



# OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OF THE  
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

VOL. XCVIII.]

PRETORIA, FRIDAY, 20TH MAY, 1927.

[No. 1344.

No. 21 of 1927.]

## PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to prisons in the Bechuanaland Protectorate (herein after referred to as "the territory");

Now therefore under and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known as follows:—

1. Proclamation No. 12 of 1897 is hereby repealed.

2. The High Commissioner may make, alter, and repeal regulations for the territory not inconsistent with this Proclamation, for all or any of the following purposes, and such regulations may provide penalties for the breach thereof:—

- (a) Prescribing the powers of the Resident Commissioner in respect of prisons.
- (b) Prescribing the duties and powers of magistrates in respect of prisons.
- (c) Prescribing the duties and powers of medical officers in respect of prisons.
- (d) Prescribing the duties and powers of officers of prisons.
- (e) Prescribing the conduct of officers of prisons.
- (f) For the general government and good management of prisons, the maintenance of discipline therein, and for defining the acts or omissions which shall be deemed to be offences against discipline, and for the treatment of prisoners.
- (g) Prescribing the mode of supplying food and determining the scales of diet and quantity of clothing and necessaries for prisoners, and prohibiting the disposal by any officer of any articles of kit or equipment.
- (h) For the safe custody of prisoners when at labour or otherwise, including the taking of such steps as the medical officers may think necessary for the preservation of the health of prisoners.
- (i) As to the receipt detention and custody of money, valuables, or other articles belonging to any prisoner and defining the conditions under which payment deposit or delivery of such money or other articles shall be made during the period of imprisonment of any prisoner.
- (j) Regulating the introduction into or conveyance out of any prison of any food, drink, clothing, letters, documents, or any other article.
- (k) Prohibiting the supply to any prisoner of any article or thing.
- (l) For the searching of prisoners.
- (m) For the confiscation or destruction of all articles illicitly introduced into any prison, and of all clothing belonging to prisoners, which, by reason of its condition or for any other valid reason it is undesirable to keep.
- (n) As to the admission to any prison of any person other than the officers thereof, and the persons who are or may be detained therein.
- (o) As to the right to petition for, and the procedure for, obtaining mitigation or remission of sentences, and for providing for the supply of food or means of travelling to prisoners on their discharge.
- (p) As to the grant and withdrawal of indulgencies and privileges to prisoners, and the days and hours during which work or labour by prisoners may be suspended.
- (q) For the medical examination, measuring, and photographing or taking of other records of prisoners, including detailed personal statistics and histories, and for requiring full and truthful answers to all questions put to such persons with the object of obtaining such statistics and histories.
- (r) As to the manner in which sentences of hard labour, spare diet, corporal punishment, solitary confinement, or any other sentences are to be carried out.
- (s) As to the treatment of persons condemned to death, and the admission or exclusion of any persons from executions and as to the disposal of the bodies of prisoners who have suffered death by execution, or have died in prison.

- (t) As to the disposal by sale or otherwise of the effects of any prisoner who has escaped, died or failed to claim or receive the same.
- (u) As to the temporary detention of any sick prisoner whose sentence has expired but whose discharge or release is certified by a medical officer to be likely to result in his death, or in serious injury to his health, or to be a source of infection to others.
- (v) As to the care and maintenance of paupers and destitute persons or any other persons temporarily lodged in any prison.

And generally as to any other matter which may be dealt with by prison rule.

3. This Proclamation shall have force and take effect from the date of its publication in the *Gazette*.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Capetown this Eleventh day of May One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-seven.

ATHLONE,  
High Commissioner.

By Command of His Excellency the  
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,  
Acting Imperial Secretary.

(Printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria.)

No. 22 of 1927.]

## PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws in force in Swaziland relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths;

Now therefore under and by virtue of the powers authorities and jurisdiction conferred upon and committed to me under the Swaziland Order-in-Council 1903 as amended by the Swaziland Order-in-Council 1906 and the Swaziland Order-in-Council 1909, I do hereby declare, proclaim and make known as follows:—

### CHAPTER I.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

1. For the administration of this Proclamation the High Commissioner may from time to time appoint an officer to be styled the registrar of births, marriages and deaths, who shall be the custodian of all notices of births and deaths, of all such returns as are required by any regulation to be rendered to him by district registrars, of all registers and returns required to be rendered by marriage officers under this Proclamation or any marriage law in force in Swaziland, and of all records of any birth or death or marriage in Swaziland prior to the commencement of this Proclamation.

2. (1) The High Commissioner may from time to time appoint officers to be styled district registrars of births and deaths for each of the districts of Swaziland or for other areas therein as may be from time to time prescribed by notice in the *Gazette*; provided that wherever there is no district registrar appointed for a district the assistant commissioner thereof shall *ex officio* be the district registrar.

(2) The High Commissioner may from time to time, for districts for which district registrars have been appointed, appoint persons to be styled assistant district registrars of births and deaths; provided that wherever there is no assistant district registrar appointed, the assistant commissioner of the district shall *ex officio* be the assistant district registrar.

(3) The duties of any district registrar or assistant district registrar shall be as prescribed by this Proclamation or by any regulation.

## CHAPTER II.

### GENERAL.

3. It shall be the duty of every district registrar and assistant district registrar to inform himself as far as possible of every birth or death which occurs within his district and, after the expiry of the time allowed under this Proclamation for giving any notice or information of any such birth or death, if the notice or information has not been given, the district registrar or assistant district registrar may, by notice in writing under his hand, require any person whose duty it is under this Proclamation to give any such information to attend within such time as is specified in the notice at the office of the district registrar or assistant district registrar or any other place mentioned in the notice, there to give to the district registrar or assistant district registrar or to any other person named in the notice such information as may be necessary concerning the birth or death as the case may be; provided that when an inquest or inquiry is being held or has been held concerning the death of any person no such requirement as is in this section mentioned shall be made by any district registrar or assistant district registrar for information as to such death.

4. On receipt by the district registrar or assistant district registrar of any notice, information, memorandum, return or certificate in respect of a birth or death given or transmitted under this Proclamation, he shall examine the same and cause any omission, defect or inaccuracy therein to be supplied or corrected as far as may be possible, and for the purposes of this section he may require any person whose duty it is to give information under this Proclamation to attend and give information in the manner prescribed by the last preceding section.

5. Books shall be kept by each district registrar to be called the "births register" and "deaths register" respectively; and there shall be respectively transcribed therein such information as to births and deaths as is prescribed.

6. No birth or death shall be registered after the expiry of one year from the date of such birth or death except upon the written authority of the registrar and the payment of the prescribed fee; provided, however, that after the expiry of a period of ten years from the date of birth or death, as the case may be, no such registration shall be effected except upon an order of court.

7. When the birth of any child has been registered (whether before or after the commencement of this Proclamation) and the name by which it was registered is altered, the parent or guardian of the child may apply to the registrar for registration of the alteration of the name of such child. The registrar, after inquiry and on payment of the prescribed fee may, without any erasure of any original entry, forthwith insert the altered name on the original birth information form filed in his office and instruct the district registrar concerned to make a similar insertion in his births register.

8. For a period of one year after the commencement of this Proclamation the parent or guardian of a child may, if the child has, under the provisions of any law repealed by this Proclamation, been registered without a name, apply to the registrar for the registration of its name. The registrar shall, after inquiry, and on payment of the prescribed fee, insert the name specified in the application on the original birth information form filed in his office and instruct the district registrar concerned to make a similar insertion in his births register.

9. In the case of an illegitimate child, no person shall be required to give information under this Proclamation, as its father concerning its birth, and the district registrar or assistant district registrar shall not enter in any register or other book the name of any person as the father of the child except at the joint request of the mother and the person who in the presence of the district registrar or assistant district registrar acknowledges himself in writing to be the father of the child. Such an acknowledgment, if made, shall be embodied in the certificate or register and the person so acknowledging himself to be the father of the child shall, together with the mother, sign in the presence of the district registrar or assistant district registrar, or of a justice of the peace, or police officer, the notice, certificate or register as the case may be.

10. Any child born out of wedlock (whether before or after the commencement of this Proclamation) may, if its parents could have lawfully married each other at the date of the child's birth and have thereafter married each other, be registered in the prescribed manner as if the child had been born in wedlock.

11. If any live new-born child or the dead body of a new-born child is found abandoned, the person finding the same shall, as soon as possible, give notice to a justice of the peace or police officer, and every justice of the peace or police officer who knows or is informed of the discovery of such a child or dead body so abandoned, and, in the case of a live new-born child, any person in whose charge such a child is placed and any person holding any official inquiry into or being aware of any circumstances relating to the abandonment, shall forthwith give to the district registrar or assistant district registrar of the district wherein the child or dead body is found the prescribed notice or information.

12. Every person holding in accordance with any law any inquest or inquiry as to the death of any person shall forthwith furnish to the district registrar prescribed particulars in respect of the death.

## CHAPTER III.

### INFORMATION AS TO BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

13. In the case of every child born alive it shall be the duty of the father of the child and in the event of the death, absence or other inability of the father, then of any person, other than the mother, present at the birth, or of the occupier of the dwelling in which the child is born, and in case of the death, absence or other inability of such occupier, then of the person having charge of the child, within thirty days next after such birth to

give the prescribed notice thereof to the district registrar or assistant district registrar or to a justice of the peace or to a police officer. Every such justice of the peace or police officer shall, on receipt of such notice, forthwith give written information of the birth to the district registrar or assistant district registrar.

14. It shall be the duty of every adult relative of a deceased person present at his death or in attendance during his last illness or at his dwelling with him and, in default of such relatives, of every adult person present at the death of any deceased person, and, if there was no such adult person present, then of the occupier of the dwelling in which the death occurred or, in the case of the death or absence or other inability of such occupier, of every adult inmate of the dwelling or of any person who has caused a body to be buried, to give to the district registrar, assistant district registrar, justice of the peace or police officer notice in the prescribed manner of the death within thirty days thereafter. Every such justice of the peace or police officer shall, on receipt of such notice, forthwith give written information of such death to the district registrar or assistant district registrar.

15. (1) In the case of any still-born child, any medical practitioner or registered midwife who was in attendance at the birth, or any medical practitioner who has examined the body of the child shall forthwith sign and give, without fee or reward, to one or other of the persons required by this Proclamation to give information concerning a birth, a certificate stating that the child was still-born.

(2) Any person who would, if the child had not been still-born, have been required by this Proclamation to give information concerning the birth, shall forthwith deliver such certificate to the district registrar or assistant district registrar.

(3) If no medical practitioner or registered midwife was present at the still-birth or no medical practitioner has examined the body of the child, the person described in sub-section (2) shall make a solemn declaration that the child was not born alive and deliver such declaration within thirty days of the still-birth to the district registrar or assistant district registrar.

(4) Whenever a person not registered as a midwife assisted at the birth, the information to be furnished shall include the name and address of such person.

16. Whenever any medical practitioner has attended during the last illness of any person, it shall be the duty of such medical practitioner, on application by the district registrar or by the assistant district registrar or by the person giving notice of the death, forthwith to send to the district registrar or assistant district registrar without fee or reward a certificate of the cause of death or a notice of inability to sign such a certificate.

## CHAPTER IV.

### INFORMATION AS TO AND REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF NATIVES.

17. Nothing in this Proclamation contained shall be construed as applying to the notification or registration of the births and deaths of natives except in such districts as may be specified by the High Commissioner by notice in the *Gazette* as districts in which this Proclamation shall be in force in regard to the notification and registration of births and deaths of natives.

Provided that any native who so desires shall be entitled to avail himself of the facilities for registration offered.

18. The expression "native" in this chapter means a person both of whose parents belong or belonged to an aboriginal race or tribe of Africa and includes any person of mixed race living as a member of any native community, tribe, kraal or location.

## CHAPTER V.

### REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

19. Every special licence as prescribed shall be transmitted by the officer who solemnized the marriage, with the duplicate original register, for record to the registrar of births, marriages and deaths.

20. (1) The marriage officer solemnizing any marriage, the parties thereto and at least two competent witnesses shall sign an original and a duplicate original register of such marriage in the prescribed form before they leave the premises where the marriage took place.

(2) The marriage officer shall keep the original register with his records and shall, within one week from the date of the marriage, transmit the duplicate original register, to which revenue stamps to the prescribed value have been affixed, to the registrar for record.

