditionally, to have the property in the goods vested in him :

Provided that where—

- (i) any goods would, under the foregoing provisions of this subsection, be deemed to be owned by a person in whom the property therein is vested otherwise than in the course of a business carried on by him in the Colony, or who is entitled to have the property therein vested in him otherwise than in the course of such a business ; and
- (ii) any person carrying on business in the Colony is for the time being entitled to sell the goods as agent ;

the goods shall be deemed to be owned by the last mentioned person.

(3) A person carrying on business as a supplier of goods shall be deemed for the purpose of this Ordinance to have ceased to own any goods supplied by him for the purpose of or in pursuance of a contract made by him with any other person (in this subsection referred to as “the party to be supplied”) for work, labour and materials at whichever is the earliest of the following times, namely—

- (a) the time when, under the terms of the contract, he would have ceased to own the goods if this subsection had not been in force ;

- (b) the time when, in pursuance of the contract, the goods are fixed to or otherwise made part of goods belonging to the party to be supplied ;
- (c) the time when, in pursuance of the contract, the goods are delivered at premises belonging to or in the occupation of the party to be supplied ;

and the goods shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to have been fixed to or made part of goods belonging to the party to be supplied or to have been delivered at premises belonging to or in the occupation of the party to be supplied, where in pursuance of the contract the goods are fixed to or made part of goods belonging to, or, as the case may be, are delivered at premises belonging to or in the occupation of, such other person with whom the party to be supplied has made a contract for work, labour or materials, or some further person with whom that further person has made a contract and so on.

(4) References to the War Risks Insurance Act, 1939, ^{2 & 3 Geo. 6.} shall be construed as references to that Act as amended ^{c. 57.} by any subsequent Act, Defence Regulations or Order in Council for the time being in force.

3. (1) There is hereby established a Board to be known as "the War Risks Insurance Board" which shall consist of the following members appointed by the Governor— Establishment
of Board.

- (a) two official members, one of whom shall be appointed by the Governor to be Chairman ;
- (b) one member representing commercial and producing interests ;
- (c) one member with special knowledge and experience of insurance.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the Governor may in his absolute discretion appoint additional members of the Board not exceeding three in number.

(3) The members of the Board shall hold office during the Governor's pleasure : Provided that—

(a) any member of the Board may at any time resign his office by giving written notice in writing to the Chairman ;

(b) every member of the Board shall automatically vacate his office after he has held it for two years but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(4) The Governor may appoint any person to act in place of the Chairman or any other member of the Board in case of the absence or inability to act of the Chairman or other member.

(5) The powers of the Board shall not be affected by any vacancy in the membership thereof, nor by the fact that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment or qualifications of a person purporting to be a member of the Board.

(6) The Board may delegate to any member or committee of members the power and authority to carry out on behalf of the Board such duties as may be determined.

(7) The Board shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal, and may in its corporate name sue and be sued, and may purchase, hold and dispose of land and other property for the purposes of this Ordinance. The seal shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman.

(8) The Board may make Standing Orders governing its procedure and the conduct of its business :

Provided that—

(a) the quorum of the Board for the purpose of voting at any meeting or on papers circulated, as hereinafter provided, shall be three ;

(b) decisions of the Board may be taken, in cases in which the Chairman shall so direct, by the recording of the opinions of members on papers circulated among them, but papers shall not be circulated to any member who through interest, illness, absence from the Colony or otherwise is, in the opinion of the Chairman, incapacitated from or incapable of recording his opinion ;

(c) the decisions of the Board shall, at meetings, be by the majority of votes, and, on circulation of papers, by the majority of recorded opinions, and in any case in which the voting is, or the recorded opinions are, equal, the Chairman shall have an additional casting vote.

(9) The Board may, with the approval of the Governor, appoint or employ, at such remuneration, and on such terms and conditions as the Governor may either generally or specially determine, such officers and servants, and such persons to act as agents, valuers and inspectors, as may be deemed necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance, and may pay to the members of the Board such allowances and expenses as the Governor may generally or specially approve.

(10) The Board may require any person so appointed or employed to give such security as the Board may deem proper for the due performance of his duties.

