<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Whom</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBJECT**,

Your draft Report for 423

Dr. 26th January

**MINUTES.**

FOREST

RESEARCH

INSTITUTE

Report of
Sir,

I have the honour to request if you would be so kind as to draw up a short statement describing the "Flora" of the Straits Settlements for inclusion in a Military Report on the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States which is being drawn up for the War Office, with the assistance of the Government of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

A very short account of the Flora is all that is required in a form which would be applicable to both the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, unless you think short separate accounts are necessary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[Signature]

Major,

General Staff Officer,

Straits Settlements.

Mr. I.H. Burkhill, M.A,

Director of Botanic Gardens,

Singapore.
The natural vegetation of the Malay Peninsula is forest of the type known to botanists as Tropical Rain Forest, that is to say, it is evergreen, one hundred feet high or more, made up of plants whose demand for moisture is considerable, and full of woody climbers, while there is an extraordinary wealth of small plants perched in all sorts of concealment advantage on their larger neighbours. The tangle of woody creepers impresses the visitor most, because they impede his progress so much and as he walks with eyes on the ground, the epiphytes except some of the mosses, are cut of sight far above and only come to notice where some giant tree has fallen bringing the rich garden of orchids and ferns, even of Rhododendrons in Malaya, down to earth. The ground carries very few small plants: it is everywhere brown with a coating of decaying leaves. Flowers are also for the most part far above the visitor, out of sight hidden by interfering leaves and hard to see against the brighter sky. Thus the visitor gets an idea that the forest is flowerless, which is false. But the flowers of the Rain Forest are often hidden. Tropical Rain Forests are always made up of a great variety of species: it is never like a pine forest, but a bewilderingly diverse. Trees of various sizes, some demanding the broad sunlight for their
full development, others requiring a measure of protection from the drying winds overhead, crowd together; and the foliage of one of another and of the seedlings struggling through, extends almost to the dimly lighted ground. The air space of the ground is rather a feature, and the buttresses that in it support the trunks of the largest trees.

Such tropical forest is at its best development on gentle slopes. If we ascend the mountains 1500 of Malaya, the Tropical rain forest becomes a Temperate Rain Forest. As the traveller ascends, masses may be noticed to increase in abundance: the size of the trees lessens, but they are equally evergreen: the big woody creepers and the epiphytes lessen in numbers; buttressed trunks are not observed; and then e.g. on Gunung Tahan and on Gunong Rube and other mountainous condition of "elfin wood" is reached where the foliage is meagre for the size of the knotty links that bear it, the trees shall like starvelings in the chill mists which retard greater development.

If we leave the gentle slopes for swampy ground it may be noticed that the vegetation is not so vigorous due to the waterlogging of the soil. And if the water be brackish then we have reached a condition endured only by a small number of special plants, whose size is but moderate, we are in fact among the mangroves which line the coasts. The canopy of leaves is however continuous.

Every square mile of the Malay peninsula, except a few riverine sandbanks, without man would now be under one of the above described conditions
of forest. But when masts, with fire and axe, falls
the trees, whether he sows a crop or not, certain
weeds take possession of the soil, Imperata arundinacea
and among them a grass—Imperata arundinacea or Jelawang—
grows at first the upper hand smothering its rivals
In the Jelawang germinate seeds of woody plants and
if man does not repeat the disturbance these woody
plants in turn smother the Jelawang, to be in turn
 ousted of other trees which follow, until the forest
is restored. But generally the disturbance is repeated,
for Jelawang is easily fired and if there is grazing
to be done it is profitable to burn it, and then
the Jelawang holds its own, its hold strengthened by
successive burnings, because they gradually bring about
a condition of the soil in which forest trees
find germination difficult or impossible, but in some obscure way. By the
action of man has all the grass land originated,
and by the action of man is it maintained, but the
forestry would come back very slowly in some of the
most established clearings.

The Malayan Rain Forest Region extends northwards
to upper Assam and eastwards to Papua, avoiding Sumat.
Within this wide area it is easy to find subdivision,
and the subdivision to which the Peninsular flora
belongs has its northern limit about Alor Star, and
is distinct from that embracing Borneo, and from that
embracing Java, but Sumatra shares too many characteristics with 44 to be
distinguished the Peninsula to be placed in a separate
subdivision. About her after the Borneo flora in
The Peninsular-Sumatran flora is characterized by a great development of certain orders of plants. The Dipterocarpaceae, for instance, the Melastomaceae, Myrtaceae (myrtle order), Myristaceae (nutmeg order), and Nepenthaceae (pitcher plant order). Among the first named are many fine timber trees, of these which yield the timbers called Keranti and Seraya, and as well the Bornean camphor tree—Bryophalanops Camphora.

Java possesses but (for relatively) of these orders. In Sumatra and the Malay peninsula alike we find that montane plants approach the sea much more than in the surrounding subdivisions. Ridley in discussing the peninsular Gesneraceae in 1905 stated that of 121 species then known, 95 were confined to the peninsula, 17 were shared with Sumatra, 9 with Borneo, 7 with Burma and Siam, 5 with Java and 4 with the islands east of Java.

Of these 121 species 15 only are shared by the northern and southern parts of the peninsula; a point of some importance in the recognition of Sumatran flora as one in a broad way with that of the peninsula.

The Peninsula itself may be divided into two parts by a line not very well defined crossing Selangor and Pahang. The northern parts contains such genera as Strobilanthes, Hemicarphe and Necordia which are well developed in India. The teak trees, though not native, is easily cultivated. Flowers are more showy than in the southern half. Fruit and vegetables are on the whole more easily.
raised. Rice is more plentiful, but its cultivation decreases considerably southwards. The southern half is that in which the forest most presses. The herbs that grow banks are rare. The most suited fruits are borne by forest trees such as the Artocarps and the Durian. Palm abound in great variety, especially rattans.

The following Serena which I could examine the older trees here. 'Hito Rety' occur in Java

Casaba, Semina, Naccinina, Vanjicena

Racine, Alpharape
SUBJECT.

Order entitled "The Education Order 1911" issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

MINUTES.

S. of S.

Submitted: This might be referred to S. of S. in the first place for his advice as to the action necessary?

Wll. E. T. W.
6-10-21

Wll. J. M. R.
6-10-21

S. of S.

for your view on what action necessary please.

Wll. E. T. Williams
6-10-21
In my advice is that the issuance of these certificates be the
preservation of the work
undertaken by this Department
when the United States requires
a similar certificate. You
will, the letter in 1st of 1879,
and I would recognize that
the migration of uninfected plants
be part of the same organism.
You said it in reality
of 3 July 1879 on leaf
diseases of plants in the
American
of the prohibition of the import
of any infected plants that
could carry it. On that file
inadequacy of the preventive
measures are apparent.
I believe they are not, and
that you should arrange
that the Assistant
Dr. Burroughs, who is a student
of plant disease, should for
another (under me) inspect
all incoming stock & give
a certificate there required on
outgoing stock. He to
the Assistant Curator,下令
of each of the enclosed letters.

I would request if necessary
hold up any import suspected.
I believe that any Department
not the Director of Agriculture
should do this work, because
a quarantine defect is
necessary at the port
which is a thing very
provided in Connecticut, not
the Director, or because the
department is broad to be
stringent at the ports of
Boston & perhaps the
department of Agriculture
which is recent. Not orchard
other recent law could be
forbidding the import of infected
import of living plants,
except without evidence
any quarantine to any one.
I should like a set of
these papers or if not would
that they may be sent here
for copying.

D. of S.

More in another copy.

The Assistant Curator,下令
of each of the enclosed letters.
Minute paper No. 9134/2

Mr. E. J. Williams
11. 10. 21

Papers returned on
permit, 1735/21, was
returned on the 1st inst.

W. N. Russell
13. 10. 21

Together with the notification
published in 1911 when the
arrangements were made for
the issue of the certificate
required by the Act. Please
see (1) in 1229 (flagged). If
S. might be asked to send
off a draft notification - it may
not be necessary to publish
the whole of the memorandum
in this letter.

