

offence against this Law or any regulations made hereunder may be brought in the name of the Commissioner for Agriculture and conducted by an officer of the Agricultural Division of the Ministry of Agriculture not below the rank of Agricultural Superintendent, and any prosecution so brought and instituted shall be deemed *prima facie* to have been commenced with due consent

14. Where any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, are brought against any public officer in respect of any act done in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Law or of any regulations made hereunder, it shall be a good defence to show that there was a reasonable and probable cause for the act in respect of which such proceedings are brought.

Defence in civil and criminal proceedings

15. Any expenses or fees due under the provisions of this Law or of any regulations made hereunder may be recovered by the Chief Inspector of Agriculture as a civil debt.

Power to sue for fees.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

Agriculture Law

BUD-ROT REGULATIONS

(under section 8)

1. These regulations may be cited as the Bud-Rot Regulations.

2. In these regulations—

“owner” in relation to a palm owned by a local community means the head of the community.

3. The owner of an oil palm or coconut palm which is attacked by budrot shall forthwith cause the palm to be cut down and totally destroyed by fire, and shall notify the Local Government Secretary of the same.

Penalty: a fine of twenty naira.

4. In any area in which bud-rot is prevalent, no person shall tap any oil palm or coconut palm.

Penalty: a fine of twenty naira.

5. The tapping of oil palms by the process generally known as "cabbage tapping" is prohibited.
"Cabbage tapping" is the method by which wine (sap) is made to exude from the palm by cutting away the plant tissue immediately below the growing point or bud.

Penalty: a fine of twenty naira.

Agriculture Law

SWOLLEN SHOOT REGULATIONS

Short title.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Swollen Shoot Regulations.

Interpretation

2. In these regulations—

"Chief Inspector" means Chief Inspector of Agriculture;

"owner" includes any person entitled to reap the fruits of a cocoa tree;

"representative" means any person detailed by the Chief Inspector, or any person duly authorized by him, to carry out the survey of cocoa trees and control swollen shoot disease for the purposes of these regulations.

"swollen shoot disease" means the virus disease of cocoa commonly known as swollen shoot, with all its recognized forms and variants.

Power to enter
cocoa farms
inspect and mark
cocoa trees

3. The Chief Inspector or his representative may enter and inspect any cocoa farm and may mark any cocoa tree for the purpose of controlling swollen shoot disease.

Power to destroy
affected trees.

4. The Chief Inspector or his representative may destroy or otherwise treat any cocoa tree or any other tree or plant, which in his opinion is infested with swollen shoot disease.