(11) The Governor may, subject to such conditions as he may impose, approve of the appointment of any officer in the service of the Colony to any office under the Board: Provided that in relation to pension, gratuity, allowance and to other rights as a public officer, such officer shall be deemed to be in the service of the Colony while so employed.

4. (1) For the carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance the Board shall prepare and operate a prescribed scheme (hereinafter referred to as "the scheme"), which shall come into operation as and from a date to be fixed by the Board, and to be notified in the *Royal Gazette*, whereby the Board shall undertake in relation to persons carrying on business as sellers or suppliers of goods, the liability of insuring such persons against King's enemy risks in respect of goods insurable under this Ordinance which are from time to time owned by such persons in the course of such business.

Board to
prepare
scheme.

(2) The scheme shall follow as near as may be, regard being had to local conditions and circumstances, the commodity insurance scheme established under the War Risks Insurance Act, 1939, and shall be such as to secure—

- (a) that any liability of the Board as insurers under the scheme is determined by a policy of insurance issued in the prescribed form and in respect of a prescribed period by a person acting on behalf of the Board;
- (b) that any premium under a policy so issued shall be payable at such rates as may be prescribed ; and
- (c) that rates at which premiums are payable provide for a minimum payment, in respect of any one premium, of such sum as may be prescribed.

(3) Different forms of policies, different periods of duration and different rates of premium may be prescribed in relation to different descriptions of goods.

(4) The prescribed forms of policies may be such as to incorporate by reference any provisions contained in the scheme.

(5) Any policy issued in respect of any goods may insure a person who is interested in the goods by reason of any pledge, mortgage or charge as well as the person in relation to whom the goods are insurable under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Establishment
of Fund.

5. (1) There shall be established a fund to be known as "the War Risks Insurance Fund" (hereinafter referred to as "the Fund") into which shall be paid all sums received by the Board by virtue of this Ordinance and out of which shall be paid all sums required for the discharge by the Board of its insurance liabilities or for the repayment of the whole or part of any premiums.

(2) If at any time the amount standing to the credit of the Fund is insufficient to meet the liabilities of the Board, funds to meet such liabilities shall, if necessary, be provided from general revenue.

(3) The Fund shall be kept by the Board, and the Board shall prepare an account of the sums received into and paid out of the Fund in each financial year ending the thirty-first day of December. Such accounts shall be audited and published in the *Royal Gazette*: Provided that the first account to be so prepared shall be in respect of the period between the date of the establishment of the Board and the thirty-first day of December, 1943: Provided that if the Governor directs that in the interests of defence or the efficient prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged it is inexpedient that any such account should be published, such account shall not, so long as the direction remains in force, be so published.

6. There shall also be paid into the Fund any sums paid to the Board pursuant to any agreement made under subsection (1) of section 1 of the Colonial War Risks Insurance (Guarantees) Act, 1941, between the Secretary of State and the Government whereby the Secretary of State agrees to pay any sum from time to time required to discharge the insurance liabilities of the Fund in so far as that sum exceeds the sum for the time being standing to the credit of the Fund, and the following provisions shall have effect:—

Payment into Fund of sums paid by Secretary of State to meet insurance liabilities.
4 & 5 Geo. 6. c. 35.

- (a) the amount required to repay any sums paid by the Secretary of State in pursuance of the agreement together with interest thereon at such rates as the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury may approve shall be charged on the Fund;
- (b) except for the purpose of discharging the insurance liabilities of the Fund, no money shall be paid out of the Fund without the approval of the Secretary of State;
- (c) if at any time during the war period the sum standing to the credit of the said Fund is, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, in excess of the sum likely to be required to discharge the insurance liabilities of the Fund, the amount for the time being charged on the Fund in pursuance of paragraph (a) of this section, or, if that amount is greater than the excess, so much

thereof as is equal to the excess, shall, if the Secretary of State so directs, be repaid to him out of the Fund.

Goods insur-
able under
this Ordin-
ance.
Schedule.