3. S. of S. in his account
of 816/21 says part
already issued the certificate required. He recommends for the
inspection of imported plants
and seeds of S. of S. recommends that it should since the
certificate required under this
order.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture
wants the material of the
new Order published. It should be sufficient if published in
the Gazette the memorandum
set by S. of S. in which
the new order is briefly
described and which gives a
copy of the certificate required.

3. Of S. to be asked to forward
of S. Cens.
to get a permit from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. I have crossed off Russia for obvious reasons; and changed Overseas Waterfall Gardens to Asst. Curator.

I proposed the insertion of the word "well" as you will observe, because supposing an exporter comes urgently for a certificate when there is no one to give it handy, the onus of his lateness must rest with him.

2. I do not see any advantage in printing the papers enclosed with the circular despatch, because nearly all the prescribed pests are foreign to us; but the incoming of the order should be announced, by an extract from the typed enclosure.

3. To the form of Certificate now in use (flagged in 9139/21) The following information can be added easily.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Address of Consignee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of shipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of landing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approximate date of arrival which gives pieces of information are to be forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries by way of advice.

Ad. V.S. Mitchell
9/11/26
Minute paper No. 9139

Mr. Chief

2. That I think the proposed notification will need rather awkwardly. I would suggest leaving out the last part of A and the first paragraph of B. Then combine the notified plants with England be to the Destructive Insects Order of 1921?

[Signature]

D. of S.

I make a draft notification for your approval. It will do.

[Signature]

D. F. J. Williams

17-11-21

Mr. Chief

I have in mind a slight alteration here. The figure marked in blue A.

[Signature]

D. F. J. Williams

21-11-21

Mr. Chief

Please check the attached draft notification.

[Signature]

D. F. J. Williams

23-11-21

Mr. Chief

Please note that the number of the plants notified is not in order. Further notification will have to be made.

[Signature]

D. F. J. Williams

21-11-21

Mr. Chief

Please note that the notification will have to go in next week's gazette.

[Signature]

D. F. J. Williams
Proof submitted
11. 7
20.11.21
As. O. V.
Please forward a copy of these papers
As. J. Williams

1. 12.21

Sir,

To note please.
As. J. Williams

Sir,

I now want a small supply of 20 copies of the notification and a copy of P19111 statutory rules
& order 1921 No. 821 for filing in Norwich.
As. J. Williams

23.12.21

Sir,

Please return 20 copies
of notification of the statutory rules.
As. J. Williams

20.12.21

Return
Thank you
As. J. Pakele
23.12.21

Dear Curator, Norwich,

You may be called on
for a certificate under these
orders. You must note
remove the orders and
keep the forms in the
envelope. If

The direct notification on
same copies in case you
had them by dating copies.

23.12.21

£0.00

Orders noted & form
received.

44-
29.12.21
A "Destructive Insects and Pests Order of 1921" came into force in England and Wales on the first day of October. It prohibits the landing in England and Wales, from any country other than Scotland, Ireland and the Channel Islands, of the following categories of plants, seeds, etc., unless each package in the consignment has attached thereto a copy of a certificate issued at the time of packing by a duly authorised official of the country from which it is exported:

- All living plants with a persistent woody stem above ground, and parts of the same, except seeds, when in use for propagation such as fruit trees, stocks and stools, forest trees, and ornamental shrubs and grafts, layers and cuttings thereof, all potatoes; and all tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms and hop stocks for planting: seeds of onions and of leeks for sowing, and gooseberries.

The inspection must be made not more than 30 days prior to the date of despatch, 

The Gardens Department will inspect and give certificates under the already established system, the rules of which are repeated here for general information.
Form A,

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF FREEDOM FROM INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES.

Exporter's name ..............................................

Nature of the consignment
(whether orchids, fruit-trees, fruit etc.) ..........................

Destination ...................................................

Route ..........................................................
(if by ship, name of ship, and probable date of sailing)

Place where grown during the past two months ..................

during the past six months .................................

Number and approximate weight of the packages ................

Inventory of contents of each package ........................

Signed .....................................................

Date ..............................
From Whom .... 
Place .... .... 
Date .... ....

SUBJECT.

Recommend to Her H.R. Highness Chief Agricultural Inspector on the need for regulating the cultivation of... 

MINUTES.

The question of the subject's report?

Ad. S.B. F. Pott

D. of Gardens (Dr. Baddels)

For your views.

Ad. J. Dr. Baddels

No. 01.

Dr. South told me about the other late. I was there in... London... One, etc... his view right.

Ad. J. Dr. Baddels

14. 10. 21
Kuala Lumpur  
F.M.S.  
2nd. September 1922

Sd. C.W.H. Cochrane  
U.S.F.M.S.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 28th. October 1922, I am directed to inform you that this Government has not published a rule similar to that published as Notification No. 1777 in the State Settlements Government Gazette of the 27th. October 1922.

2. It was proposed to publish a similar rule, but the Secretary for Agriculture asked that no action be taken on this for the present, as the Chief Agricultural Inspector is at work on a draft to cover all the plants that it may be necessary to prohibit from time to time, in the form of general rules with a schedule to which additions can be made as required.

I have etc.

The Hon'ble the C.S.
Office for the Secretary, F.M.S. and S.S.

Kuala Lumpur 5th, October 1922

No. 3 in 1644/22

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a memorandum by the Chief Agricultural Inspector, Mr. F.W. South, on the need for regulating the importation of cotton plants with a view of preventing the importation of any cotton pest or disease.

2. I agree with Mr. South's views and would request approval of the enclosed draft rule under the Colonial Ordinance No. 166 (Agricultural Pests)

I have etc.

Sd. A.S. Haynes

The Hon'ble C.S.
PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON PLANTS.

It seems quite possible that a cotton growing industry can and will be built up in this country. Planters are becoming interested and some may wish to import seed. There has already been one application to do this from Messrs. Dale Rees and Nicholson, D.A. IIo5/22.

2. Cotton all over the world is subject to numerous pests and diseases several of which can be carried on or in the seeds. The American Boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis, Boh.) is probably the most important pest which for certain does not occur in this country. We are not yet certain how many of the recognised pests and diseases of cotton do occur here.

3. It is, therefore, of great importance to prevent if possible the importation of any pest or disease on any plants or seeds of cotton. Further, if a successful industry is to be established, we should aim at cultivating a limited number of pure races of cotton of particularly good quality adapted to the different conditions of the Peninsula. It is, therefore, undesirable to permit the introduction of numbers of different kinds and races of cotton, a procedure which must result in a mixing of types and general deterioration of the cotton grown here.

4. I attach draft notification under the Colonial Ordinance No. 166 (Agricultural Pests) for publication in the Gazette to restrict the importation of cotton plants and especially of cotton seed.

5. I am not certain if the phrase "Through the Agricultural Department" is legally in order. I wish to ensure that all shipments of cotton plants or seed be consigned to this Department to be forwarded to the purchaser. This will enable us to make a condition that the Department's officers can examine the seed and treat it as may be considered necessary, or if imperative destroy it. It will also enable us to control the amount and types imported and to keep trace of all consignments.

Ed. F.W. South
ORDINANCE NO: 166 (AGRICULTURAL PESTS).

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 22 (i) of Ordinance No, 156 (Agricultural Pests) the Governor makes the following rule:

No person shall, except with the written permission of the Secretary for Agriculture, S.S. and F.M.S. in that behalf and subject to the terms and conditions thereby imposed, land or cause to be landed in the Colony from any place outside the Colony any plant of any species of cotton (Gossypium spp.)

In this rule the word "plant" has the meaning assigned thereto in Ordinance No. 166 (Agricultural Pests) and therefore includes particularly cotton seed.
Copy of Section 22 (I) of ordinance No. 166
(Agricultural Pests)

Rules

22.- (I) The Governor may make rules for preventing
the introduction of pests into the Colony or any part
thereof and for preventing the spread of pests
therein.
In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) of Ordinance No. 166 (Agricultural Pests), the Governor makes the following rule:

No person shall, except with the written permission of the Secretary for Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States in that behalf and subject to the terms and conditions thereby imposed, land or cause to be landed in the Colony from any place outside the Colony any plant of any species of cotton (gossypium spp.) (gossypium spp.)