## CHAPTER VI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

21. (1) It shall be the duty of the registrar or district registrar and of every marriage officer, upon receipt by him of a written application from any person and upon payment of the prescribed fee, to cause search to be made in any birth, death or marriage register which is under this Proclamation or a prior law in the custody of such officer, and to issue a certificate in the prescribed form of any entry contained in such register or in any documents attached to such register.

(2) Every such certificate signed by the registrar, district registrar or marriage officer, as the case may be, shall in all courts of law and public offices within Swaziland, be *prima facie* evidence of the particulars set forth therein.

22. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law in force in Swaziland relating to stamp duties and fees, no affidavit or solemn declaration made by any person for the purpose of complying with any provision of this Proclamation or the regulations relating to the registration of births and deaths shall be liable to stamp duty.

23. Any person who, without reasonable cause or excuse fails to give or transmit any notice, information, memorandum, return or certificate required by this Proclamation or by any regulation, to be given or transmitted, shall be guilty of an offence;

Provided that no person shall be liable to be convicted under this section if it appears that any other person has duly given or transmitted the required notice, information, memorandum, return or certificate.

24. Any person who wilfully makes or causes to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any notice or information or in any births register, deaths register or marriage register, any false statement relating to any of the particulars required by this Proclamation or by any regulation to be made known and registered, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties which by law may be imposed for the crime of perjury.

25. Any person, having the custody of any register or certified copy thereof or of any part thereof, who negligently loses or injures it or negligently, while it is in his custody, allows it to be injured shall be guilty of an offence.

26. Any person who wilfully destroys or injures or renders illegible or causes to be destroyed or injured or rendered illegible any register or certified copy thereof or any part thereof or falsely makes or counterfeits or causes to be falsely made or counterfeited any part of a register or certified copy thereof, or wilfully inserts or causes to be inserted in any register or certified copy or part thereof any false entry or wilfully gives any false certificate or certifies any writing to be a copy of or extract from a register knowing such copy or extract to be false in any part, or who forges or counterfeits the signature, seal, impression, or stamp of the registrar or any district registrar or assistant district registrar or of any marriage officer, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, and any person, having the custody or care of any register, who knowingly permits any such act to be committed shall also be guilty of an offence and liable to the same penalty.

27. Any person who commits any offence against or contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Proclamation or of any regulation, for which offence or contravention or failure no penalty is specially provided shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.

28. The High Commissioner may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Proclamation—

- (a) as to the management of a registrar's office or of any district registration office;
- (b) prescribing the duties and powers of a registrar and of the district registrars and assistant district registrars;
- (c) as to the obtaining of particular information respecting all births, marriages and deaths occurring in Swaziland and prescribing the nature and extent of such information;
- (d) prescribing any forms, certificates, notices or registers to be used in connexion with the registration of births, marriages and deaths and as to the use of the same; as to the correction or alteration in and additions to any such forms, certificates, notices or registers and for the disposal, safe custody and preservation of the same;
- (e) prescribing the fees payable for searches made or allowed, certificates given, or for any act performed under the provisions of this Proclamation or any regulations, and the persons by whom and to whom such fees are payable, and generally for the better carrying out of the objects and purposes of this Proclamation.

The regulations may prescribe penalties for the contravention thereof or failure to comply therewith, not exceeding in any case a fine of ten pounds or in default of payment imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month.

29. In this Proclamation, unless inconsistent with the context—

- “adult” means every person of the age of sixteen years and upwards or any married person;
- “birth” means the birth of any viable child whether such child is living or dead at the time of birth;
- “body” means any human dead body, including the body of any still-born child;
- “district registrar” and “assistant district registrar” mean respectively a person appointed or lawfully acting as such for any district or portion of a district under this Proclamation; and, when used in relation to any district or portion thereof, mean respectively the district registrar or assistant registrar of that district or portion and, when used in relation to an event occurring in any district or portion thereof, mean respectively the district registrar or assistant district registrar of the district or portion in which the event occurred;
- “Assistant Commissioner” includes a Deputy-Assistant Commissioner;
- “occupier of a dwelling” means, in respect of any public or charitable institution or barracks, every Governor, Deputy-Governor, superintendent or assistant superintendent, gaoler or medical or other officer or person in charge thereof; and in respect of any mine or a native compound or location in connexion with a mine, every manager or superintendent or person in charge thereof; and, in respect of any premises let in lodgings or separate apartments, means any person residing in such dwelling under whom such lodgings or separate apartments are immediately held; and, in the case of any tent, vehicle or other place of residence or place in or upon which any person may be born or die, means every owner when in occupation or charge thereof, and, if the owner is not in occupation or charge thereof, every lessee or other person in occupation or having the charge, care or custody thereof;
- “police officer” means any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, constable or trooper of the Swaziland Police;
- “prescribed” means prescribed under this Proclamation or any regulation;
- “register” for the purposes of sections *twenty-four*, *twenty-five*, and *twenty-six*, includes, in addition to any “births register,” “marriage officer” or “deaths register” kept under this Proclamation any books, registers or records which were records of any births, marriages or deaths office prior to the commencement of this Proclamation;
- “registrar” means an officer appointed as such under Chapter I of this Proclamation;
- “regulation” means any regulation lawfully made and in force under the powers of this Proclamation;
- “still-born” applies to a viable child which showed no sign of life after complete birth;
- “viable” in relation to a child means an infant after six months of intrauterine existence.

30. The laws specified in the Schedule to this Proclamation are hereby repealed to the extent set out in the third column to that Schedule:

Provided that notwithstanding such repeal—

- (a) all acts, orders, regulations, registers, entries, records or documents in good faith by officers of the Swaziland Administration done issued or kept prior to the taking effect of this Proclamation under any law or statutory regulation then in force or purporting to have been so done issued or kept shall be as valid to all intents and purposes and to the same extent as if the said officers had been duly appointed as Registration Officers and shall endure for the purposes of this Proclamation as fully and effectually as if they had at all times been so valid;
- (b) all regulations existing at the date of the commencement of this Proclamation and framed under any law hereby repealed shall remain in force until otherwise provided under the authority of this Proclamation; and
- (c) in each such office which existed immediately prior to the commencement of this Proclamation shall be carried out to completion all such matters as were in that office uncompleted and every such uncompleted matter shall be completed as if this Proclamation had not been passed.

31. This Proclamation may be cited for all purposes as the Swaziland Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Proclamation, 1927, and shall have force and take effect from the date of its publication in the *Gazette*.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Capetown this Twelfth day of May One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-seven.

ATHLONE,  
High Commissioner.

By Command of His Excellency the  
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,  
Acting Imperial Secretary.

#### SCHEDULE.

No. and Year of Law.	Long or Short Title or Subject of Law.	Extent of Repeal.
Law No. 2 of 1871 (Transvaal)	Licences and Stamp Dues	Section <i>five</i> .
Law No. 3 of 1871 (Transvaal)	Marriage Ordinance	Articles <i>fourteen</i> and <i>fifteen</i> .
Law No. 3 of 1897 (Transvaal)	Marriage of Coloured Persons	So much of Article <i>thirteen</i> as deals with forwarding of Duplicate Marriage Registers and the issue of copies of Marriage Registers.
Proclamation No. 27 of 1900 (Transvaal)	Registration of Births and Deaths	The whole.

(Printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria.)

#### HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 56 of 1927.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Sub-Inspector Reginald Seymour Balfe, Basutoland Mounted Police, to act temporarily as Deputy-Assistant Commissioner at Buthe Buthe during the absence on leave of Captain Thomas Brereton Kennan, M.C.

By Command of His Excellency the  
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,  
Acting Imperial Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,  
Capetown, 11th May, 1927.

#### HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 57 of 1927.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under the provisions of section *two* of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Proclamation, No. 21 of 1927, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the subjoined regulations.

By Command of His Excellency  
the High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,  
Acting Imperial Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,  
20th May, 1927.

#### BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE PRISON REGULATIONS.

*Definition Clause.*—For the purpose of these regulations the following terms shall, unless the context otherwise indicates, have the meanings set against them respectively:—

- “Prison” shall include “lock-up”;
- “prison officer” or “officer” shall include any person actually employed in any prison;
- “gaoler” shall include any officer acting in that capacity;
- “daytime” shall mean the period between sunrise and sunset;
- “night” shall mean the period between sunset and sunrise.

#### MAGISTRATE.

1. The magistrate shall be in charge of the prison.
2. He shall visit the prison at least once a week, but may delegate this duty where necessary. At such visit he, or the person delegated by him, shall be accompanied by the medical officer.
3. At such visit he shall muster the prisoners and ascertain whether they have any complaints.

4. On the occasion of every escape from custody, he shall hold an inquiry into the circumstances connected therewith, and shall transmit the proceedings, together with his report thereon, to the Resident Commissioner.

5. He shall without delay report to the Resident Commissioner any case of insanity, or apparent insanity, occurring among the prisoners, or any case in which the medical officer is of the opinion that the life of any prisoner will be endangered by further imprisonment or that any sick prisoner will not survive his sentence, or that any prisoner is totally and permanently unfit to undergo the discipline prescribed.

6. He shall notify in writing to the nearest friend or relative of any prisoner any case in which the life of such prisoner appears to be in danger.

In the case of the death of a prisoner, he shall cause notification to be sent to the nearest friend or relative, and shall also inform the Resident Commissioner. If provision for the burial is not made by the friends or relatives, he shall cause the body to be decently buried.

7. He shall hold an inquiry into the cause of death of every prisoner who dies in prison, and shall send the proceedings of such inquiry to the Resident Commissioner.

8. He may grant any prison officer who is a native such leave of absence as may be authorized in the Leave Regulations applicable to native employees of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration.

#### MEDICAL OFFICER.

9. The medical officer, if available, shall see every sick prisoner at least once a day, and shall accompany the magistrate or his deputy at his weekly inspection of the prison.

10. He shall keep such books as may be prescribed by the Resident Commissioner.

11. He shall keep such statistical records and furnish such returns as may be directed, relative to the health and medical treatment of the prisoners and the sanitary condition of the prison.

12. He shall furnish such reports as may be called for by the Resident Commissioner, and shall advise the magistrate on all medical or health matters affecting the prison.

13. He may order the immediate and thorough disinfection and de-verminizing of any prisoner (including awaiting-trial prisoners, detained witnesses, and civil debtors), and also of any such person's clothing and effects.

14. He shall attend the infliction of all corporal punishments. He shall examine the prisoner carefully before he is flogged, and shall give such written orders as he may consider necessary. If he considers the prisoner in a fit state to undergo the punishment, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the gaoler. In cases in which he may direct that the punishment should not be carried out, or only partially carried out, he shall report his reasons for such direction, in writing, to the magistrate.

15. He shall by written order direct such modifications of labour, clothing, bedding, diet, or treatment as in any case he may deem necessary, and shall report what he has ordered to the magistrate.

16. He shall, whenever he shall be of opinion—

- (a) that the mind of a prisoner is affected, or
- (b) that the life of any prisoner will be endangered or his health permanently affected by his continuance in prison, or
- (c) that any prisoner will not survive his sentence, or
- (d) that a prisoner is totally and permanently unfit for prison discipline, or
- (e) that the case of any prisoner needs special treatment, or
- (f) that the condition of any prisoner appears to assume an aspect of danger,

report the fact in writing to the magistrate, who shall forward such report to the Resident Commissioner.

17. He shall promptly give directions in writing for the segregation of any prisoner whom he may find or suspect to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or mental affection, and shall immediately take any necessary steps to prevent the spread of any such infectious or contagious disease, and shall inform the magistrate of the steps taken.

18. He shall forthwith on the death of any prisoner enter in the journal the time when the illness was first observed, when it was reported to him, and when it assumed a dangerous character; the nature of the disease, the time of death, and an account of the appearance of the body after death.

19. In any case of the death of a prisoner otherwise than from natural causes, he shall hold a post-mortem examination, and forward his report to the magistrate for the information of the Resident Commissioner.

20. He shall attend at every execution of the sentence of capital punishment and shall make a careful examination of the body after sufficient time has elapsed for death to ensue. He shall ascertain the fact of death, and shall certify in writing whether death was due to dislocation of the vertebrae or to some other cause, and he shall transmit his certificate to the magistrate.

21. He shall examine every prisoner as soon as possible after admission to the prison, and, should he deem it necessary, shall forward a report of his examination to the magistrate.

#### GAOLER.

22. The gaoler shall reside in the quarters assigned to him by the Resident Commissioner. He shall be responsible for the discipline, safety, and control of the prison and for the carrying out of these regulations.