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the following goods (not being goods described in the Schedule hereto or goods for the time being insured against war risks under a policy of marine insurance or a war risks policy issued under Part I of the War Risks Insurance Act 1939) shall, in relation to any person carrying on business as a seller or supplier of goods of any description, be deemed to be goods insurable under this Ordinance, that is to say, all goods situate in the Colony, being either—

- (a) goods of that description ; or
- (b) goods used as material from which goods of that description are produced or as ingredients or component parts of goods of that description.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, no goods shall be deemed to be insurable under this Ordinance—

- (a) in relation to any person, being the owner of the goods, who carries on business as a seller of goods, unless they are owned by him with a view to being sold, or to being used as material for the production of goods to be sold, or as ingredients or component parts of goods to be sold ;
- (b) in relation to any person, being the owner of the goods, who carries on business as a supplier of goods, unless they are owned by him with a view to being supplied for the purposes of or in pursuance of a contract made by him for work, labour and materials, or to being used as material for the production of goods to be supplied as aforesaid, or as ingredients or component parts of goods to be so supplied.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) of this section, any goods shall be deemed to be owned by the person in whom the property in the goods is vested: Provided that any reference in that subsection to the owner of any goods—

(a) shall include a reference to any person for the time being entitled, either unconditionally or conditionally, to have the property in the goods vested in him;

(b) in relation to any goods—

(i) the property in which is vested in any person otherwise than in the course of a business carried on by him in the Colony, or as respects which any person is entitled to have the property therein vested in him otherwise than in the course of such a business; and

(ii) which any person carrying on business in the Colony is for the time being entitled to sell as agent, shall include a reference to the last mentioned person,

and any reference to goods owned by any person shall be construed accordingly.

8. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, no person shall, after the coming into operation of the scheme, carry on any business in the Colony as a seller or supplier of goods, unless in respect of any goods insurable under this Ordinance which are for the time being owned by him in the course of that business there is in force a policy of insurance issued in accordance with the scheme whereby he is insured, in respect of all such goods, for a sum not less than the value thereof for the time being: Provided that nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to restrict the carrying on of business as aforesaid by any person if and so long as the value of all goods insurable under this Ordinance which are for the time being owned by him in the course of that business does not exceed four thousand eight hundred dollars or such other amount as the Board may, either in

Compulsory
insurance of
goods.

relation to goods generally or to any specified classes of goods, prescribe: Provided further that this section shall have effect subject to such exceptions as may from time to time be provided for by order of the Governor in Council as regards any description of goods specified in such order.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine of two thousand four hundred dollars and to a further fine of four hundred and eighty dollars for every day on which the contravention continues.

(3) Any fine imposed under the provisions of this section shall, if recovered, be paid to the Fund.

Voluntary
insurance of
goods.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, any person carrying on any business in the Colony as a seller or supplier of goods may, in the prescribed manner and with the approval of the Board, effect insurance in accordance with the scheme of all goods insurable under this Ordinance which are for the time being owned by him in the course of that business: Provided that he shall not be entitled to effect insurance as aforesaid if and so long as the value of all goods insurable under this Ordinance which are for the time being owned by him in the course of that business does not exceed seven hundred and twenty dollars or such other sum as the Board may generally or specially prescribe: Provided further that this section shall have effect subject to such exceptions as may from time to time be provided for by order of the Governor in Council.

Applications
for insurance

10. (1) Applications for insurance under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be made to the Board in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of any law for the time being in force in the Colony, no stamp duty shall be payable on any policy or other document issued by the Board.

Power to
inspect
premises and
to call for
information.

11. (1) Any person authorised in that behalf by the Board may at all reasonable times enter and inspect any premises occupied by any person carrying on business as a seller or supplier of goods, and may request any person found therein who is for the time being in charge thereof or in control of the business carried on therein, to produce

to him and allow him to examine such accounts, or other documents and to furnish to him such information as he may reasonably require for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not, and if so to what extent, the person carrying on the business is insured under this Ordinance, and of ascertaining the value of any goods so insurable which are or were, at any relevant time, owned by him in the course of that business.

(2) If any person wilfully obstructs any person in the exercise of his powers under this section or fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a request made thereunder, he shall, in respect of each such occasion on which such obstruction or failure takes place, be guilty of an offence and shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine of two hundred and forty dollars.