In this rule the word "plant" has the meaning assigned thereto in Ordinance No. 166 (Agricultural Pests) and therefore includes in particular cotton plant, seed.

(No. 8514/22)
No Minutes should be written on this page. A separate half-sheet to be used if required.
SUBJECT.

Proposals for plant inspection at 

MINUTES.

1. Submitted. There has been no existing for some years a system under which certificates are granted to those who wish to import plants. S. of S. in a recent council proposed the proposals for the inspection of imported plants. Please see S. of S. Minute of 7/9/11 in 1735 (on file).

2. I should think R. J. S. could notify the Barley Department of the arrival of plants but I am not sure that this would be of any use unless quarantine plant houses are provided first at Surfers and Nairn. S. of S. might be asked whether he could give us any idea of the type and cost of these quarantine plant houses.

Rtld. S.J.W.

18/11/21
We want some idea of size and cost first.

S. of S.

Can you give approximately what the size and cost of the quarantine plant houses at Sydney would be?

2. Do you consider it necessary to have the quarantine houses fitted before any system for the inspection of imported plants can be started?

D. J. Williams
1914/15

A similar greenhouse containing very little and not much difficulty, as nothing is being done in plant inspection at present.

It is not necessary to put up the quarantine houses before starting inspection?

D. C. Rushforth
21-11-21

S. of Agriculture

Do you consider the present arrangements for inspecting the rules under the Agricultural Pest Containment 1918 satisfactory?

Please see 10366, 7992/10, 7745 (try) Containing directions for filling in the inspection of
of tobacco religion. Now, if it has been possible to enforce the prohibition, continue to be deemed treated effectively. If not, do you recommend any necessary by the Board?

Any action? Please give the Director some facts. I am not certain in of the Board's recommendation on the subject, until the Board. The advice to act on the Board of Agriculture, although there is no objection to the division of work to meet local requirements.

1. There is at present a considerable importation of building stone for head - grafts of Division from Summer and in this connection, I am accepting certificates from a qualified firm of the Division which is importing this material.

3. The Director will also have to yield with importation direct to F. O. B. points.

4. Up to this present I think it

5. Director for the Division Willoughby has been unable to enforce the rules satisfactory. But the Board.

6. Should be responsible for introduction of new orders for the importation into the Board. The Board further regulations as necessary to control the

Minute paper No. 10421/21

Sheet No. 2.

I regret that owing to the absence of the Chief Agricultural Inspector on duty it has not been possible to reply to your request earlier as I intended to discuss this question with him.

2. The question of the Administrator's application of the Act: Not correspondence to the importation of plant materials is a big one and foodstuffs only. As this problem has been under consideration.

3. Now we have an Act.

4. The Board, I think it

5. Director for the Division Willoughby has been unable to enforce the rules satisfactory. But the Board.

6. Should be responsible for introduction of new orders for the importation into the Board. The Board further regulations as necessary to control the

Minute paper No. 10421/21

Sheet No. 2.
of planting material generally, & in the connection I propose that the importation of such material should be done as far as feasible.

W. A. J. Letter
4/1/22

The D. of A. requests that the DofA to the DofA be notified of any importation of material which is of opinion that the Agricultural Department does not approve of. The Department asks for assistance in the best way of notification.

The case appears to me thus.

1. The Agricultural Department, in its work by means of realizing its objects, at present is unable to provide a service of assistance, and it is the DofA's duty to ask for assistance at the DofA's request. Not an Agricultural matter, but a problem for the Department, requiring the DofA's attention.

2. The DofA, requesting the Department to provide a service of assistance, should ensure that the service is carried out effectively.

3. We can then take up the question of the provision of plant quarantine service.

W. A. J. Letter
5/1/22

Let S. of S. of S. of S. of Agriculture. have any further comments.

W. A. J. Letter
5/1/22
Minute paper No. 1041/24

Sheet No. 3

...and to cause the petty of what are not local crops. Hence the subject. Agricultural officers are not to allow the Agricultural officers to act.

The view of the D. of P. would create funds in ports that are not really necessary. (Handwritten note)

S. F. Burke
9-1-22

J. of S.

Admitting your arguments in 9-1/22, what do you consider prospects will be done t? (Handwritten note)

B. J. Miller
10/1/23

Cd.

1. The Forestry service furnishes a list of plant materials which may not be imported without a permit.

2. Do not in it.

3. Do have to the Board. Support of having whenever in doubt.

4. The Board. For want a very small plant quarantine home both in Singapore and in Burma for quarantine suspected plants.

b. Small fee & charitable f

b. Do the Governor's orders public trees may not be imported, and the Philippine's where taken may not be imported and act in chief Communicator with the views notes should be closed to entry of such plant material.

S. F. Burke
11-1-22

A. R.

Import from the Philippine to Port Dickson was probably the way by which we got the crested plant. But it would mean transplanting in Singapore. Transplanting requires controlling.

Ib.

Your 9-1/22: Please see subsequent minite. The D. of S. receives a summary of important points in minute of 11-1-22.

S. F. Burke in part up a bit
of plants requiring permit to import for compliances by Mr. J. C. Alexander and Mr. J. M. Wiseman also attached. No verificat

2. The notification's wording of the ordinance make clear that such restrictions apply to plants imported into the vicinity of the animals. All plants on the premises are verificat

3. We must admit however the B. of F. Con his debating here and at Brussels is better able to control the import of plants by new to this policy. And there I think the B. of Agriculture should be asked to come in the proposals.

4. Under Section 12 of the act the organisms should be asked to come in the proposals.

5. All that is required is under Section 12. A further Rule under Section 23.

As the law stands written

For legislative authority to permission of the B. of Agriculture to control reports, see Section 12 of the act. Under Sections 23, under which to only deal with rubber. As before.

Notification 1911-20 in 10754/18
Inspector at Penang MURKUM will help because his written permission is of no value.

I gather Mr. Burkill is talking on (1) of plant imports in general, what I want to know is are there any rules dealing with the import and inspection of plants in general or is Mr. Burkill raising the point as a new issue.

There seems no doubt the Gardens Dept. Singapore and Penang are in the best position to do the work.

Ed. F.M. Beddely
16.1.22

Put up copy of Rule under Ordinance 166 - Agricultural Pests Order.

U.S.

Section 22 of the Ordinance (166) empowers the Governor to make rules for the Colony. This covers, i.e. would be made by Notification to cover, the Rubber plants of the green Haven may not be imported without a permit from any part of America.

May I proceed as in my 12/1 para: 4?

Ed. S.I. Miller 17.1.22

Put up draft notification which should be referred to D. of Ag. and D. of Gardens.

Intd. F.M.H.
17.1.22

D. of G.

Your II.1.22 para; please let me have a list of the plant material which you suggest should only be imported under a permit.

Ed. S.I. Miller 17.1.22

G.S.

The material to be excluded has to be determined by the D. of A. and I understand he contemplates of para; 2 of order in gazette 1920 June 17th. No. 1011. Since the passing of the Agricultural pests Act. 1918 the prohibition against palms from Sarawak and the Philippines seems not to have been issued and the old not having preventing the introduction of pests into the Colony. This covers, i.e. could be made by Notification to cover, the Rubber plants of the green Haven may not be imported without a permit from any part of America.

May I proceed as in my 12/1 para: 4?

Ed. S.I. Miller 17.1.22
India etc. may only be introduced under a permit from the D. of A.

The Preventive officers should catch living plants from America and satisfy themselves (if necessary by reference to me) that there is no species of Hevea among them and should satisfy themselves the rubber plants from near cities only coming in under permit.

But the D. of Ag. should be asked if he intends to ask for the addition of plants to the list.