23. He shall not be absent from his quarters for a night without the permission of the magistrate.

24. He shall visit the whole of the prison and, as far as practicable, see every male prisoner once at least in every twenty-four hours. He shall at least once a week go through the prison at an uncertain hour of the night, which visit, and the state of the prison at the time, he shall record in his journal. Where practicable he shall visit all prisoners at work daily. When visiting cells in which female prisoners are kept, he shall be accompanied by the matron. Before lock-up he shall inspect each cell, and any isolation cells which may be occupied, and shall record the result of this inspection in his journal.

25. He shall keep such books and records as may be prescribed by the Resident Commissioner.

26. He shall be responsible for the proper searching of all prisoners on admission, and also on every occasion when prisoners return from labour outside the gaol.

27. He may examine and search, or cause to be examined and searched, all persons and articles going into or out of, or being brought into or out of, the prison, and may exclude any person who refuses to be examined or to permit the examination of any article.

28. In case he shall become aware of any offence in, or of any violation or neglect by any person of any of the rules of the prison, he shall forthwith record the particulars in his journal and report the name of such person and the nature of the offence to the magistrate.

29. He shall frequently examine the food supplied for the prisoners and shall issue it. He shall report to the magistrate if it is in any way defective. If any prisoner complains as to the quantity or quality of the food, he shall report such complaint to the magistrate.

30. He shall see that the prescribed diet scale is observed, and that the necessary supplies are obtained, and of proper quantity and quality.

31. He shall prepare and sign all requisitions for rations daily, and shall present the counterfoils for the countersignature of the magistrate once a week.

32. He shall see that nothing is allowed to grow against the outer walls of the prison, and that nothing likely to be used to facilitate escape is left within reach of prisoners or kept without proper safeguards against such use.

33. He shall take every precaution to prevent the escape of prisoners and to secure the recapture of any who may have escaped.

34. He shall notify to the medical officer, without delay, the illness of any prisoner, or any accident occurring to any prisoner, and shall, where possible, parade before him daily prisoners who are ill, or who complain of illness, and shall furnish to him a list of all prisoners in solitary confinement.

35. He shall obey the directions of the medical officer respecting labour, clothing, bedding, diet, or treatment of any prisoner.

36. He shall without delay call the attention of the medical officer to any prisoner whose state of mind or body specially appears to require attention.

37. He shall take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the spread of any contagious or infectious disease according to the directions of the medical officer.

38. Upon the death of any prisoner otherwise than pursuant to judicial sentence, he shall inform the magistrate and the medical officer. Burial of the body shall not take place until authorized by the medical officer.

39. He shall see that the prison is kept in a cleanly state and that all cells are washed or cleaned once a week, or oftener if necessary, and properly ventilated every day.

40. He shall see that all guards are armed with a rifle and cartridges when detailed to guard prisoners.

41. He shall see that the guards are distributed in such a manner as to minimize the risk of escape, and shall assign to the officers of the prison such duties as he may deem necessary.

42. Before any gang leaves the prison he shall parade it, and inspect the guards for duty and see that they are properly armed. He shall see that the night guard assumes duty at the proper time.

43. He shall see that a guard is placed on duty in the prison at night.

44. He shall see that the prisoners rise, and are closed in at night, at the proper times, and that their conversation is properly restrained and controlled, and that every care is taken to preserve the health and cleanliness of the prisoners, and that the hours of labour are properly observed.

45. He shall see that the prison is locked each night at such hour as the magistrate shall direct, and that it is only opened when necessary.

46. He shall allow no stranger to remain in the prison during the day or night without the permission of the magistrate.

47. He shall enter the names of all visitors in his journal.

48. He shall read every letter written to or by a prisoner and shall submit it to the magistrate for his decision as to the forwarding of it.

49. He shall prevent the bringing into or taking out of the prison to or from any prisoner, of any letter, writing, food, fermented liquor, or any other article the introduction of which has not been authorized by law, and such prohibited article may be confiscated by the magistrate and destroyed or sold.

50. He shall take care that proper precautions against fire are adopted, and that any appliances supplied for the extinction of fire are at all times kept in good order and ready for use.

51. He shall be responsible for the safe custody of all Government property in his charge.

52. He shall see that the register of private effects belonging to prisoners brought to the prison is correctly kept, and that all money, valuables, and other effects belonging to prisoners are disposed of in such a manner as may be prescribed by the regulations.

53. He shall see that all punishments imposed on prisoners are properly carried into effect and that all orders and regulations as to exercise are duly observed. He shall visit, at least once in every day, every isolation cell in which a prisoner is confined.

54. He shall receive all prisoners on arrival at the gaol in daytime, and shall be responsible for their personal cleanliness before they are assigned to their cells.

55. He shall be responsible that orders affecting the prison are communicated to all subordinate officers, and duly attended to.

56. He shall enter in his journal all particulars of leave granted to a prison officer.

57. He may, whenever he thinks fit, separate any prisoner from any other prisoner, either by day or night.

#### MATRON.

58. The matron shall reside in the quarters assigned to her.

59. She shall be held responsible for the due observance of the Prison Rules and Regulations in respect of all female prisoners.

60. She shall daily inspect the cells occupied by females and shall see each female prisoner at least once in twenty-four hours.

61. She shall accompany every male visitor to a female prisoner.

62. She shall bring before the magistrate any wardress or female prisoner charged with a breach of discipline or disobedience of prison rules.

63. She shall search all female prisoners on entering the prison, and at such other times as she may consider it to be necessary.

64. She shall be responsible for the due cleanliness of the female cells and of female prisoners.

65. She shall see that any female prisoner sent outside the prison is accompanied by a female escort.

#### SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

66. Subordinate prison officers shall be under the authority of the gaoler.

67. Wardresses shall take their orders from the matron and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them.

68. Subordinate prison officers shall reside in the quarters allotted to them.

69. Under no circumstances shall a coloured guard be placed in charge of European prisoners.

70. Subordinate prison officers shall immediately report to the gaoler any offence or irregularity on the part of any visitor or prisoner.

71. They shall not receive visitors within the prison without the permission of the gaoler.

72. They shall be held responsible for the strict carrying out of the rules to be observed by them in respect to prisoners.

73. They shall hold no communication with prisoners except such as is necessary to the execution of their duties, and shall not use any unnecessary violence towards prisoners.

74. They shall under no circumstances allow any of the prisoners in their charge to move out of their sight, nor, when in an open place, to a greater distance than 15 yards. Should a prisoner receive permission to retire for purposes of nature, some portion of his body must be in sight of the officer during the whole time of the former's absence from work.

75. No officer shall smoke or sit down when on duty except during recognized rest intervals, neither shall he turn his back on the prisoners. He shall not lay aside his arms for a single moment.

76. When on duty with gangs outside the prison, officers shall exercise a constant supervision over the prisoners, and shall not allow any one of them to idle, loiter, straggle, or work at a distance from the gang.

77. They may be permitted to resign from the service upon the giving of one month's notice.

78. On dismissal or resignation from the service they shall deliver up all articles of dress, arms, and other articles of equipment which have been supplied to them.

79. They may be discharged from the service by the Resident Commissioner after thirty days' notice should they prove to be unsuitable or medically unfit.

80. They shall not permit any portion of their uniforms to be worn or used by any other person.

81. They shall be armed with rifles and shall carry so many cartridges and in such a manner as may be directed by the magistrate, and shall keep such rifles in proper order.

82. If a prisoner effects his escape, the remaining prisoners shall at once be concentrated, and the party immediately marched back to the prison and the matter reported.

83. Fire-arms shall not be used in the case of a prisoner who is seen to run away or to make an attempt to escape if there appears to be a reasonable chance of recapturing him without their use; but, whenever it is necessary to prevent the escape, an officer may fire at the prisoner in such a way as to disable and not to kill, but if he kill him he shall not be liable.

84. Officers shall give immediate notice to the gaoler of any prisoner who may report himself sick, or who may appear to be out of health.

85. The gaol guard on night duty shall prevent prisoners from making a disturbance.

#### CONDEMNED PRISONERS.

86. Prisoners under sentence of death shall be confined in special cells and be subject to the following rules:—

- (a) They shall be specially guarded day and night.
- (b) The diet of such prisoners shall be that provided for European prisoners under sentence of hard labour, provided that the medical officer may permit necessary stimulants to be supplied, and that the Resident Commissioner may permit any departure from prison diet which he may deem fit.
- (c) They shall be allowed all reasonable facilities for seeing such relatives, friends, and spiritual and legal advisers as may be permitted by the magistrate.
- (d) When taking exercise they shall not be allowed to communicate with other prisoners.
- (e) They shall occupy special cells.

87. During the preparation of an execution, and at the time of the execution, no person shall enter the prison unless legally entitled to do so.

88. The gaoler shall ascertain what religious faith a condemned prisoner professes, and shall, at the request of such prisoner, arrange, if possible, for a spiritual adviser of that faith to have access to him.

89. Executions shall be carried out at such places as may be prescribed by the Resident Commissioner. As soon as possible after sentence, condemned prisoners shall be removed to the place of execution.

90. If the body of a prisoner who has been executed is not claimed for burial by the relations of such prisoner, the magistrate shall cause it to be decently buried.

#### PRISONERS.

91. Prisoners shall obey all orders of the gaoler and prison officers.

92. When employed at hard labour outside the prison, they shall not speak to persons other than those having authority over them or connected with the labour party.

93. They shall not whistle, sing, or make any unnecessary noise or talk or call to prisoners in any other cell.

94. No prisoner shall be allowed to give, barter, or sell any portion of his food to any other prisoner.

95. No prisoner shall be allowed to enter any cell except his own, and no prisoner shall be in a latrine at the same time as any other prisoner.

96. They shall obey such directions as regards washing as may be issued by the magistrate.

97. They shall be required to keep their cells clean and themselves clean and decent in their persons, and shall conform to such orders as the gaoler may issue for that purpose.

98. They may make complaints to the magistrate or gaoler.

99. Awaiting-trial prisoners shall be allowed to do any work within or without the precincts of the prison for which they may voluntarily offer.

100. Prisoners shall rise in the morning in the summer at 5.30 and in the winter at 6.30.

101. Hard labour gangs shall leave the prison for labour daily (weather permitting) in summer at 6 a.m. and in winter at 7.15 a.m., and shall return for the night at 5 p.m. One hour shall be allowed at 8 a.m. and at 1 p.m. daily for food.

102. If a prisoner shall—

- (1) use language tending to cause discontent, excitement, or insubordination among his fellow prisoners;
  - (2) make false, frivolous, or malicious reports or complaints, including repeated complaints of a groundless nature regarding his diet;
  - (3) be found in possession of, or have concealed in his cell any article not authorized;
  - (4) commit any nuisance, or neglect his duty or fail to keep himself clean;
  - (5) evade work by any means;
  - (6) mangle by feigning any malady whatever;
  - (7) hold communication by any means or of any kind with any persons with whom such communication is not authorized;
  - (8) violate any rule of the prison, or defeat or evade the operation thereof;
  - (9) wilfully disobey any lawful order;
  - (10) make any unnecessary noise or give any unnecessary trouble;
  - (11) leave his cell or place of work without permission;
  - (12) use any abusive, insolent, threatening, or other improper language;
  - (13) in any other way offend against good order and discipline;
- he shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these regulations, and, upon conviction, shall be liable to a penalty of—
- (a) solitary confinement, with or without spare diet, for a period not exceeding five days; or
  - (b) the wearing of irons for a period not exceeding seven days; or
  - (c) corporal punishment in any number of lashes not exceeding ten; or
  - (d) hard labour for a period not exceeding twenty-one days in addition to any punishment to which he was liable at the time of the commission of the offence, provided that no prisoner, save one who is already under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour, shall be liable to receive corporal punishment.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

103. All prisoners shall be classified primarily according to sex, and secondly according to race. White and coloured races shall be kept apart at work, at eating, and at rest.

104. Female prisoners shall at all times be kept entirely apart from males. They shall invariably be attended to by persons of their own sex, and shall be absolutely prevented from holding any communication with a male prisoner. No gaoler or other male officer shall enter a cell in which a female is imprisoned unless accompanied by the matron.

#### CLOTHING.

105. Every prisoner shall be provided with a complete prison dress, properly marked, and shall wear it at all times during the day, and during severe weather, or in special cases, shall be supplied with such additional clothing as the magistrate or medical officer, as the case may be, may deem requisite.