(3) If any person, in purporting to comply with his obligations under this section, knowingly or recklessly makes a statement false in a material particular, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on summary conviction, be liable to imprisonment for three months or to a fine of four hundred and eighty dollars or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(4) Where in any proceedings in respect of a contravention of section 8 of this Ordinance in relation to any business it is proved in relation to that business— Burden of proof.

(a) that a request for the production of a policy of insurance issued in accordance with the scheme insuring the person carrying on the business was made under this section and was not complied with ; and

(b) that the person making the request was not satisfied that there was such a policy in force ;

it shall be presumed, except in so far as the contrary is proved, that the provisions of this Ordinance were being contravened in relation to that business at the time when the request was made and continued to be contravened in relation to that business at all times thereafter.

Restriction
on disclosure
of informa-
tion.

12. (1) No information relating to any individual business, being information which has been obtained by, or on behalf of, any person for the purposes of his functions under this Ordinance, shall, without the previous consent in writing of the owner for the time being of that business, be published or disclosed otherwise than—

- (a) in connection with the execution, or for the purposes, of this Ordinance or any order, regulation, or scheme, having effect by virtue of this Ordinance; or
- (b) under an order made by the Governor in that behalf.

(2) Nothing in the preceding subsection shall apply to any disclosure of any information made for the purposes of any legal proceedings pursuant to this Ordinance, or of any criminal proceedings which may be taken whether pursuant to this Ordinance or otherwise, or for the purposes of any report of any such proceedings as aforesaid.

(3) If any person discloses any information in contravention of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for three months or to a fine of two hundred and forty dollars or to both such imprisonment and such fine or, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for two years or to a fine of four hundred and eighty dollars or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

Legal
proceedings.

13. Proceedings for an offence under this Ordinance shall only be instituted by or with the consent of the Attorney General.

Refunds and
remissions.

14. The Board may, in any case where it appears to the Board just and equitable so to do, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, refund the whole or any part of any sum paid to it by any person by way of premium or may remit payment of any part of any sum so payable by any person.

15. (1) The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make rules— Rule making powers.

- (a) prescribing anything required by this Ordinance to be prescribed ;
- (b) adding to, deleting from, or varying the Schedule to this Ordinance ; and
- (c) providing for all or any purposes whether general or to meet particular cases that may be convenient for the administration of this Ordinance, or that may be necessary or expedient for carrying out the objects of this Ordinance, and, where there may be in this Ordinance no provision or no sufficient provision in respect of any matter or thing necessary or expedient for giving full effect to this Ordinance, providing for or supplying such omission or insufficiency.

(2) The Board may, in any such rules, describe goods by reference to any circumstances whatsoever.

16. This Ordinance shall continue in force until such date as the Governor may, by Proclamation, determine, and upon such determination the Governor may give directions for the winding up of the Fund and any money standing to the credit of the Fund after discharging all the insurance liabilities of the Fund and repaying the amount charged on the Fund as aforesaid shall be disposed of as the Secretary of State may direct. Duration of Ordinance.

SCHEDULE.

1. Live stock.
2. Timber floating, and timber on the site where felled.
3. Non-metalliferous mine and quarry products, unmanufactured, other than mica.
4. Synthetic magnesite.
5. Cement and cement clinker.
6. Lime.
7. Slates for roofing, slates for damp courses and slate slabs.
8. Iron ore and iron pyrites.
9. Manganese ore of all descriptions, except manganese ores for use in the manufacture of chemicals, electric batteries, manganese metal, glass or ceramics.