Ed. I.M. Burkill
31.1.22

D. of Ag.

Please see minutes subsequent to you 4.1.22 and put up draft notification containing the list of plants which you agree should not be imported without a permit.

Ed. S.I. Miller
1.2.22

C.S.

As far as I am aware the only plants the import of which is at present restricted are rubber (Hevea) and sugar-cane.

2. I enclose herewith a memorandum by Mr. South, Chief Agricultural Inspector on plant importation into the Straits Settlements.

3. I myself am inclined to the view that the Director of Gardens might deal with the work of controlling importation of plants into Singapore and Penang; he has expressed his views and is willing to be responsible for it.

4. If that is decided on, the question of importation into F.M.S. ports comes up (e.g. at Port Swettenham, Port Dickson etc.) As practically every steamer from these ports comes through Penang or Singapore the controlling work might be done by the Director of Gardens and in that case the F.M.S. ports could be closed to importation.

5. If this is agreed to we could see how Mr. Burkill's arrangement work for a period of one year or so.

6. We shall be very largely in his hands and there will be need of close cooperation between the Director of Gardens and the Department of Agriculture, for he will have to see that any regulations made in the F.M.S. are to the importation of plants as to the importation of plants are obeyed at Singapore and in Penang.
7. I should be glad to be informed in detail of the arrangements which are ultimately decided on.

Sd. A.S. Keynes
17.2.22
D. of G.

This correspondence is becoming voluminous.

2. Ref. your para: 51,1,22 para: 1. Please see D. of A.'s minute immediately above. You will undertake this control at the ports of Singapore and Penang and add to the list of prohibited plants the list of plants to be controlled will be excluded from direct import by sea to the F.M.S.? Atty. Genl.

Sd. I.H. Burkill
5.4.22

3. Please put up a brief draft notification under Ordinance 25/18.

Sd. R.T. Miller
18.2.22
C.S.

I apologize for the delay. the course required seems to be to gazette me and to gazette the Asst. Curator Penang, inspecting officers with limitation to the ports (power to limit in in section 5 of the act).

Also some protection for the

Monopolies officers and Registrar of Imports and Exports may be required, as I suggest.

At the present the latter are to be told to arrest heveas and sugar cane from without the Colony and F.M.S. unless a M.M.S. correspondence in becoming permit from the D. of A. accompanies the consignment.

The Agricultural Department with consent from Govt. is left free to M.M.S. add to the list of prohibited plants.

Sd, I.H. Burkill
5.4.22

Atty. Genl. Refused

MONMON for your criticism of this draft notification. It seems to me that where section 22 is mentioned, it would be section 3 (I)

2. Is the second part of the draft in order?

Sd. R.T.F. Pretty
12.4.22
A.G.

Above minute:- I. is correct, and the appointment must be under section 3 (I) as a matter of fact from any rules contemplated.
2. The second part of the draft is not in order Section 26 (2) (a) affects all the general legislation generally and the authorities require rules to detail the matter there.

For action as MINUTES regard para 2 of MMM Atty Genl's minute of 13.4.22
2d, W.T.E, Pretty 13.4.22

I have no objection to Mr. South's memorandum of 13.2.22 and D. of G.'s minute of 11.1.22

Proceed with notification (draft herewith under Section 3 (1)) and refer paper back for the necessary authorities to detail their requirements and to draft.

Langley's suggestion to appoint me an inspecting officer without limitations.

I suggested the limitations thinking that the Department of Agriculture might like the Department of Agriculture cannot well do it. My proposal was made accordingly.

I do not think it necessary that my complete rules for G.8 and 22 (8) (a)? Dept. should be called on to do more than watch at posts which is the work that the organization at posts is necessary as Mr. Haynes recognises.

The second part of 2. must be dealt with by rules under Section 26. These rules are required. Langley says should be dealt with under 13.4.22

I put up a notification A. appointing officers under section 3 (1) of in Mr. South's note that Tom, Dick, and Harry abroad are going to be aware of our

Order, 166.

Haynes recognises.

The second part of my work which Mr. 13.4.22

For action as MINUTES regard para 2 of MMM Atty Genl's minute of 13.4.22

Ed. F. Langley

Referred back to you. Please see revised notification A and say whether can give an opinion - it is this MINUTES these severe are to be limited (vide marginal note by the Col. Genl.)
from action against these from wrongful detention of imports when they withheld for my Department's examination suspected material.

Sd. I.H. Burkill 22.4.22

U.S.

The first thing is to gazette A.

2. Then ask the Atty. Genl. to draft a rule under the Ordinance (No. 166) embodying the second part of B. if the exact form?

such a rule is a matter for law officers?

Sd. S.I. Miller 18.5.22

I think the D. of C. should be appointed and Inspecting Officer and the Assistant Curator an Inspecting Officer for the settlement of Penang.

2. When the appointments have been made the Director of Gardens can make his recommendations for the carrying out of the work.

Sd. J.L. Intld 6.5.22

I have spoken to Mr. Gordon Wilson who says that just as the Monopo-

Office any attempt to import sugar of cane or rubber plants or palms.

I consider that this should be
be done, the shipments would draw
the attention IMMEDIATELY of their
immediate superior to the import and he
would telephone from the post in the
Gardena, the examination by this Department
would then take place at the port at the
place of landing.

3. Secondly the Registration of Import
and Exports should be instructed to look
out for importations and also to telephone
to the Gardena.

Is it necessary to point in the
Gazette such an arrangement as this?

It would seem to be the only additional
unpublished part of the machinery.

A. H. Fairall
17.6.22

2 Q.C. 13

...and Exports should be instructed to look
out for importations and also to telephone
to the Gardena.

Are any further action required
on this?

A. H. Fairall
21.6.22

Will you please say?
A. H. Fairall
18.11.22

Any further action required
on this?

A. H. Fairall
21.12.22

Lessons to be taught concerning the tools of
Reduction trade and their proper use.
Import and Export Office,
Singapore, 13th February, 1923.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant and to thank you for the copy of the Malayan Agricultural Journal showing the regulations controlling the importation of plants into the Straits Settlements, and Federated Malay States and Johore.

2. I shall be pleased to do anything in my power to cooperate with the Agricultural Department in the matter of the importation of certain plants under licence.

3. As regards the raw cotton with seeds which is grown in Sumatra and imported here in considerable quantities for transhipment to Japan and China as this trade is practically a carrying and commission agents' trade and amounts to a large sum in twelve months, I am of opinion that as little interference with it as possible would be advisable, as the cotton is practically not even unpacked here but transferred from one vessel to another, or may be to a godown should the on-carrying steamer not be in port.

4. If you can spare two or three copies of the Journal I shall be glad to have them for use in the other Registries.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Ag: Registrar of Imports & Exports.

The Director of Gardens,
Botanical Garden,
Singapore.
AGRICULTURAL PESTS.

Ordinance No. 166.

[Ordinance XXV. of 1918; 22nd November, 1918.]

To provide for the Protection of Trees, Plants and Cultivated Products from Disease and Pests.

1.—(1) This Ordinance may be cited as Ordinance No. 166 (Agricultural Pests).

(2) Section 14 (2) shall not come into force until such date as the Governor by notification in the Gazette prescribes in that behalf, and the operation thereof may thereafter be suspended by the Governor by such notification as aforesaid for such periods as he thinks fit.

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

"Director" means the Director of Agriculture, Federated Malay States;

"Diseased" means attacked by or affected with any pest;

"Inspecting Officer" includes the Director and any officer appointed under section 3 to be an inspecting officer under this Ordinance and also any officer to whom an inspecting officer has delegated by writing under his hand the exercise or performance of any power or duty conferred or imposed by this Ordinance on an inspecting officer, to the extent of the powers or duties so delegated;
AGRICULTURAL PESTS.

'S. 3.