#### BEDDING.

106. Prisoners on rising in the morning shall put their blankets out in the yard to air, and before proceeding to work after breakfast the blankets shall be properly folded up and placed in the cells.

107. No bedding in addition to what is prescribed by the Resident Commissioner shall be supplied save on the written order of the medical officer.

108. No prisoner shall be allowed to use bedding in the daytime except in the case of sickness.

#### DIET.

109. Save as is allowed under the regulations, prisoners shall receive only the ration authorized by the Resident Commissioner except by the order in writing of the medical officer.

110. Smoking or the supply of tobacco to prisoners may be allowed as a special indulgence under such circumstances and conditions as the magistrate may prescribe.

111. All food shall be consumed at the proper meal times, and uneaten food shall be returned to the kitchen.

112. A prisoner who has any complaint to make regarding the diet furnished to him or who wished his ration to be weighed or measured for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is supplied with the proper quantity shall make his request immediately after the food is handed to him, and before any portion of it is consumed, and it shall be weighed or measured in his presence by the gaoler.

113. Fermented liquor shall not be admitted for the use of a prisoner save on the written order of the medical officer.

114. All contracts for rations shall be made by the magistrate, subject to the Resident Commissioner's approval.

#### LABOUR.

115. Every prisoner shall be employed every day in such work as the magistrate may direct. The hours of work in each day shall not be less than seven.

116. On public holidays the employment of prisoners shall be confined to what is strictly necessary for the service of the prison.

117. Government officials shall not employ prison labour for private purposes, except on payment and on the same terms and conditions as private individuals are allowed the services of prisoners. The employment of prisoners under any other conditions is prohibited.

#### HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS.

118. Prisoners shall obey such directions as regards washing and haircutting as may from time to time be issued.

119. If any prisoner is found to have any cutaneous disease or to be infested with vermin, means shall be taken effectively to eradicate the same.

#### CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

120. Every sentence of corporal punishment shall be carried out as soon as possible after it has been confirmed.

121. Corporal punishment shall be inflicted by the gaoler. No private person shall be allowed to be present during such infliction without an order from the magistrate.

122 (1) Where, under the sentence of any court, punishment by whipping with the cat is to be inflicted, the instrument used shall be of a pattern which has been approved of by the Resident Commissioner. The whipping shall be inflicted upon the bare back, across the shoulders of the convict.

(2) Where the court imposing any sentence of corporal punishment by whipping has not indicated the character of the instrument with which the whipping is to be inflicted, such punishment shall be inflicted by caning in manner hereafter described.

(3) Corporal punishment by caning shall be inflicted in the case of adults with a rattan-cane four feet long and one half inch in diameter, and in the case of juveniles under sixteen years with a cane three feet long and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, the canes to be of a pattern approved by the Resident Commissioner. The strokes shall on no account be administered upon the back, but upon the bare buttocks.

123. All inflictions of corporal punishment shall be attended by the medical officer after the prisoner has been certified by him to be fit for punishment.

124. The date of the carrying out of the sentence shall be endorsed on the warrant and an entry shall be made by the gaoler in his journal stating the number of lashes and any order of the medical officer.

#### SPARE DIET AND SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

125. Every person sentenced to spare diet or solitary confinement shall be examined by the medical officer prior to the taking effect of the sentence, and such medical officer shall certify whether or not he is fit for punishment.

126. No prisoner shall be kept on spare diet for more than three consecutive days nor on two days immediately preceding his release when the sentence exceeds six days, nor shall he be kept on spare diet if the medical officer certifies that more nourishment is necessary.

The following proportion of days on spare diet to the whole term of imprisonment may be imposed:—

If a prisoner be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding three months, he may be sentenced to spare diet for two days in each week, on which days he shall not be put on hard labour.

If a prisoner be sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, for a period not exceeding one month, he may be sentenced to spare diet as follows:—

Out of 7 days: 3 days.  
Out of 14 days: 9 days.  
Out of 21 days: 14 days.  
Out of 28 to 31 days: 21 days.

If a prisoner be sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for a period exceeding one month and not exceeding two months, he may be sentenced to spare diet as follows:—

Out of 35 days: 16 days.  
Out of 42 days: 19 days.  
Out of 49 days: 22 days.  
Out of 56 to 60 days: 25 days.

If a prisoner be sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for a period exceeding two and not exceeding three months, he may be sentenced to spare diet as follows:—

Out of 63 days: 28 days.  
Out of 70 days: 31 days.  
Out of 77 days: 34 days.  
Out of 84 to 90 days: 37 days.

127. Spare diet shall consist of a daily ration of 8 oz. rice boiled in 2 quarts of water without salt for males and 6 oz. rice boiled in 3 pints of water without salt for females.

128. Prisoners while undergoing sentence of spare diet must be strictly secluded. They should therefore be sentenced to solitary confinement on the days on which they are to be kept on spare diet, and the gaoler must enforce the sentence strictly.

129. No prisoner shall be kept on spare diet for more than three consecutive days at a time, after each period of three days there shall be a break of at least twenty-four hours on full diet before the prisoner is subjected to such further dietary punishment.

130. Spare diet or solitary confinement shall not be imposed on children under the age of 16 years.

131. Solitary confinement shall not be imposed as a sentence for a longer period than sixty consecutive days in the case of prisoners of and over the age of eighteen years, nor for a longer period than ten consecutive days in the case of prisoners under the age of 18 years.

132. A prisoner sentenced to solitary confinement for more than three days shall be made to take such exercise as the medical officer may prescribe.

#### LEG-IRONS.

133. The magistrate shall, when ordering punishment of irons, specify the period during which they shall be worn. The gaoler shall keep a record of such punishment in his journal.

134. Leg-irons shall in no case be of a greater weight than 10 pounds.

135. Nothing in these regulations shall prevent the use of handcuffs or leg-irons in connexion with the transfer of prisoners.

#### PRIVATE EFFECTS.

136. Except as herein after provided, all moneys brought into a prison by any prisoner for his use and which he is not allowed to retain shall be handed to the magistrate who shall account for it as directed by the Resident Commissioner. The gaoler shall take into his custody all other articles and shall deal with them as directed. Valuables and money shall be handed to any person indicated by the prisoner and a receipt obtained; but should such valuables or money form the subject of a charge or be required for judicial purposes, they shall be handed to the magistrate for preservation. The gaoler will only receive and store the effects which a prisoner carries on his person and all such effects shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose. When the property is returned to the prisoner his receipt therefor shall be obtained and filed.

137. On the occasion of the transfer of any prisoner to another gaol, all private property belonging to such prisoner and in the custody of the gaoler, shall be transferred to the custody of the gaoler of the prison to which such prisoner is being transferred.

138. On admission to gaol the private effects, including clothes, of any prisoner may be disinfected if such disinfection is considered necessary by the medical officer. The Resident Commissioner may order the destruction of such effects and clothes if it is reported that they are in such a condition as to render it inexpedient to retain them.

139. The effects of any prisoner who has escaped and not been recaptured, or who has died, may be sold by public auction after the expiration of six months, and the proceeds shall be dealt with as directed by the Resident Commissioner. Such sale shall be conducted by the gaoler, and no licence shall be required therefor.

#### PRIVILEGES AND INDULGENCES.

140. Prisoners undergoing sentence, if their conduct be good, shall be allowed on one day a month to receive visits from friends, and to receive and write one letter a month.

141. Male prisoners shall be visited in the presence of a male officer, female prisoners in the presence of a female officer.

142. The privileges of receiving visits and writing and receiving letters may be forfeited at any time for misconduct or breach of these regulations.

143. If at any interview there is reasonable suspicion that the visitor is there for the purpose of making communications or bringing in or taking out articles contrary to these regulations, or to the discipline of the prison, the interview may be stopped, and the visitor removed by the gaoler, who may have such visitor searched, but only with the authority of the magistrate.

144. The legal adviser of a prisoner shall be allowed to see him in the sight, but not within the hearing, of the gaoler, on legal business, after a pledge has been given that all communication shall be confined to such business.

145. All letters to or from a prisoner shall be submitted to the magistrate for perusal and should any letter contain any improper matter, it may be detained by him or returned to the sender. Such prisoner must be informed of such action.

146. When about to be transferred, prisoners shall be allowed to see friends in the prison before being transferred.

147. An officer of the gaol shall be present and within hearing at any interview save as excepted in regulation No. 144, and every visitor's name shall be entered by the gaoler in his journal.

#### MITIGATION.

148. Every prisoner whose sentence is eighteen months or more shall, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding regulation, be allowed a mitigation of one-fifth of his sentence. Every conviction for a breach of discipline while undergoing sentence followed by punishment will cause a loss of fourteen days of this mitigation. The Resident Commissioner may relax this deprivation under special circumstances.

149. No prisoner shall be entitled to the mitigation referred to in the last preceding regulation in respect of any sentence, if it be passed for a second conviction for the same class of crime.

150. Except when otherwise directed, where a prisoner has received a special remission of a sentence, his ordinary regulated remission will be one-fifth of the original sentence, and not one-fifth of the balance after deducting the special remission.

151. The magistrate shall forward to the Resident Commissioner the petition of any prisoner for mitigation of sentence or any application in the nature of an appeal, and shall report thereon giving, *inter alia*, full particulars regarding such prisoner.

152. The prisoner shall be informed by the magistrate as to the result of his petition.

153. No prisoner shall be allowed to make a fresh petition within six months of the refusal of his previous one, except upon entirely fresh grounds.

#### DISCHARGE.

154. A term of imprisonment shall be regarded for purposes of discharge as commencing from the first moment of the day on which the sentence commenced to run and terminating at 1 p.m. on the last day of the sentence.

155. A prisoner whose due date of discharge falls on a Sunday shall be discharged at 1 p.m. on the previous Saturday, unless there be good reason in any special case for adopting a later hour.

156. On the occasion of a prisoner's discharge the magistrate is authorized to issue to him a sufficient ration, according to the scale he received while undergoing sentence, for his necessities on the road to his destination within the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and in addition if that point be distant, to assist him with a third class railway warrant to the nearest station to it. No such warrant shall be issued for a railway journey of under forty miles.

#### SEARCHING.

157. All prisoners shall be thoroughly searched on admission to prison by persons of their own sex, and all money effects and other articles except necessary clothing shall be taken from them. When a prisoner's clothes are taken from him they must be carefully packed and labelled with his name.

158. Female prisoners shall be searched by female officers.

159. Prisoners sent outside the prison to work shall be thoroughly searched on returning to prison.

## GENERAL.

160. It is the duty of every officer to make himself acquainted with the rules and orders relating to his duties.

161. Proper scales and weights shall be kept in each prison.

162. Officers will not be permitted to keep live stock, birds, or fowls on prison premises or so near thereto as to be a source of infection from tampsans.

163. No officer shall receive visitors within the prison without the permission of the magistrate, and no visitor shall sleep in the prison.

164. Female prisoners shall in all cases be attended by female officers. A male officer shall not enter a cell in which a female prisoner is confined except on duty, and shall be accompanied by a female officer.

Female prisoners if transferred from one prison to another shall be accompanied by a female officer.

165. A prisoner due for release, or whose discharge has been ordered, and if, in the opinion of the medical officer, his release is likely immediately to result in his death or grave injury to his health or to prove at any time a grave source of infection to others, may be further detained until the medical officer certifies him to be fit for discharge; provided that a prisoner suffering from a venereal disease which originated before his reception into prison shall not be detained by virtue of this regulation.

166. An officer shall not strike a prisoner unless compelled to do so in self defence.

167. Any unauthorized article found within the precincts of a prison or in the possession of a prisoner may be forfeited or destroyed.

168. No persons other than those legally entitled to do so, shall be allowed to enter a prison or leave it between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. without a written order from the magistrate.

169. A pauper sick person may be admitted for treatment to the prison hospital on an order from the magistrate, provided he is not suffering from an infectious or contagious disease.

170. Every attention must be shown to clergymen and ministers attending the prison to give religious instruction, and all facilities afforded them in the performance of their duties. A prison officer shall attend to keep order and maintain discipline at such times.

171. All leave of absence granted to any prison officer will be governed by regulations made under section seven of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Public Service Proclamation, 1924 (No. 32 of 1924).

172. Where no specific penalty has been provided for the breach of any regulation by an officer, prisoner, or other person, such offender, if an officer or other person, shall be liable upon conviction—

(a) to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months; if a prisoner—

(b) to any one of the penalties mentioned in clause 102.