10. Iron and steel scrap.
11. Cinder, scale and slag.
12. Scrap of the following metals and alloys thereof:—Aluminium, antimony, copper, lead, nickel, tin and zinc (or spelter).
13. Iron and steel of the following descriptions:—
 - (a) Pig iron;
 - (b) Ferro-alloys, other than in powder form;
 - (c) Ingots, billets, blooms and slabs, tin plate bars and sheet bars;
 - (d) Plates coated or uncoated, whether fabricated or not;
 - (e) Sheets, coated or uncoated;
 - (f) Angles, channels, tees, joists, piling sections and other sectional material, whether fabricated or not;
 - (g) Rounds, rods, wire rods, squares, hexagons, flats and all other sections and shapes;
 - (h) Bolts of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and over, unmachined; rivets of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. in diameter and over, unmachined;
 - (i) Rails, sleepers, fishplates and sole plates;
 - (j) Tinsplates, terne plates, black plates and silver finished plates;
 - (k) Hoop and strip, hot or cold rolled;
 - (l) Tyres, axles and wheels;
 - (m) Goods of the following descriptions (not including bolts, rivets, nuts, washers, screws or spikes):—Iron castings (except where wholly or partly machined); steel castings; forgings; stampings (except where wholly or partly machined); pressings;
 - (n) Colliery arches and pit props;
 - (o) Hot finished wrought iron and steel tubes and standard fittings therefor, however made; cast iron pipes and standard fittings therefor; malleable cast fittings for pipes and tubes;
 - (p) Assemblies of plates and sectional materials as component parts of structures.
14. Copper, unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, billets, wire-bars, blocks, slabs, cakes, cathodes, anodes and rods, and copper shot.
15. Aluminium, antimony, tin and zinc (or spelter), unwrought, in ingots, pigs, blocks, cakes, bars and slabs; lead and nickel, unwrought, in all forms.
16. Alloys of aluminium, antimony, copper, lead, nickel, tin, zinc (or spelter), unwrought, in ingots, pigs, blocks, cakes, bars and slabs.
17. Lead in white lead stacks and chambers.
18. Ores, concentrates, mattes, drosses and residues of gold, silver, platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, osmium and ruthenium.
Gold, silver, platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, osmium, and ruthenium and alloys thereof, in grain, ingot, bar, sheet, tube, wire or powder, and ply metal in the form of sheet, tube or wire, of which any of the said metals or any alloy thereof is a component.
19. Articles and findings made solely (except for fittings and embellishments, if any), of gold, platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, osmium or ruthenium.
20. Silver at the following stages of manufacture:— settings, stampings, draftings, spinings, castings and pressings.
21. Unmounted diamonds, whether rough or polished and industrial diamonds, mounted or unmounted.
22. Natural pearls, mounted or unmounted.
23. Other precious and semi-precious stones, unmounted, cut or uncut.
24. Gem set jewellery, that is to say, precious and semi-precious stones mounted in gold, platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, osmium or ruthenium.
25. Jewelled watch cases.

26. Printing machinery of the following descriptions, and component parts thereof:—typesetting; letterpress (including rotary and flat bed); lithographic; photogravure; stereotyping.
27. The following compounds of radium of a concentration exceeding ten per cent.:—Bromide, carbonate, chloride and sulphate.
28. Spent oxide of iron.
29. Recovered sewage grease; sewage sludge; and manure manufactured or derived from sewage.
30. Paintings in oil or water colours; pencil, ink and charcoal drawings and pastels on canvas or paper (including board); hand printed impressions taken from blocks, plates or like material, whether framed or unframed; reproductions by the colour-collotype process; sculpture, whether in the round, in relief or in intaglio.
31. Printed books, being not less than 50 years old, and manuscripts.
32. Objects of art or craftsmanship being not less than one hundred years old.
33. Postage stamps (intended for collection purposes) denoting a postal service or services, being marks or devices embossed or impressed or comprised in a label.
34. Goods forming the subject of a hire-purchase agreement or agreements where the bailee is a person not carrying on the business of selling, letting or hiring goods of the descriptions so hired and wherein provision is made for payment in not less than four instalments spread over a period of not less than six months.
35. Electricity.
36. Goods affixed in pursuance of a contract of work, labour and materials by any person to property belonging to another person so long as the goods while so affixed are by the terms of the contract owned by the first-mentioned person.
37. Local agricultural products, that is to say products of agriculture horticulture or silviculture carried on in the Colony, including crops plants and trees growing in the Colony, products of animal husbandry carried on in the Colony, and articles manufactured or derived wholly or partly from local agricultural products other than copra and ginger.
38. Petroleum and petroleum products and by-products.
39. Asphalt, crude or dried.
40. Water.
41. Spirits and spirit compounds within the meaning ascribed to those expressions in the Spirits and Spirit Compounds Ordinance, while in a refinery or in a bonded warehouse. Ch. 32. No. 8.

Passed in Council this thirtieth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-three.

W. J. BOOS,
Clerk of the Council.

1948.
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