"Owner" includes, with reference to any land, all lessees or tenants of such land, and "occupier" includes, with reference to any land, all persons in actual occupation or charge thereof; "Pest" includes every insect, invertebrate animal, rodent, plant and fungus which is destructive or injurious, or apt to be destructive or injurious, to cultivated plants; "Plant" means any tree, shrub or vegetation, whether living or dead, and includes the stem, root, leaf, flower or fruit and any product or part thereof whatsoever, whether severed or attached; "Red beetle" means the beetle designated rhynchophorus ferrugineus; "Rhinoceros beetle" means the beetle designated oryctes rhinoceros, commonly known also as the elephant or black beetle and belonging to the group Lamellicornia; "Supervising Committee" means the committee referred to in section 4.

3.—(1) The Governor may appoint by name or office, and, when appointed, remove, so many inspecting officers and other officers as he considers necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) The appointment of inspecting officers shall be notified in the Gazette.

(3) The Governor may also, if he thinks fit, limit the area within which such officers or any of them shall exercise the powers and perform the duties assigned to them by this Ordinance or any rules thereunder.

(4) With the previous written approval of the Director, which may be given generally or be restricted to specified cases, an inspecting officer may, by writing under his hand, delegate to any officer subordinate to him the exercise and performance of any powers or duties assigned to an inspecting officer by this Ordinance or any rules thereunder, and such subordinate officer may thereupon exercise and perform the powers and duties so delegated.

(5) All officers appointed under this section, and all officers to whom powers or duties have been delegated under this section when acting within the scope of the powers or duties so delegated, shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code.

4.—(1) For the purposes of this Ordinance there shall be a supervising committee consisting of not less than three persons, of whom one shall be the Director and the others shall be nominated by the Governor.

(2) Of the persons to be so nominated not more than half shall be officers employed in the public service of the Colony or of the Federated Malay States.

(3) All nominations under this section shall be notified in the Gazette.

(4) The Director shall be Chairman of the said Committee.

(5) Members of the supervising committee nominated by the Governor shall, unless expressly nominated for a shorter term, ordinarily retain their membership thereof for a period of five years, but may resign their membership at any time and may at any time be removed from the committee by the Governor by notification in the Gazette.

5.—(1) Every inspecting officer may, within the area, if any, limited by his appointment, enter at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, upon any land alienated for agricultural purposes or whereon any plants are or have been cultivated and may remain there so long as is reasonably necessary for the purposes of this section and may

(a) inspect and examine such land and all plants thereon for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of such plants are diseased or whether such land or any plant thereon is in a condition favourable to the introduction or spread of any pest; and

(b) remove by cutting, digging or otherwise such portions of any plant as he thinks expedient to remove for purposes of examination or investigation.

(2) The owner and occupier of such land shall permit every inspecting officer to have access thereto for the said purposes and shall supply to such officer all such information as is requested by him and is reasonably necessary for the said purposes.

Ord. 166.—1a
6.—(1) If on or as a result of any inspection or examination of land or plants by an inspecting officer it appears to such officer that any plant is diseased, such officer may, by notice in writing under his hand, addressed to the owner or occupier of the land whereon such plant is, direct him to take within a time to be stated in the said notice such measures, either by destruction of such plant or by treatment in a manner to be specified in the said notice of such plant or of any pest whereby such plant is attacked or wherewith it is affected, as seem to the inspecting officer necessary or expedient for the eradication or the prevention of the spread of any pest.

(2) If on or as a result of any inspection or examination of land or plants by an inspecting officer it appears to such officer that any land or plant is in a condition favourable to the introduction or spread of any pest, such officer may, by notice in writing under his hand, addressed to the owner or occupier of the land whereon such condition exists, direct him to take within a time to be stated in the said notice such measures as are in the said notice specified for the treatment of such land or plant with a view to the bringing of the same into a condition not favourable to the introduction or spread of any pest.

7.—(1) If any owner or occupier of land on whom a notice under section 6 has been served is of opinion that any act or thing required by such notice to be performed or done is unreasonable or unnecessary, he may, by an application in writing addressed to the supervising committee and despatched by registered post to or otherwise delivered at the office of the Director of Agriculture in Kuala Lumpur, within seven days from the service of the said notice and setting forth the grounds on which such application is based, apply to the said committee for an order cancelling or varying the said notice and shall forthwith notify the inspecting officer by whom the said notice was signed that the said application has been made.

(2) The committee may, on receipt of such application, suspend the operation of the notice or make such other order in the premises as it thinks just.

(3) Pending any order by the said committee to the contrary, the said notice shall remain in force as if such application had not been made.

8.—(1) If any owner or occupier of land on whom a notice under section 6 has been served fails to comply therewith within such time as is stated in the notice for the performance of the acts thereby required to be done, the inspecting officer may, subject to any order made under section 7 by the supervising committee, enter upon the land to which the notice refers and may cause to enter thereon such persons with such instruments and things as are necessary and may proceed to perform and do thereon all acts and things required by the said notice to be performed or done, and the cost thereof shall be recoverable from the said owner or occupier by the Director, or any person authorized in that behalf by the Director, by civil suit.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect any liability of any person to prosecution and punishment under section 9.

9.—(1) Any owner or occupier of land on whom a notice under section 6 has been served who wilfully neglects to comply therewith within the time therein stated, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

(2) No person shall be punishable under, this section for neglect to comply with any notice the operation of which has been suspended or cancelled by the supervising committee under section 7.

(3) Where the said committee has, under section 7, made an order varying the terms of any such notice, the notice as so varied shall, for the purposes of this section and of section 8, be deemed to be the notice under section 6.

10.—(1) Whenever the Director is of opinion that plants on any land are diseased, he may, with the approval of the Resident Councillor or Resident of the Settlement wherein such land is situate, make an order placing such land or any part thereof in quarantine for such period as is prescribed by the order.
(2) So long as an order of quarantine applies to any land no person shall remove any plant therefrom except with the permission and under and in accordance with the direction of an inspecting officer.

(3) Any land placed in quarantine under subsection (1) shall continue in quarantine until the Director certifies that no plants thereon are diseased.

11.—(1) Any owner or occupier of land quarantined under section 10 may apply to an inspecting officer to examine the quarantined area with a view to obtaining from the Director the certificate referred to in section 10 (3).

(2) The inspecting officer shall, as soon as convenient after receipt of such application, visit and examine the said area.

(3) Every such application except the first shall be accompanied by a deposit of ten dollars towards the cost of such visit and examination.

(4) If the cost thereof amounts to less than ten dollars, the balance remaining after deduction of the said cost shall be refunded to the depositor.

12.—(1) If in the opinion of the Director the destruction of any diseased plant is a matter of necessity and extreme urgency, he may forthwith make an order in writing directing the immediate destruction of such plant by any person referred to in the order.

(2) The said plant shall be destroyed accordingly and the cost of such destruction, if incurred by any person other than the owner or occupier of the land whereon such diseased plant was, shall be defrayed by such owner or occupier.

13.—(1) Every inspecting officer may, within the area, if any, limited by his appointment,

(a) enter at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, upon any land and remain there so long as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether any locust's eggs or any locusts in the stage in which they are known as hoppers are in or upon such land;

(b) enter, with or without assistants and with such instruments and things, if any, as he deems necessary, upon any land on or in which there are any locust's eggs or any locusts in the stage in which they are known as hoppers and may take and cause to be taken thereon any action, whether by means of poison or of mechanical apparatus or otherwise howsoever, which he deems proper for the destruction of such eggs or locusts; provided that where the powers mentioned in this paragraph are exercised in pursuance of authority delegated under section 3 (4) the action to be taken for the destruction of eggs or locusts shall be restricted to such action as has been expressly authorized in writing by the delegating officer.

(2) No person shall obstruct or interfere with any thing done or in course of being done under this section.