## CIVIL DEBTORS, DETAINED WITNESSES, AND UNCONVICTED PRISONERS.

173. No personal description, photographs, or measurements, shall be taken of any civil debtor admitted to gaol.

174. Prisoners detained under an order, writ, or judgment of any court made or given in civil proceedings, prisoners awaiting trial and witnesses committed shall be allowed all reasonable opportunities of communicating with their friends or legal advisers either in writing or verbally. Interviews with legal advisers shall be out of hearing but within view of the gaoler. They may write and receive letters daily, but friends shall not be permitted to visit them oftener than twice a week, except by order of the magistrate.

175. Prisoners in the last preceding regulation mentioned, shall be allowed to receive visitors at such hours as may be prescribed by written order of the magistrate, which order shall be posted in the prison. Such interviews shall take place within view of the gaoler.

176. The prisoners mentioned in regulation No. 174 may wear their own clothes in prison unless the same shall be insufficient, unclean, or required for the purposes of justice. They may also be allowed to provide their own bedding and receive changes of their clothing, if clean and free from vermin. All clothing and bedding shall be washed or disinfected as often as may be prescribed by the medical officer.

177. The prisoners mentioned in regulation No. 174 may be permitted by the gaoler the use of paper and writing materials to be provided at their own cost. All letters must be posted stamped or unstamped.

178. Persons imprisoned for debt may be permitted by the gaoler to smoke under proper restrictions as to time and place, provided adequate arrangements can be made.

179. Civil debtors will be permitted to receive reputable newspapers and magazines.

180. Civil debtors shall be allowed to procure for themselves and receive at hours fixed for the purpose food or other necessaries subject to such restrictions as shall prevent extravagance and luxury, but wine, beer, and spirits shall not be permitted save when specially ordered by the medical officer as necessary on the ground of ill-health.

181. The prisoners mentioned in regulation No. 174 shall be thoroughly searched on admission and from time to time, but nothing shall be taken from them save dangerous weapons, articles calculated to facilitate escape, money, and generally unauthorized articles.

182. Awaiting trial prisoners may be allowed to perform labour outside the gaol on their volunteering to do so.

183. If found guilty of a breach of prison discipline, the prisoners mentioned in regulation No. 174 will, in addition to any other penalty, be debarred from writing letters to or receiving letters from their friends and from receiving visits from their friends during the period of punishment or otherwise for a week.

184. Any request from the lawyer, wife, or relative of a civil debtor to visit such prisoner is to be granted at any reasonable hour of any week-day, and such visit shall take place in the sight but not in the hearing of the gaoler.

(Printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria.)

## HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 58 of 1927.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under the provisions of section one of the Swaziland Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Proclamation, 1927 (No. 22 of 1927), His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Walter Whitbread Usher, Esquire, Master and Registrar of the Special Court of Swaziland and Sheriff of Swaziland, to be Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in addition to his other duties.

By Command of His Excellency the  
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,  
Acting Imperial Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,  
Capetown, 20th May, 1927.

## HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 59 of 1927.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under and by virtue of the powers in him vested by section twenty-eight of the Swaziland Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Proclamation, 1927, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following regulations.

By Command of His Excellency the  
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,  
Acting Imperial Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,  
Capetown, 20th May, 1927.

## REGULATIONS.

## PRELIMINARY.

1. In these regulations—

"Proclamation" shall mean the Swaziland Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Proclamation, 1927, or any amendment thereof;

"form" or "form of information" shall mean the form prescribed in the Schedule to these regulations for the giving of information concerning a birth, still-birth, or death, respectively;

"informant" shall mean in relation to any information concerning a birth, still-birth, or death a person upon whom, by sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, or fifteen of the Proclamation, a duty of giving such information is cast;

"rural area" shall mean any part of Swaziland outside an urban area.

Any expression which is used in the Proclamation and to which by sections five, eighteen, and twenty-nine thereof a meaning is assigned shall, when used in these regulations, have the same meaning.

## PART 1.

## POWERS AND DUTIES OF A REGISTRAR, A DISTRICT REGISTRAR, AND ASSISTANT DISTRICT REGISTRAR.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Proclamation the powers and duties of a registrar, district registrar, and assistant district registrar shall be—

## A.—Registrar:

- (1) To take charge of and preserve all books, registers, and records of births, marriages, and deaths which occurred prior to this Proclamation in any part of Swaziland which should be in his custody and of which no record or duplicate is in his custody;
- (2) to examine and amend in accordance with these regulations any register, return, or documentary proof or order the amendment thereof, and to call for any documentary proof he may deem necessary;
- (3) to take charge of and preserve all such books, forms, registers, returns, and other documents as form part of the records of the Registrar's office;
- (4) to receive and deal with applications in terms of sections six, seven and eight of the Proclamation;
- (5) to receive and deal with applications for searches and for certified copies of birth, marriage, and death registers or other documentary proofs and to obtain and furnish such information concerning births, marriages, and deaths as may be required;
- (6) to cause indexes to be made of all birth, marriage, and death records in his custody;
- (7) to have the general control and superintendence of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Swaziland and all officers on whom by these regulations or any law dealing with the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in force in Swaziland any power or duty is imposed or conferred shall, in the exercise of such power or duty conform to the lawful instructions of the registrar.

## B.—District Registrar:

- (1) To fill in the prescribed forms on behalf of persons who verbally give information concerning births, deaths, and still-births occurring in his district;
- (2) to receive forms of information accompanied by declarations, if required, verifying the information given therein;
- (3) to receive forms of information after previous registration from assistant district registrars of his district or without previous registration from officers holding inquests or inquiries or from justices of the peace or police officers;
- (4) to examine forms of information received and any documents in support thereof and cause any defect therein to be supplied or inaccuracy corrected;
- (5) to register forms of information by inserting the date in the space prescribed ("when registered") signing his name in the space prescribed ("signature of district registrar"), and inserting in the space prescribed the name of his district;

- (6) to transcribe all the particulars given on forms of information into the "births register," "deaths register," or "still-births register" (as the case may be) and to number such forms;
- (7) to prepare indexes for the "births register" and the "deaths register";
- (8) to supply assistant district registrars, justices of the peace, and police officers in his district with all prescribed books, forms, and documents required by them;
- (9) to furnish the public upon application and upon payment of the prescribed fee with birth and death certificates, and to carry out any search that may be required;
- (10) to receive and forward to the registrar applications made in terms of sections *six, seven, and eight* of the Proclamation when such applications are tendered to him;
- (11) to superintend and control, subject to the lawful instructions of the registrar, the registration of births and deaths in his district and all officers in his district in as far as they may be engaged in carrying out the provisions of the Proclamation and these regulations;
- (12) to transmit at the end of each month to the registrar by registered post a package containing all original forms of information of births, still-births, and deaths, together with all certificates and other documents pertaining thereto, and simultaneously transmit under the same or a separate cover an invoice specifying the contents of such package;

*C.—Assistant District Registrars:*

- (1) To fill in the prescribed forms on behalf of persons who give verbal information of births, deaths, and still-births;
- (2) to receive forms of information accompanied by declarations, if required, verifying the information given;
- (3) to receive forms of information from officers holding inquests or inquiries, or from justices of the peace or police officers;
- (4) to register forms of information by inserting the date in the space prescribed ("when registered"), signing his name in the space prescribed ("signature of assistant district registrar") and inserting in the prescribed space the name of his station;
- (5) to transcribe into the prescribed registers from the forms of information filled in, such particulars as are necessary to complete the entries in such registers;
- (6) to receive and forward to the registrar applications made in terms of sections *six, seven, and eight* of the Proclamation when such applications are tendered to him;
- (7) to transmit to the district registrar of his district weekly, if there is suitable postal or other communication and, if not, then by every available opportunity, all forms of information, together with any medical certificates and other documents relating thereto.

*D.—General:*

- (1) Every district registrar and assistant district registrar shall ascertain and thoroughly acquaint himself with the boundaries of the district or portion of the district for which he has been appointed and with the boundaries of all urban areas in such district or portion of a district.
- (2) Every district registrar, assistant district registrar, and every other person to whom duties are assigned by the provisions of the Proclamation or of these regulations shall thoroughly acquaint himself with such provisions, and with every particular respecting his duties as therein set forth, and he shall further acquaint himself with the forms with which he is supplied and their prescribed uses;
- (3) every district registrar, assistant district registrar, justice of the peace, or police officer, entrusted with registration work under the Proclamation or these regulations, shall keep himself supplied with such books, forms, and documents as may be required for the carrying out of his powers and duties in connexion with such registration work;
- (4) every district registrar or assistant district registrar who has the use of a safe shall keep all his books and completed documents and forms therein;
- (5) all books, registers, and other records of births and deaths in the custody of any district registrar or assistant district registrar, other than those which he may be required to forward to the registrar, shall remain in the custody of and be carefully preserved by such district registrar or assistant district registrar (as the case may be).

PART 2.

3. (1) All the particulars relating to a birth, still-birth or death required on the form prescribed in the Schedule hereto shall be furnished by the informant.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section *nine* of the Proclamation, like particulars shall be given in the case of an illegitimate birth.

(3) If a birth has been registered as illegitimate, and satisfactory proof is produced that the parents could have legally married each other at the date of the birth of the child, and have so married each other, either parent or any other person having the lawful custody of such child may apply to the registrar to have such entry cancelled in the register. The registrar shall, if satisfied with the evidence produced, order that the entry be cancelled, and that the birth registered as legitimate. No reference whatsoever to the previous registration shall be made on the new form.

(4) In case it is found that the same birth, still-birth or death has been registered twice, the district registrar concerned shall forthwith, after comparing the two entries, cancel the second entry, or, if the first entry is found to be incorrect, cancel the first entry of the event and make a note referring the one entry to the other.

PART 3.

INFORMATION TO BE GIVEN RESPECTING BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND OF THE PUBLIC IN RESPECT THEREOF.

4. The prescribed information concerning any birth, still-birth, or death shall be given by the informant to the district registrar or assistant district registrar, if such birth, still-birth, or death occurred within an urban area, or to the district registrar, assistant district registrar, or any justice of the peace or police

officer, if such birth, still-birth, or death occurred in a rural area, by verbal communication or by transmitting by hand or prepaid post, the prescribed form of information duly filled in. If such information is given by transmitting the prescribed form as aforesaid, such form shall be signed by the informant in the presence of a justice of the peace, commissioner of oaths, or police officer, who shall also sign the form in the allotted space.

5. If a woman be delivered of more than one child at one birth, the information concerning the birth of each child shall appear on a separate form, and the exact time or hour (if known) of each birth recorded.

6. (1) Still-births shall not be entered either in the births' register or the deaths' register, but a separate register as prescribed in the schedule hereto shall be kept by the district registrar in which particulars relating to such still-births shall be noted. Certificates of still-births shall be issued by the registrar only.

(2) If the child was born alive, even though not viable, but died immediately after its birth, both a birth information form and a death information form shall be made out, and both events shall be registered in the usual way.

7. When an inquest or other inquiry into the cause of the death of any person is held the person holding such inquest or inquiry shall in terms of section *twelve* of the Proclamation transmit to the district registrar the form prescribed in the schedule hereto (Form B.M.D. 2) in which the following particulars in regard to the cause of death must be given:—

- (a) In the case of a death from disease—the nature of the disease so far as ascertainable, and, if a medical practitioner is a witness, in the words of such medical practitioner.
- (b) In the case of a death from violence—
  - (i) whether the injury causing death was homicidal, suicidal, or accidental; and
  - (ii) nature of the injuries; and
  - (iii) the means whereby or instrument wherewith the injury was inflicted and the special circumstances, if any, under which it was sustained (e.g. if a death be caused by machinery, the kind of machine shall be stated; if by burns or scalds, the circumstances and manner in which sustained; if by poison, the name of the poison; if by drowning, whether the drowning occurred while bathing, boating, or crossing a river or stream, or under what circumstances); and
  - (iv) what time elapsed between the receipt of the injury and death.

8. The person in charge of any hospital, maternity home, nursing home, orphanage, or similar institution shall, when called upon to do so by the district registrar of the district or area in which such institution is situated, furnish a weekly return of all births and deaths occurring in such institution.

Such a return shall show—

- (a) in the case of a birth, the date thereof and the name and address of the mother;
- (b) in the case of a death, the date thereof and the name of the deceased.