14.—(1) Whenever locusts' eggs are found or locusts in the stage in which they are known as hoppers appear on any land, the occupier or, if there is no occupier, the owner thereof shall, as soon as he becomes aware that such eggs have been found or such locusts have appeared thereon, forthwith

(a) give notice thereof in writing or otherwise to an inspecting officer or at the nearest Land Office or police station, with such particulars as are prescribed by rule under this Ordinance;

(b) use his utmost endeavours immediately to destroy the eggs or locusts, as the case may be;

(c) carry into effect all instructions given to him in that behalf by an inspecting officer; and

(d) render all assistance in his power towards carrying out any action taken or directed by an inspecting officer for the purpose of destroying the eggs or locusts and, in particular, place at the disposal of the inspecting officer, on demand, for such period not exceeding one week as the inspecting officer requires, so many of the labourers, if any, employed by him on the land whereon such action is or is to be taken, or on any other land owned or occupied by him which is distant not more than three miles by direct measurement from

Property for
inspection or action with regard to locusts' eggs and locusts.
AGRICULTURAL PESTS.

the land whereon such action is or is to be taken, as the inspecting officer requires, not exceeding one-half of the total number so employed.

(2) Any owner or occupier who places labourers at the disposal of an inspecting officer in pursuance of sub-section (1) (d) shall be entitled to recover from public funds in respect of every such labourer whose services have been utilised by the inspecting officer such amount as is prescribed by rule under section 22.

(3) Any other expenditure incurred by an owner or occupier in the destruction of eggs or locusts which is certified as reasonable by an inspecting officer shall, subject to the approval of the Resident Councillor or Resident of the Settlement in which such destruction of eggs or locusts was effected, be recoverable by him from public funds.

(4) Any person who commits a breach of this section shall be liable to fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

15. Any person, who wilfully drives or abets the driving of locusts in the stage in which they are known as hoppers off land owned or occupied by any person on to other land owned or occupied by a different person, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred dollars unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that growing crops on the land off which the locusts were driven were in danger from them, and that in driving them off such land he used his utmost endeavours to destroy them and did not drive them towards the growing crop of any other person.

16.—(1) Every owner of coconut trees which are attacked by beetles shall clear the trees of beetles within one month from the service upon him of a notice in that behalf signed by a Collector or Deputy Collector of Land Revenue in the place where such trees are situated.

(2) The owner or person in charge of every coconut tree which is dead or is attacked beyond recovery by the rhinoceros beetle or the red beetle shall forthwith uproot such tree, and either consume it with fire or bury it in the ground at a depth of not less than three feet so that the beetle and all eggs and larvae thereof may be totally destroyed and that the tree may not serve as a breeding place for rhinoceros beetles or red beetles.

(3) Any person who without reasonable excuse, the burden of proof whereof shall lie on him, neglects or refuses to perform any duty imposed upon him by this section, shall be liable to fine not exceeding two dollars for every tree in respect of which such neglect or refusal occurs.

(4) Any such officer as is in section 17 referred to may cause to be performed the duty so neglected or refused to be performed and may recover the cost of such performance by civil suit from the person so neglecting or refusing as aforesaid.

17.—(1) All coconut trees in every mukim shall be periodically inspected by the penghulu of the mukim, who shall report to a Collector or Deputy Collector of Land Revenue in the place where such trees are situated or to such other officer as the Resident Councillor or Resident of the Settlement by notification in the Gazette appoints in that behalf such trees as are infected with rhinoceros beetles or red beetles.

(2) Any Collector or Deputy Collector as aforesaid or any other officer appointed as aforesaid may order that any coconut tree infected with rhinoceros beetles or red beetles shall be cleaned or cut down or be burned or buried in the manner prescribed in section 16, and the penghulu of the mukim wherein such tree is situated shall see that such order is carried out.

(3) The duties assigned by this section to penghulus of mukims shall, in any mukim for which there is no penghulu, be performed by such native officer as is directed by such Collector or Deputy Collector as aforesaid to perform the said duties.

18.—(1) The Governor may make such compensation as he thinks fit to any owner of a coconut tree who, being in needy circumstances, is required to destroy such tree.

(2) The compensation in respect of any one tree shall not exceed five dollars and the compensation given in one year to any one person shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

19.—(1) Any person who keeps on his premises dead coconut trees or stumps, coconut timber, rubbish heaps, destroyed and that the tree may not serve as a breeding place for rhinoceros beetles or red beetles.
accumulations of dung, vegetable refuse or other matter likely to harbour or become breeding places for rhinoceros beetles or red beetles and neglects or refuses to remove or destroy the same, when required so to do by a notice in writing from any such officer as is in section 17 referred to, shall be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(2) Any such officer as is in section 17 referred to may cause such trees, stumps, timber, rubbish heaps or other accumulations to be removed or destroyed and may recover the cost of such removal or destruction by civil suit from the person so neglecting or refusing as aforesaid.

20. All District Officers, all Collectors and Deputy Collectors of Land Revenue and all officers appointed by the Resident Councillor or Resident of any Settlement by notification in the Gazette to exercise any powers under section 17 shall, within the areas over which their powers extend, have access at all reasonable times into and upon any land whereon any coconut tree is growing for the purpose of inspecting such tree, and also into and upon any land or premises where there is reason to suppose that there are kept any such things as in section 19 are referred to.

21.—(1) Subject to section 18, no owner or occupier of land or other person shall be entitled to compensation for any expense incurred or damage occasioned by any order given or act done in pursuance of this Ordinance or any rule thereunder unless such damage was occasioned by negligence or maliciously and without reasonable cause.

(2) The Governor may, in his discretion, order that such compensation as he thinks fit, shall be paid to the owner or occupier of any land who is required to destroy as a measure of precaution any plant thereon not being diseased.

(3) No application for compensation shall be entertained unless it is in writing and is received in the office of the Colonial Secretary within three months from the date of the notice requiring the destruction of such plant, and in no case shall compensation be paid in excess of the actual value of the plant destroyed at the date of such notice.

(4) If any question arises as to such actual value, the decision of the Director thereon shall be final and conclusive.

22.—(1) The Governor may make rules for preventing the introduction of pests into the Colony or any part thereof and for preventing the spread of pests therein.

(2) Such rules may provide, amongst other things, for
   (a) prohibiting the landing in the Colony from places outside the Colony of any plant or animal, the landing of which appears to the Governor to be likely to introduce any pest;
   (b) the treatment or destruction of any plant or animal which has been landed and of the packages, cases, pots or coverings in which the same is packed.

(3) Any such rule may be absolute or subject to such conditions and exceptions as are expressed therein and may apply to the introduction of plants or animals either generally or from any specified place.

(4) The Governor may also make rules for fully and effectually carrying out and giving effect to the various provisions and powers in this Ordinance.

(5) Such last-mentioned rules may provide for
   (a) the powers and duties of officers appointed under section 3;
   (b) the convening of meetings of the supervising committee and the conduct of the business thereof;
   (c) the manner of entry upon lands under this Ordinance and the notice, if any, to be given prior to such entry;
   (d) the conduct of examinations and inspections of plants and of other proceedings authorized by this Ordinance;
   (e) the notification by owners and occupiers of land of any plant found to be diseased;
   (f) the form of orders, applications and certificates under this Ordinance;
   (g) all other matters connected with the enforcement of this Ordinance.
(6) All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette* and shall thereupon have the force of law.

(7) Any person who contravenes any rule made and published under this section shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

(8) An inspecting officer or any subordinate officer acting under the directions of an inspecting officer may destroy or cause to be destroyed any plant introduced into the Colony in contravention of any rule made and published under this section.

23.—(1) When any notice is required by this Ordinance to be given to the owner or occupier of any land, such notice addressed to the owner or occupier may be served in manner following:

(a) if the owner or occupier of such land is within the Settlement wherein such land is situate, the notice may be delivered to him or left with some adult member of his family, other than a servant, residing with him within such Settlement;

(b) if the notice cannot be served in the manner described in paragraph (a) or if the owner or occupier is not resident within the Settlement wherein the land is situate, it may be sent by registered post addressed to him at his residence in the Colony or in any part of the Federated Malay States;

(c) if the notice cannot be served in the manner described in paragraphs (a) or (b) or if there is no known owner or occupier of such land, the notice may be put up on some conspicuous place on the said land.

(2) It shall not be necessary in any such notice to name the owner or occupier, if the land to which the notice relates is therein referred to.

(3) Every such notice shall be in the English language and also, if the person for whom it is intended is an Asiatic not known to understand the English language, in such other language as in the opinion of the officer signing the notice is likely to render it intelligible to such an Asiatic; provided that no notice shall be deemed to be bad or insufficient by reason merely of the language wherein the same is rendered.

24. Whenever the Government has supplied any material free of charge for the prevention or eradication of any pest, any person who wilfully appropriates or uses the same for any purpose other than that for which the said material was supplied shall be liable to fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

25. Every person who commits any breach of this Ordinance for the breach whereof no penalty is otherwise expressly provided shall be liable to fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

26. No proceedings shall be instituted in any Court against any person under any provision of this Ordinance other than sections 16 and 19 except with the written authority of the Director.
No. 261.—THE AGRICULTURAL PESTS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Rules made by the Governor in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 22 of the Agricultural Pests Ordinance, 1918.

1. These rules may be cited as the Agricultural Pests Rules, 1919.

2. No person shall, except with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture, Federated Malay States, in that behalf and subject to the terms and conditions, if any, thereby imposed, land or cause to be landed in the Colony from any place outside the Colony any plant of Para Rubber (Hevea Brasiliensis) exported from the United States of America or from any State in South America or from India or Burma.

3. The owner or occupier of land whereon any plant is believed or found to be attacked by or affected with any pest specified in the Schedule hereto shall, within the period prescribed in the said Schedule, give notice thereof in writing or otherwise with particulars of the time and place of the discovery, to the Director or to the Inspecting Officer of the area within which the discovery was made or to the Officer appointed by the Governor to receive such notices; and where practicable a specimen of the plant diseased or the pest shall be sent with the notice.

Provided that no owner or occupier shall be bound to notify under this rule the finding on his land of any pest the finding whereof shall (to the knowledge of such owner or occupier) have been duly notified by some other person.

4. An Inspecting Officer on receiving in any manner notice of the existence or apparent existence of any pest mentioned in the Schedule hereto shall forthwith transmit the information to the Director and take such steps as may be necessary to determine to what extent the pest exists.

---

SCHEDULE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Pest</th>
<th>Period within which notice to be given</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pests of Para Rubber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Pink disease caused by Cylindrosporium</td>
<td>Within 1 month of first finding pest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javanicum Zimm (=C. Zimmermansi. S. &amp; Sac = C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SalmonellaZimm. B. &amp; Br.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Phytophthora sp. Black stripe Canker, a disease of the renewing bark.</td>
<td>Within 14 days of first finding pest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Sphaeronomema sp. “Mouldy Rot,” a disease of the renewing bark.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pest of Coconuts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachartona catoxantha, Hamp, a caterpillar pest attacking leaves.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government notification

(Gazette No. 000 Ordinance No. 166 dated 17th. May 1922)

(Agricultural Pests)

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 3 (I) of Ordinance No. 166 (Agricultural Pests) His Excellency the Officer Administrating the Government appoints the Director of Gardens, Straits Settlements, to be an Inspecting Officer and the Assistant Curator, Waterfall Gardens, Penang, to be an Inspecting Officer for the Settlement of Penang for carrying out the purposes of the said Ordinance.
In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 22 of the Agricultural Pests Ordinance, 1913, His Excellency the Governor appoints the Director of Gardens Straits Settlements, an Inspecting officer under section 3 of the Ordinance for the carrying out of the purposes of the Ordinance, section 22, within the ports of Singapore and Penang; and His Excellency the Governor also appoints the Assistant Curator, Waterfall Gardens, Penang, an Inspecting officer under section 3 of the Ordinance for the carrying out of the same purposes within the port of Penang.

It shall be within the powers of the Superintendent Government Monopolies, and of the Assistant Registrar of Statistics, and their subordinates acting for them, to prohibit the landing of living plants or parts of plants suspected by them of being upon the prohibited list pending reference to one of the above named Inspecting officers.
No. 1011.—The Agricultural Pests Ordinance, 1918.

Rules made by the Governor in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 22 of the Agricultural Pests Ordinance, 1918, amending the Agricultural Pests Rules, 1919.

1. These rules may be cited as the Agricultural Pests Rules, 1919, Amendment Rules, 1920. The rules published in Notification No. 261 of Gazette No. 24 of the 21st February, 1919, are hereby cancelled.

2. No person shall, except with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements in that behalf and subject to the terms and conditions, if any, thereby imposed, land or cause to be landed in the Colony from any place outside the Colony any plant of Para Rubber (Hevea brasiliensis) exported from the Continent of America and islands thereof or from India or Burma.

3. The owner or occupier of land whereon any plant is believed or found to be attacked by or affected with any pest specified in the Schedule hereto shall, within the period prescribed in the said Schedule, give notice thereof in writing or otherwise with particulars of the time and place of the discovery, to the Director or to the Inspecting Officer of the area within which the discovery was made or to the Officer appointed by the Governor to receive such notices; and where practicable a specimen of the plant diseased or the pest shall be sent with the notice.

Provided that no owner or occupier shall be bound to notify under this rule the finding on his land of any pest the finding whereof thereof shall (to the knowledge of such owner or occupier) have been duly notified by some other person.

4. An Inspecting Officer on receiving in any manner notice of the existence or apparent existence of any pest mentioned in the Schedule hereto shall forthwith transmit the information to the Director and take such steps as may be necessary to determine to what extent the pest exists.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Pest. Period within which notice to be given.

1. Pests of Para Rubber—

(a) Pink Disease caused by Corticium salmonicolor, B and Br. (=C. Javanicum Zimm= C. Zimmermanni, S. and Sacc.) Within one month of first finding pest.

(b) Black Stripe Canker caused by Phytophthora sp. a disease of the renewing bark. Within 14 days of first finding pest.

(c) Mouldy Rot caused by Sphaeronema sp. a disease of the renewing bark. Do.

2. Pests of Coconuts—

Brachartona catoxantha, Hamps, a caterpillar pest attacking leaves. Do.
No. 1531.—The Agricultural Pests Ordinance, 1918.

Amendment of Rules made by the Governor under Section 22.

1. Rule 2 of the Agricultural Pests Rules, 1919, Amendment Rules, 1920, published as Notification No. 1011, in the Gazette of 11th June, 1920, is amended by deleting all the words after “Para Rubber” and by adding the following words “which expression includes all species of hevea”.

(Vide Gazette No. 78 of 30th September, 1921.) [No. 7735/21.]
MEMORANDUM

Plant importation into the Straits Settlements

I. With reference to the preceding minutes, I would point out that the Director of Gardens in his minute of 31.1.22 quotes the regulations regarding the importation of rubber inaccurately. Gazette Notification No. 78 of September 30th, 1921 read in conjunction with the Agricultural Pests Rules 1919 Amended Rules 1920 (Gazette Notification No. 261 of June 11th, 1920) shows that the importation of any plant of Para Rubber, including any species of Hevea, is prohibited without the written permission of the Director and then only subject to the conditions laid down by him.

2. The Director of Gardens has omitted the restriction on the importation of Sugar-Cane. Gazette Notification No. 1495 of August 27th, 1921.

3. Throughout the correspondence there is a complete misconception of this Department's intention with regard to the importation of plants likely to prove dangerous to plants, cultivated or liable to be cultivated, in this country. The intention was that the Director's permit to import should be obtained previous to the shipment from the country or origin by the exporter or the importer; not it should be obtained on the arrival at the port of entry. This the Director could refuse the permit owing to an objection to the country of origin, or state in advance the conditions of entry. The Director of Gardens and the Under Secretary obviously contemplate the granting of a permit of entry on the arrival of the plants at a port provided that they appear healthy on examination by an Inspector. the remark of the Under Secretary in his minute of 15.1.22 clearly shows this. "As the law stands, written permission of the Director of Agriculture is required for the import of rubber plants and the notification you refer to only deals with rubber. An Assistant Agricultural Inspector at Penang will not help because his written permission is of no value." See also the Director of Gardens' letter (I) para 4. "He will admit, refuse admittance or quarantine them as
4. In my opinion the written permit from the Director with the conditions of entry attached should accompany the shipment. Any shipment seeking to enter without permit should be destroyed. I explain below.