9. Every birth, still-birth, or death shall be registered in the district in which it occurred, and any person whose duty it is to give information concerning a birth, still-birth, or death who before such birth, still-birth, or death is registered removes out of the district in which the birth, still-birth, or death occurred into another district, shall within the time prescribed by the Proclamation, give information of such birth, still-birth, or death to the district registrar or assistant district registrar into whose district he has removed, and such district or assistant district registrar shall sign and date the form of information and transmit it to the district registrar of the district in which such birth, still-birth, or death occurred.

10. (1) Every entry made under these regulations on any form or register or other document shall be written out in full without abbreviations in good "black" ink.

(2) The signature or mark of an informant shall be given by the informant only, and nobody shall sign a form in the double capacity of informant and district registrar, assistant district registrar, justice of the peace, or police officer.

(3) The signature of the informant giving verbal information at the office of the district registrar or assistant district registrar shall be witnessed by the district registrar, assistant district registrar, or by the person acting as clerk to the district registrar or assistant district registrar.

(4) Every district registrar, assistant district registrar, justice of the peace, or police officer to whom a form of information is submitted or by whom or in whose presence a form of information is completed or signed, shall in every case endeavour to obtain the usual signature of the informant, even though in foreign script (Hebrew, Arabic, etc.). A signature however indifferently written is preferable to a mark.

(5) When the signature is in foreign script or is so indifferently written that it cannot be read with certainty the name represented by such signature shall be written in pencil underneath or above such signature by the officer who fills in the form.

11. Applications in terms of sections *six, seven, and eight* of the Proclamation shall be made on the form prescribed in the schedule hereto and, if received by the district registrar, shall be completed by him, and, after verification of the particulars furnished, shall be forwarded to the registrar for his decision.

PART 4.

TRANSCRIBING FORMS, ETC., INTO REGISTERS AND CORRECTIONS IN, ALTERATIONS OF, AND ADDITIONS TO FORMS, REGISTERS, ETC.

12. (1) Forms of information shall be literally transcribed into the relevant register in every detail, and entries shall be made in the order of the dates of registration, but when a certified copy of an entry is issued it shall be in the form of the entry as finally amended, unless a literal transcription of the entry is specially required by the applicant or when the certificate is required for judicial purposes.

(2) Palpable errors and omissions, except those mentioned in paragraph (3) of this regulation, occasioned by a want of due care and discovered before the forms have been forwarded to the

registrar may be amended or completed by the district registrar, who shall initial and date such amendments or additions on the form and in the register. Such errors, if discovered by the registrar after the forms have been received by him shall be corrected by the district registrar in like manner when instructed thereto by the registrar.

(3) If an error or omission has been made in any form or register—

- in the case of a birth as regards—  
 (a) the names of the child or of the parents;  
 (b) the sex of the child;  
 (c) the race of the child;  
 (d) the date of birth;

- or, in the case of a death as regards—  
 (a) the names of the deceased;  
 (b) the sex of the deceased;  
 (c) the race of the deceased;  
 (d) the age of the deceased;  
 (e) the status of the deceased;  
 (f) the date of death;

such form or register shall be amended or completed in the following manner:—

If the form is still in the custody of the district registrar, the amendment or addition shall be initialed and dated by the informant and the district registrar, or, if the informant cannot appear in person he shall give his consent in writing, in which event the district registrar shall initial the amendment or addition made and attach the written consent to the form. If such an error or omission is discovered after the form has left the district registrar's custody, the registrar may make or order such amendment or addition to be made as he may deem necessary, and may direct the manner in which it is to be made.

13. (1) Before the district registrar transcribes the forms into his register, he shall carefully scrutinize and amend such forms. All forms which cannot be completed forthwith in terms of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of regulation No. 12 shall be held back by him for a maximum period of one month. If after the expiry of that period it is still found impossible to obtain the additional particulars required to complete the form, he shall register the form and forward it to the registrar, and shall enter the further particulars when obtained into his register in the manner prescribed in the preceding regulation, and transmit such additional particulars to the registrar for completion of the form.

(2) In no case whatever shall an error be corrected by an erasure or by over-writing, and no mark or accidental blot shall be removed from a form by erasure with a knife or by other means. All errors shall be amended by drawing a line in ink through any erroneous words, letters, or figures and by inserting above them the correct words, letters, or figures.

PART 5.

14. The fees and charges shall be—

(1) for a special licence .....	£5 0 0
(2) for the registration of a duplicate original marriage register, except in the case of coloured persons .....	0 5 0
(3) for a certificate of a birth .....	0 2 6
(4) for a certificate of a marriage .....	0 2 6
(5) for a certificate of a death .....	0 2 6
(6) for a copy of any documentary proof .....	0 1 0
(provided that no such copy shall be issued unless the copy of the register to which it is attached is issued at the same time)	
(7) for each search made, per calendar year or part thereof .....	0 1 0
(8) for a late registration in terms of section six of the Proclamation, for each event .....	0 10 0
(9) for the alteration of a name in terms of section seven of the Proclamation—	
(a) if application made within twelve months after birth .....	0 2 6
(b) if after that period .....	1 0 0
(10) for inserting a name in terms of section eight of the Proclamation .....	0 5 0

15. Certificates shall be issued to Government Departments of the British Empire and duly accredited Consuls of foreign States, if required for official purposes, free of charge, and no fees shall be charged for searches made in connexion with certificates so issued. Such certificates shall be issued by the registrar only.

16. Search fees shall not be charged when a certificate is required—

- (1) in the case of a marriage certificate—  
when exact date of marriage is quoted;
  - (2) in the case of a birth or death certificate—  
(a) when application is made at time of reporting birth or death;  
(b) when birth or death has been reported within the prescribed period and correct date of event is quoted;
  - (c) when, though the event was reported after the prescribed period, the exact date of report is quoted;
  - (3) in the case of applications under sections seven and eight of the Proclamation—  
(a) when the birth has been reported within the prescribed period and the correct date of the event is quoted;  
(b) when, though the event was reported after the prescribed period, the exact date of report is quoted.
- In all other cases search fees shall be charged.

PART 6.

FORMS, CERTIFICATES, NOTICES, AND REGISTERS TO BE USED IN CONNEXION WITH THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

17. The forms, certificates, notices, and registers to be used in connexion with the registration of births, marriages, and deaths shall be those set forth in the Schedule hereto, namely:—

- (1) For giving information concerning a birth or still-birth—Form B.M.D. 1.
- (2) For the "Births Register"—Form B.M.D. 1A.

- (3) For an assistant district registrar's births register—Form B.M.D. 1B.
- (4) For the "Still-birth Register"—Form B.M.D. 1c.
- (5) For giving information concerning a death—Form B.M.D. 2.
- (6) For the "Deaths Register"—Form B.M.D. 2A.
- (7) For an assistant district registrar's deaths register—Form B.M.D. 2B.
- (8) For the "Original Marriage Register"—Form B.M.D. 3.
- (9) For the "Duplicate Original Marriage Register"—Form B.M.D. 3A.
- (10) For the "Special Marriage Licence"—Form B.M.D. 4.
- (11) For a certificate of a birth—Form B.M.D. 5.
- (12) For a certificate of a death—Form B.M.D. 6.
- (13) For a certified copy of a "Marriage Register"—Form B.M.D. 7.
- (14) For a medical certificate of the cause of death—Form B.M.D. 8.
- (15) For a medical or registered midwife's certificate of a still-birth—Form B.M.D. 11.
- (16) For the declaration by a qualified informant regarding a still-birth when no certificate is produced—Form B.M.D. 12.
- (17) For applying to the registrar, in terms of section six of the Proclamation, for the registration of a birth after the expiry of one year—Form B.M.D. 16.
- (18) For applying to the registrar, in terms of section six of the Proclamation, for the registration of a death after the expiry of one year—Form B.M.D. 17.
- (19) For applying to the registrar, in terms of section seven of the Proclamation, for the alteration of a name in the "Births Register"—Form B.M.D. 18.
- (20) For applying to the registrar, in terms of section eight of the Proclamation, for the insertion of a name—Form B.M.D. 19.
- (21) For the friendly notice requiring an informant to give information for the registration of a birth or death—Form B.M.D. 22.
- (22) For demanding that an informant give information concerning a birth or death—Form B.M.D. 23.

FORM OF INFORMATION OF A BIRTH. B.M.D. 1.  
 (Proclamation No. 22 of 1927.)

WARNING.—The penalties for false statements wilfully made are the same as those for perjury.

- CHILD:
1. Date of birth.....19.....
  2. Place where born.....
  3. Usual place of residence of parents or guardian.....
  4. Christian names.....
  5. Sex.....
  6. Place of marriage of parents.....

- FATHER OF CHILD:
7. Christian names and surname.....
  8. Birthplace (a)..... (9) Age.....
  10. Race.....
  11. Occupation.....
  12. Industry.....

- MOTHER OF CHILD:
13. Christian names.....  
and maiden surname.....
  14. Birthplace (a)..... (15) Age.....
  16. Race.....
  17. Occupation.....
  18. Industry.....

- INFORMANT:
19. Original signature (or mark).....
  20. Qualification..... (21) Residence.....
  22. Witness to informant's signature.....
  23. Date.....

To be filled in when the form is signed before a Justice of the Peace or Police Officer.

Signed before me at.....on this the.....  
day of.....19.....

Justice of the Peace or Police Officer.

The following spaces are reserved for the use of an Assistant District Registrar and of the District Registrar.

When registered or received.....19..... Station.....  
(Signature).....

Assistant District Registrar.

When registered.....19..... District.....  
(Signature)....., District Registrar.

No. of entry.....

(a) Enter the name of the Country, State, Province, or Colony where born, if known.

In case of twins, the birth report of each child must appear on a separate form, and the word "twin" inserted in the top right-hand corner of each form. The exact time or hour of each birth should be recorded if known.

PERFORATED SLIP.

The following additional information required for statistical purposes only should be obtained if possible:—

- (a) Year of marriage.....
- (b) Number of children of this mother (including child now being registered)—  
 (1) Born alive and now living.....  
 (2) Born alive but now dead.....  
 (3) Still-born.....

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS.

B.M.D. 1A.

CHILD.		FATHER.			MOTHER.	
1. Date of birth.	4. Christian names.	7. Christian names and surname.	11. Occupation.	13. Christian names and maiden surname.	16. Race.	
2. Place where born.	5. Sex.	8. Birthplace.	12. Industry.	14. Birthplace.	17. Occupation.	
3. Usual place of residence of parents or guardian.	6. Place of marriage of parents.	9. Age.		15. Age.	18. Industry.	
		10. Race.				

  

INFORMANT.				
19. Signature.	Number of entry.	When registered or received. Station. Assistant District Registrar.	When registered. District. District Registrar.	Name added or altered after registration of birth. Date.
20. Qualification.				
21. Residence.				
22. Witness to informant's signature.				
23. Date.				

B.M.D. 1B.

BIRTHS REGISTER OF AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT REGISTRAR.

Entry No.	Date of Birth.	Date of Registration.	Names of Parents.		Name and Address of Informant.	Name of Assistant District Registrar.
			Father.	Mother.		

B.M.D. 1C.

STILL-BIRTHS REGISTER.

No.	Date of Birth.	Date of Registration.	Name of Father.	Race.	Birthplace.	Name of Mother (if illegitimate).	Race.	Birthplace.

B.M.D. 2.

FORM OF INFORMATION OF A DEATH.  
(Proclamation No. 22 of 1927.)

WARNING.—The penalties for false statements wilfully made are the same as those for perjury.

DECEASED:

1. Christian names and surname.....
2. Name of parent or guardian (if deceased was under the age of ten years).....
3. Sex..... 4. Age.....
5. Race..... 6. Birthplace (a).....
7. Whether single, married, divorced, widower, or widow.....
8. Occupation.....
9. Industry.....
10. Pensioner or dependent of pensioner.....
11. Date of death..... 19.....
12. Place of death.....
13. Usual place of residence.....
14. Intended place of burial.....

(a) Enter the name of the Country, State, Province, or Colony where born, if known.

15. Causes of death.....
16. Duration of disease or of last illness.....
17. Name of medical practitioner.....

INFORMANT:

18. Original signature (or mark).....
19. Qualification.....
20. Residence.....
21. Witness to informant's signature.....
22. Date..... 19.....

To be filled in when the form is signed before a Justice of the Peace or Police Officer.

Signed before me at..... on this the..... day of..... 19.....

Justice of the Peace/Police Officer.