6. If an Inspector grants a permit of entry to any shipment of rubber or other restricted plant, at the port of entry, because it appears healthy, no account is necessarily taken of its country of origin, and no trace is necessarily kept of where it is finally planted. This is unsafe. The shipment may come from a country where a serious disease is known to exist, and such disease may be able to remain dormant in the plant tissues without causing definite signs of disease. All shipments from such countries should be refused entry. Further, imported plants of, for example, rubber, are not necessarily acclimatised, or accustomed like the local plants to local pests. Such pests, of limited power on the local plants, might vigorously attack imported plants, gain strength on them and become dangerous pests on local plants. Further it is necessary for these reasons to keep trace of all imported plants and have proper quarantine arrears established by the importers, until they are proved healthy and normally resistant to local pests.

6. Under conditions the Inspector is only required to examine shipments of rubber under permit when a condition of entry is that they be so examined. He must also examine shipments of sugar cane if other crops are included under either form of restriction, the same procedure holds. No shipment of any plant included on the schedule of restricted plants should be allowed entry by Customs Officers, if they do not comply with the conditions of entry before examination by the Inspector. Plants not on the schedule should freely.

7. With reference to (1) 4, The Entomologist and Mycologist in the Agricultural Department being experienced in economic crops and their pests, are at least as well qualified to advise the Director regarding permits of entry as the
Director of Gardens is in Singapore.

8. It is better that the Department responsible for the regulations should administer them. In Singapore, however, there is no Agricultural Officer and the assistance of an officer from the Gardens may be necessary.

9. I think that I have shown that the question of plant importation has been trashed out, and that at present there is considerable misconception by the Director of Gardens and Under Secretary on the subject of the policy advocated by the Department. What is required is:-

1) A definite policy regarding the importation of plants into the Peninsula as a whole.

2) A complete scheme of procedure for carrying this policy including detail of all action to be taken. This is why the subject is described as "big".

10. I consider that a memorandum on the two heads in my para 9 above should be prepared and that in the meantime action should be suspended. I have discussed the subject with the Mycologist and the Government Entomologist and am prepared to draft a memorandum in consultation with them. The Memorandum can be referred to the Director of Gardens if Government desire his opinion. Information from the Customs Department regarding the fruits, vegetables and other plants now imported is desirable for the preparation of the memorandum referred to. I hope to obtain this for the Federated Malay States in a few days.

Sd. F.W. South

15.12.22
Botanic Gardens  
14th, November 1921  
Singapore

Sir,

In reference to the file Secretary of State 9139/21, I have the honour to lay before you the proposals I make for plant inspection at ports.

2. We have on the one hand our own prohibitions to enforce, for instance the old embargo on palms from the Philippine islands and the new embargo on Ficus from America and we have power to add thereto in the Ordinance to provide for the protection of tree plants and cultivated products from disease and pests, section 22; and we have on the other hand to certify exported plants free from disease as a Trade measure to enable our merchants to send living plants to various countries.

3. It is not possible to entrust the duty of watching at the ports to any but one of two Departments — namely the Gardens Department or the Department of Agriculture and in my unhesitating opinion the preference lies with the former, not merely because the Gardens Department must always be better developed at our two chief ports than the Agricultural Department but the Gardens Department handles a vastly greater variety of plants than the Agricultural Department.

4. My preference for the Gardens' Department is not altered by the current proposal that the Director of Gardens should have his centre of work in Kuala Lumpur because the proposal does not extend to moving the Assistant Director who, resident in Singapore, will in my plans carry on his study of the Cryptogams in the laboratory that we have prepared for him, and no one in the country will be better than he in the knowledge of foreign fungus-pests while as a horticultural officer he is compelled to know insect pest and
as an observer of disease in plants to MM be experienced in diagnosing injury to vegetation of all kinds. From the Gardens, when notified by your preventive service of the arrival of plants to be inspected, he will proceed to the docks or other place to examine the consignment and will admit, refuse admittance or quarantine them as necessary.

5. He will establish a small quarantine observation plant-house in Singapore.

6. Entry or exit of plants into or from Penang would have to be controlled by the Assistant Curator; and that officer in difficulties would refer to higher officers in this Department. He will also need a small quarantine plant house.

7. I do not believe that your present officers are ready at the moment to exercise any discretion in stopping forbidden vegetation from entry. They must be taught these duties or our orders are useless. They must be taught to report by telephone to MM the proper authority when any material arrives which seems possibly prohibited.

I have etc.

Sd. I.H. Burkill

The C.S.
No Minutes should be written on this page. A separate half-sheet to be used if required.
Sir,

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that for some time past representations have been made to this Ministry as to the need for regulations governing the importation of plants into this country on the lines of those which have been in force for some years in the Dominions, Colonies and Foreign countries. After careful consideration of the position, it has been decided that measures must be taken to secure that only healthy plants are admitted into the country, and the Minister has therefore issued a Destructive Insects and Pests Order of 1921, 6 copies of which are enclosed herewith. It will be observed that the Order takes effect as from the 1st October next.

The Order prohibits the landing in England and Wales, from countries outside the British Isles and the Channel Islands, of all living plants with a persistent woody stem above ground, and parts of the same, except seeds, when for use in propagation—such as fruit trees, stocks and stools, forest trees, and ornamental shrubs and grafts, layers and cuttings thereof; all potatoes; tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms, and hop stocks for planting; seeds of onions and of leeks for sowing; and gooseberries; unless each package thereof has attached thereto, or is accompanied by a copy of a certificate issued at the time of packing by
by a duly authorised official of the country from which it is exported, to the effect that the consignment is healthy and free from the injurious insects and pests mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Order. In the case of potatoes the certificate must also declare that Wart Disease has not occurred on the place where the potatoes were grown, nor within 500 yards thereof, except in the case of new potatoes. It will be seen from paragraph 5 of the Third Schedule to the Order that plants or parts thereof will not be deemed to be healthy which are attacked by any insect or pest mentioned in the Schedule and the Note to the Sale of Diseased Plants Order of 1921. Six copies of this Order are also enclosed.

The Ministry is most anxious that all possible steps shall be taken for the publication of the requirements of the Order in countries which export plants to this country. I am, therefore, to ask you to be so good as to move the Secretary of State to cause the necessary instructions to be given for the notification of the requirements of the Order to the Colonial and Dominion Governments.

It is desirable that it shall be made clear at the same time that the Order has been framed with the object of causing as little hindrance as possible to the normal course of trade, and that consignments from countries where an efficient system of plant inspection is in operation will be accepted without let or hindrance. In this connection it is important that the Ministry shall be furnished with details.
details of the system of inspection in force in each Dominion and Colony, and I am to ask that the necessary steps may be taken for the supply of this information.

A memorandum briefly describing the Order and containing a specimen of the Health-Certificate which is required is enclosed herewith.

I am etc.

(rgd) H.V. TAYLOR
Deputy Controller of Horticulture.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
COLONIAL OFFICE
S.W.1.
Downing Street,
6th August, 1921.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries respecting an Order entitled the Destructive Insects and Pests Order of 1921 issued by the Ministry, to take effect as from 1st October next, with a view to preventing the importation into this country of unhealthy plants. The Order is briefly described in the accompanying memorandum which contains also a specimen of the Health Certificate required with each package imported. A copy of the Sale of Diseased Plants Order of 1921, to which reference is made in paragraph 5 of the Third Schedule to the Destructive Insects and Pests Order, is also enclosed.

2. You will observe that the Ministry is anxious that the requirements of the Order should be published in all countries from which plants are exported to England and Wales. In the event of there being any system of plant inspection in the territory under your administration, I shall be glad to receive details for the information of the Ministry.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

The Officer Administering
the Government of