The following spaces are reserved for the use of an Assistant District Registrar and of the District Registrar.

When registered or received..... 19..... Station..... (Signature).....

Assistant District Registrar.

When registered..... 19..... District..... (Signature)....., District Registrar.  
No. of entry.....

DEATHS REGISTER.

B.M.D. 2A.

DECEASED.

1. Christian names and surname. 2. Name of Parent or Guardian (if deceased was under the age of ten years). 3. Sex.	4. Age. 5. Race. 6. Birthplace. 7. Whether single, married, divorced, widower, or widow.	8. Occupation. 9. Industry. 10. Pensioner or Dependent of pensioner. 11. Date of death. 12. Place of death.	13. Usual place of residence. 14. Intended place of burial. 15. Causes of death. 16. Duration of disease or of last illness. 17. Name of Medical Practitioner.

INFORMANT. 18. Signature. 19. Qualification. 20. Residence. 21. Witness to informant's signature. 22. Date	Number of entry.	When registered or received. Station. Assistant District Registrar.	When registered. District. District Registrar.

DEATHS REGISTER OF AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT REGISTRAR.

B.M.D. 2B.

Entry No.	Date of Death.	Date of Registration.	Name of Deceased.	Name and Address of Informant.	Name of Assistant District Registrar.

No...../2.

ORIGINAL MARRIAGE REGISTER.

B.M.D. 3.

Race { Husband.....  
Wife.....  
Marriage Solemnized at.....District.....

Date of Marriage.	Full Names of Persons Married.	Age.	Country of Birth.	Personal Status.	Occupation.	Residence at time of Marriage.	Banns or Special Marriage Licence.	Consent by Whom Given.	With or Without Ante-nuptial Contract.	Remarks.

This marriage was solemnized by me on this the.....day of.....19.....  
in the presence of the undersigned witnesses :—  
1.....Marriage Officer,  
2.....  
.....Assistant Commissioner,  
.....District.

This marriage was contracted by us. { .....

No...../2.

B.M.D. 3A.

DUPLICATE ORIGINAL MARRIAGE REGISTER.

Race { Husband.....  
Wife.....

Marriage Solemnized at..... District.....

Date of Marriage.	Full Names of Persons Married.	Age.	Country of Birth.	Personal Status.	Occupation.	Residence at time of Marriage.	Banns or Special Marriage Licence.	Consent by Whom Given.	With or Without Ante-nuptial Contract.	Remarks.

This marriage was solemnized by me on this the.....day of.....19.....

This marriage was contracted by us. {

in the presence of the undersigned witnesses:—

1..... Marriage Officer,

2.....

5s.

.....Assistant Commissioner,

.....District.

B.M.D. 4.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCE.

It having been made to appear that there does not exist any legal impediment to..... of..... in the District of....., and..... of..... being joined in wedlock: licence is hereby given to their being united in marriage, without prior publication of banns, anywhere within Swaziland, in accordance with the laws thereof, by any person authorized, in terms of Transvaal Laws No. 3 of 1871 and No. 3 of 1897, as

amended and in force in Swaziland, to solemnize marriages; provided that such marriage be celebrated within three months from the date hereof.

This done at.....in Swaziland, this.....day of.....19.....

(Signature).....

(Designation).....

£5

(1) Fill in bachelor, widower, or divorcee, as the case may be.  
(2) Fill in spinster, widow, or divorcee, as the case may be.

BIRTH CERTIFICATE.

B.M.D. 5.

Certificate issued in terms of Section 21 of Proclamation No. 22 of 1927.  
Birth registered in the District of.....in Swaziland.  
This Certificate is in the form of the entry as finally amended.

No.....

Name of Child.....

To whom issued.....

Child.	Parents.		Informant.	District Registrar, Assistant District Registrar, Justice of the Peace, or Police Officer.	
	6. Place of marriage.....	7. Christian names and surname.		13. Christian names and maiden surname.	19. Signature (or mark).
1. Date of birth.	7. Christian names and surname.	13. Christian names and maiden surname.	19. Signature (or mark).	Station. When registered or received.	Names added or altered after registration of birth. Date.
2. Place where born.	8. Birthplace.	14. Birthplace.	20. Qualification.	Signature of Assistant District Registrar, Justice of the Peace, or Police Officer.	
3. Usual place of residence of Parents or Guardian.	9. Age.	15. Age.	21. Residence.	When registered.	District. Signature of District Registrar. No. of entry.
4. Christian Names.	10. Race.	16. Race.	22. Witness.		
5. Sex.	11. Occupation.	17. Occupation.	23. Date.		
	12. Industry.	18. Industry.			

I,....., do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an entry in the Births Register kept at.....  
Extracted this.....day of.....19.....

Date of issue..... Registrar/District Registrar,  
.....Province/District,

Swaz land  
Rev nue.  
2/6  
only.

DEATH CERTIFICATE.

B.M.D. 6.

Certificate issued in terms of Section 21 of Proclamation No. 22 of 1927.

Name of deceased.....  
 To whom issued.....  
 Date of issue.....

Death registered in the District.....in Swaziland.  
**This Certificate is in the form of the entry as finally amended.**

1. Christian names and surname of Deceased.	4. Age.	8. Occupation.	14. Intended place of burial.	Informant.	When registered or received. Station. Signature of Assistant District Registrar, Justice of the Peace, or Police Officer. When registered. District. Signature of District Registrar. No. of Entry.
2. Name of Parent or Guardian (if deceased was under the age of 10 years).	5. Race.	9. Industry.	15. Cause of death.	18. Signature or mark.	
3. Sex.	6. Birth-place.	10. Pensioner or Dependent of pensioner.	16. Duration of disease or of last illness.	19. Qualification.	
	7. Personal status.	11. Date of death.	17. Name of Medical Practitioner.	20. Residence.	
		12. Place of death.		21. Witness.	
		13. Usual place of residence.		22. Date.	

Entry No.....  
 Province.....  
 District.....

I, ....., do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an entry in the Deaths Register kept at.....  
 Extracted this .....day of....., 19.....  
 Registrar/District Registrar.  
 District.

2/6

No.....  
 Province.....  
 Marriage solemnized at.....  
 District.....  
 No.....  
 When married.....  
 Full names of spouses.....  
 and

No...../2..... B.M.D. 7.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

Issued in terms of Section 21 of Proclamation No. 22 of 1927.  
 Race { Husband.....  
 Wife.....  
 Marriage solemnized at.....District.....

Date of Marriage.	Full Names of Persons Married.	Age.	Country of Birth.	Personal Status.	Occupation.	Residence at time of Marriage.	Banns or Special Marriage Licence.	Consent: by whom given.	With or without Antenuptial Contract.	Remarks.

This marriage was solemnized by me on this the .....day of.....19.....  
 in the presence of the undersigned witnesses:—  
 As witnesses:—  
 1..... Marriage Officer, by us.  
 2..... Assistant Commissioner.  
 District.

To whom issued.....  
 Address.....  
 Date of issue.....  
 Signature.....

I, ....., do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the Marriage Register kept in my office of the marriage of.....and.....  
 Witness my hand and seal at.....this.....day of.....19.....  
 (Signature).....  
 Designation.....

Swaziland  
 Rev.nue.  
 2/6  
 only.

*Counterfoil.*  
 (This counterfoil is for the use of the Medical Practitioner, who should in all cases fill it in and preserve it for reference.)  
 No.....  
 (Fill in Number.)

No..... B.M.D. 8.  
 (To be filled in to correspond with Counterfoil.)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION PROCLAMATION No. 22 OF 1927, SECTION 16.  
 MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

All persons are warned against accepting or using this Certificate for any purpose whatever, except that of delivering it to the District Registrar or Assistant District Registrar.

NAME OF DECEASED.....  
 Age.....Sex.....  
 Last attended alive.....19.....  
 Died on.....19.....  
 At.....  
 Body identified.....19.....  
 Causes of Death.  
 (a).....  
 (b).....  
 (c).....  
 Concurrent Disease.....

I certify that I attended the undermentioned person during his/her last illness; that the death was due solely and exclusively to natural causes,\* and that the following particulars are correct:—  
 (1) Name of deceased (a).....  
 (2) Age (a).....years. (3) Sex.....  
 (4) Date from which attended.....  
 (5) Date last seen alive.....  
 (6) Date of death (a).....  
 (7) Place of death (a).....  
 (8) Body seen and identified—Date (b).....  
 (9) Cause or causes of death (in order of occurrence)—

(A).....	DURATION (c).
(B).....	
(C).....	

(10) Concurrent diseases or infirmities (if any):—  
 .....

Single cause for statistical purposes.  
 Signed.....  
 Date.....19...  
 Name and address of person to certificate handed.....  
 Date when so handed :—  
 .....19...  
 \*Date of Report.....19...  
 To whom report sent :—  
 Signed.....  
 \*To be filled in when Medical Practitioner is unable to certify that death was due solely and exclusively to natural causes.

(11) Single cause to which, in your opinion, the death should be assigned, for statistical purposes.....  
 (12) Where, in your opinion, was the fatal disease contracted, or where did cause of death originate ?.....  
 Witness my hand, this.....day of.....19...  
 Name and address of informant to whom this Certificate handed.  
 (To be filled in by medical man.) .....  
 (Signature of Medical Practitioner.)  
 Registered Qualifications :—  
 Date on which so handed.....192...  
 Residence.....  
 \*If the Medical Practitioner is unable to certify that the death was due solely and exclusively to natural causes, the following report should be made :—  
 To the Assistant Commissioner of the District of.....  
 I have to report, that I am unable to give a certificate in the form shown above in the case of.....  
 who died on the.....192...  
 Signature.....  
 Registered Qualifications.....  
 Residence.....  
 Date.....192...  
 (a) If this information is not within the personal knowledge of the certifier, insert "as I am informed."  
 (b) If body not seen and identified, draw pen through this item.  
 (c) Period between onset and death (in years, months, days, or hours).

No.....  
 Names of Parents :—  
 Date of still-birth.....  
 Date.....  
 To whom Certificate given.....

No..... B.M.D. 11.  
**MEDICAL OR REGISTERED MIDWIFE'S CERTIFICATE OF A STILL-BIRTH.**  
 (Proclamation No. 22 of 1927.)  
 (To be given forthwith by the Medical Attendant or Registered Midwife to one of the persons whose duty it is to give information of the still-birth to the District Registrar, Assistant District Registrar, Justice of the Peace, or Police Officer.)  
 I hereby certify that on the.....192....., I attended during the birth of (1) and examined the body of a male/female child, of whom (2).....  
 and.....were, respectively, father and mother, living at.....street, ..... and that the said child was not born alive.  
 (Date)..... (Signature).....  
 Name and address of informant to whom given :— (Registered qualifications).....  
 (Residence).....  
 (1) In the case of a Registered Midwife, erase the words "and examined the body of."  
 (2) Omit name of father in cases of illegitimate births, and make other entries in this and the next line accordingly.  
 N.B.—This certificate is intended solely for registration purposes.

B.M.D. 12.

**DECLARATION BY A QUALIFIED INFORMANT re STILL-BIRTH.**  
 (Proclamation No. 22 of 1927.)  
 I (1).....  
 of (2).....  
 do solemnly and sincerely declare that I (3).....  
 a certain (4).....child, born on the.....day of  
 .....192.....to (5).....  
 and.....of (6).....  
 more fully described in the annexed Birth Information Form, and that the said child was not born alive.  
 I further declare that (7).....residing  
 at.....assisted at the birth.  
 Signature or Mark of Declarant.  
 Made and signed before me at.....this.....  
 day of.....19.....  
 Justice of the Peace.

(1) Insert name of declarant.  
 (2) Insert name of dwelling, street, and name of place of residence.  
 (3) Insert "was the father of," or "was present at the birth of," or "am occupier of house where was born," as the case may be.  
 (4) Insert "male" or "female," as the case may be.  
 (5) Insert names of parents, or name of mother if birth is illegitimate.  
 (6) Insert name of dwelling, street, and name of place of residence.  
 (7) Insert name of person not registered as midwife.

B.M.D. 16.

**APPLICATION TO REGISTER A BIRTH.**  
 (Section 6 of Proclamation No. 22 of 1927.)  
 To the Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths (1)  
 of Swaziland,  
 at.....  
 Sir,  
 I.....of.....  
 being the father (2) of.....born at  
guardian  
 .....in the District of.....  
 on the.....19..... hereby request that authority may be granted to the District Registrar of Births and Deaths at..... Swaziland, to register the birth of my.....aforesaid.  
 The reason why this birth was not registered within the prescribed period is.....  
 In support of this my application I attach—  
 (1) the certificate of the doctor who attended at the birth; or registered midwife  
 (2) the affidavit(s) by the unregistered midwife who attended at the birth; or nurse  
 (3) the affidavit(s) of the person or persons who were present at the birth in respect of which this application is made.  
 I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your obedient Servant,  
 Birth registered by me on this, the.....  
 day of.....19....., Entry No..... 19.....).  
 District Registrar,  
 .....District.

(1) This application must be forwarded to the Registrar preferably through the District Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.  
 (2) Application must be made by the father if he is alive; or, if he is dead, by the mother; or, if both parents are dead, by the guardian

B.M.D. 17.

APPLICATION TO REGISTER A DEATH.  
(Section 6 of Proclamation No. 22 of 1927.)

To the Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths (1)  
of Swaziland,  
at.....

Sir,  
I..... of .....  
being..... of.....  
who died at..... in the District of.....  
on the.....19..... hereby request that authority  
may be granted to the District Registrar of Births and Deaths  
at..... Swaziland, to register the death of the  
aforesaid deceased.  
The reason why this death was not registered within the pre-  
scribed period is.....

In support of this application I attach—  
(1) the medical certificate stating cause of death, issued by the  
doctor who attended deceased during his/her last illness; or  
(2) affidavit(s) made by the person or persons present at the  
death.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

Death registered by me on this, the..... day of.....  
19..... (Entry No.....19.....).

District Registrar,  
.....District.

(1) This application must be forwarded to the Registrar prefer-  
ably through the District Registrar of the District in which the  
death took place.

B.M.D. 18.

APPLICATION FOR ALTERATION OF A NAME IN THE BIRTHS REGISTER.  
(Section 8 of Proclamation No. 22 of 1927.)

To the Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths  
of Swaziland,  
at.....

Sir,  
I..... being the..... of.....  
whose birth was registered at.....  
on the..... (Entry No.....) request that the names  
as stated above be altered to..... in the  
Register.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

Alteration in names effected in the Births Register (Entry  
No..... of.....192...) on this the.....  
day of.....192...

District Registrar,  
.....District.

B.M.D. 19.

APPLICATION TO INSERT A NAME IN THE BIRTHS REGISTER.  
(Section 8 of Proclamation No. 22 of 1927.)

N.B.—No application may be made after 31st December, 1928.

To the Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths  
of Swaziland,  
at.....

Sir,  
I..... being the..... of.....  
whose birth was registered at.....  
on the..... (Entry No.....) request that the  
following Christian names be inserted in the Births Register:

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

Names inserted in Births Register (Entry No..... of 192...) on this the..... day of.....192...

District Registrar,

District.....

B.M.D. 22.

NOTICE, IN TERMS OF SECTION 3 OF PROCLAMATION NO. 22 OF 1927, REQUIRING A QUALIFIED INFORMANT TO REGISTER A BIRTH OR DEATH.

Office of the Registrar,  
District of.....  
in Swaziland,

.....192...

Dear.....  
Having ascertained that a (1)..... has  
occurred in the dwelling you occupy, I write to suggest the  
advisability of such (1)..... being registered before  
the expiration of..... from the date of the occurrence  
of such..... the time prescribed by Proclama-  
tion No. 22 of 1927, when the penalties thereunder will accrue.

Yours faithfully,

District Registrar.

To.....

(1) Fill in "birth," "still-birth," or "death," as the case may be.

NOTICE REQUIRING A QUALIFIED INFORMANT TO REGISTER A BIRTH OR DEATH.

B.M.D. 23.

No.....

Office of the District Registrar of Births and Deaths,

District of.....  
in Swaziland.

No.....

Date.....

To whom issued.....

Place..... } Appointed  
and } by  
Time..... } requisition.

How sent.....

Result.....

As a (1)..... in respect of which you are a qualified  
informant, has occurred at....., and the time allowed under Section (2).....  
of Proclamation No. 22 of 1927, for giving the information has expired, you are hereby required in terms of Section  
3 of the said Proclamation to attend personally at..... on the..... day of.....  
next at..... o'clock in the (3)..... there and then to give such information as may be necessary  
concerning the said (1).....

Dated at..... this..... day of.....19.....

District Registrar or Assistant District Registrar.

(1) Fill in "birth," "still-birth" or "death" as the case may be.  
(2) State whether in terms of Sections 13, 14, or 15 of the Proclamation, as the case may be.  
(3) Fill in "forenoon" or "afternoon" as the case may be.

## HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 60 OF 1927.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint James Hope, Esquire, to be a clerk in the Bechuanaland Protectorate Service, with effect from the 1st May, 1927.

By Command of His Excellency the  
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,  
Acting Imperial Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,  
Capetown, 20th May, 1927.

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Notice is hereby given, under section *three* of Proclamation No. 48 of 1907, that the undersigned intends to apply to the Resident Commissioner to declare the undermentioned road a public road, viz.:—

The road running from the railway points at Sebele Siding, in the Gaberones District, east-north-east through a small portion of Glen Valley Farm for three-tenths of a mile to the gate into Sowen Flats; thence south-east down the fence for one and one-tenth mile; thence half a mile east-north-east to Mr. Sim's homestead; thence east-north-east for one and two-tenths mile to a gate in the fence of one of Mr. Sim's camps; thence south along the fence for one-tenth of a mile to the gate on the boundary fence into Huyser's Chance; thence south-south-east for one-tenth of a mile; through the Notwani River; thence south-east for three-tenths of a mile; thence south for three-tenths of a mile where it branches off from the portion that goes straight on south-east; thence south past the homestead for nine-tenths of a mile; thence nine-tenths of a mile south-south-east to the gate on the main road from Mochudi to Gaberones.

Any person objecting must file their objections in writing at the Office of the Resident Commissioner on or before the 20th June, 1927.

L. T. LUND.

Gaberones, 9th May, 1927.

## SWAZILAND.

## NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SURRENDER.

Notice is hereby given that OSWALD ROBERT RUSHTON HAMPSON, of Bremersdorp, District of Mbabane, Swaziland, intends to make application to the Honourable the Special Court of Swaziland at Mbabane, Swaziland, at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 8th day of July, 1927, for leave to surrender his Estate as insolvent; and that prior to such application his schedules and a statement of his affairs will lie for inspection of Creditors at the Office of the Master of the Special Court at Mbabane for a period of fourteen days from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Mbabane, Swaziland, 16th May, 1927.

A. MILLIN,  
Applicant's Attorney.  
20-27-3

P.O. Box 24, Mbabane, Swaziland.

## LOST POLICY OF INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,  
LIMITED.

Policy No. 203188, for £150, on the life of Miss MARJORY ALICE JOHNSTON.

Application having been made for a duplication of the above policy, the original having been lost, notice is hereby given that, unless the original be produced at this office within three months from this day's date, a duplicate will be issued.

By order of the Board.

P. D. LESLIE,  
Manager.

106 Adderley Street,  
Capetown, 14th March, 1927.

# Union of South Africa GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Published on Fridays.)

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The subscription rates to the *Union Gazette* (including *Official Gazette of the High Commissioner, Gazettes Extraordinary*, and Supplements, with Quarterly Index) are as follows:—

- £1 for six months (post free).
- £2 for twelve months (post free).
- Price per single copy, 6d.

Subscriptions are payable in advance to the Government Printer, Pretoria, and may commence from the 1st of any month, but cannot be accepted for a shorter period than six months.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of advertising are as follows:—

- 5s. per inch single column; repeats 3s.
- 10s. per inch double column; repeats 6s.
- 15s. per inch treble column; repeats 9s.

In order to arrive at the approximate space which an advertisement will occupy, advertisers should count the words in the *body* of the advertisement, and reckon—

- For single column, 6 words to the line;
- For double column, 14 words to the line;
- For treble column, 21 words to the line;
- and 8 lines to the inch.

In each case an additional half-inch at top and bottom should be allowed for heading and signature respectively. **Fractions of an inch to be reckoned an inch.**

Notices to Creditors and Debtors in the Estates of Deceased Persons and Notices by Executors concerning Liquidation Accounts lying for inspection are published in schedule form at 8s. per Estate.

A fixed charge of 12s. per Estate is made for publishing notices in the scheduled forms prescribed in the Regulations made under the Insolvency Act, 1916.

Notices of acceptance of complete specifications in respect of Applications for Letters Patent are inserted in three consecutive issues for 10s.

Applications for Naturalization are inserted for 13s. (which includes a copy of *Gazette*).

**Only Legal Advertisements are accepted for publication in the *Gazette***, and are subject to the approval of the Government Printer, who can refuse to accept or decline further publication of any advertisement.

Manuscript of advertisements should be written on one side of the paper only, and all proper names plainly inscribed; in the event of any name being incorrectly printed as a result of indistinct writing, the advertisement can be republished only on payment of the cost of another insertion.

**No Advertisement can be inserted unless it is Prepaid.**

All cheques, bank drafts, postal orders, or money orders must be made payable to the Government Printer, Pretoria, and crossed "South African Reserve Bank." *Cheques will only be accepted when initialed by the Bank.*

J. J. KRUGER,  
Government Printer.

# STAATSKOERANT

van die Unie van  
Suid-Afrika.

(Verskyn elke Vrydag.)

## INTEKENGELD.

Die intekengeld vir die *Unie Staatskoerant* (insluitende die *Offisiële Koerant* van die Hoë Kommissaris, *Buitengewone Staatskoerant* en Supplemente, met Kwartaal-indeks) is as volg:—

- £1 per ses maande (posvry).
- £2 per twaalf maande (posvry).
- Prys per los eksemplaar, 6d.

Intekengelde is vooruit betaalbaar aan die Staatsdrukker, Pretoria, en mag begin vanaf die 1ste van enige maand, maar kan nie aangeneem word vir korter tydperk dan ses maande nie.

## ADVERTENSIES.

Die advertensietarief is as volg:—

- 5s. per duim, enkele kolom; herhalings 3s.
- 10s. per duim, dubbele kolom; herhalings 6s.
- 15s. per duim, drievoudige kolom; herhalings 9s.

Om die benaderde ruimte, wat 'n advertensie sal gebruik te bereken, moet adverteerders die woorde in die advertensie tel en reken as volg:—

- Vir enkele kolom, 6 woorde per reël;
- vir dubbele kolom, 14 woorde per reël;
- vir drievoudige kolom, 21 woorde per reël;
- en 8 reëls per duim.

In elke geval moet 'n ekstra half-duim vir die hoof en die voet bereken word vir die titel en ondertekening respektieflik. **Gedeeltes van 'n duim moet as een volle duim gereken word.**

Kennisgewings aan Krediteure en Debiteure in die Boedels van Oorlede Persone en Kennisgewings deur Eksekuteure betreffende Likwidasierekenings wat vir inspeksie lê, word gepubliseer in skedulevorm teen 8s. per Boedel.

'N vasgestelde bedrag van 12s. per Boedel word bereken vir die publikasie in skedulevorm van kennisgewings voorgeskrywe deur die Regulasies opgetrek onder die Insolvensiewet, 1916.

Kennisgewings van akseptasie van volledige spesifikasies met betrekking tot Applikasies vir Oktrooibriewe word vir 10s. in drie agtereenvolgende uitgawes geplaas.

Applikasies vir Naturalisasie word vir 13s. geplaas, watter bedrag kopie van *Staatskoerant* insluit.

**Alleen wetlike advertensies word vir publikasie in die *Staatskoerant* aangeneem en is onderworpe aan die goedkeuring van die Staatsdrukker, wat kan weier advertensies aan te neem of verder te publiseer.**

Die manuskrip van advertensies moet alleen op een sy van die papier geskrywe word, en alle eiename moet duidelik geskrywe word; ingeval enige naam onjuis gedruk word ten gevolge van onduidelike skrif, kan die advertensie alleen weer gepubliseer word teen betaling van die koste van 'n tweede plasing.

**Geen advertensie kan geplaas word nie tensy dit vooruit betaal is.**

Alle tjeks, bankwissels, posorders of poswissels moet uitgemaak word op naam van die Staatsdrukker, Pretoria, en gekruis wees "Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank." *Alleen tjeks wat deur die Bank onderteken is sal aangeneem word.*

J. J. KRUGER,  
Staatsdrukker.