



# OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OF THE

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR BASUTOLAND, THE  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, AND SWAZILAND

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## PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Whereas it is desirable to consolidate and amend the law relating to revenue licences in Swaziland (hereinafter referred to as "the Territory"):

Now therefore under and by virtue of the powers, authorities and jurisdiction conferred upon and committed to me by His Majesty 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:—

Definitions. 1. In this Proclamation, unless inconsistent with the context—

"Administration", means the Swaziland Administration;

"District Commissioner" includes an Assistant District Commissioner and any person appointed to act in either of those capacities;

"Financial Secretary" means the Financial Secretary to the Swaziland Administration;

"Police officer" means any European Commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or trooper of the Swaziland Police;

"Resident Commissioner" includes any person duly authorised by the Resident Commissioner or lawfully acting on his behalf.

## PART I.

### GENERAL.

Licence duties and penalties.

2. (1) As from the first day of January, 1939, the licence duties specified in the First Schedule to this Proclamation and the penalties specified in this Proclamation and in the First Schedule thereto shall be chargeable in respect of the carrying on of the trades, professions or occupations or the doing or failure to do the acts or things in this Proclamation or in the First Schedule described.

(2) All definitions, exemptions and other provisions contained in the First Schedule to this Proclamation shall be deemed to be and shall be read as part of this Proclamation.

3. (1) In respect of every licence issued under this Proclamation there shall be charged and payable the amount specified in the First Schedule to this Proclamation: Provided that if the liability to take out any licence commences after the first day of July in any year the amount chargeable shall, save and except as otherwise provided, be one-half of that amount.

Amounts payable for licences.

(2) Save as is specially provided in this Proclamation every such licence shall be issued by the District Commissioner of the district where the trade, profession or occupation is carried on or in which the liability for the licence first arises, and shall, except as otherwise provided, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year of issue.

(3) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to relieve any person from liability to pay the licence duty and penalties properly chargeable under this Proclamation as from the date upon which such liability was first incurred.

4. The licences specified in the First Schedule to this Proclamation shall be of full force and effect throughout the Territory, wheresoever they may be issued, except in the case of those licences which in terms of the said Schedule are required for or restricted to specific premises or areas.

Operation of licences.

5. Save as is specially provided in this Proclamation, every person who carries on in any shop or place of business any trade for which one of the licences specified in Part I. of the First Schedule to this Proclamation is required to be taken out shall take out a separate licence at the rate prescribed in that Schedule in respect of every shop or place of business in which that trade is carried on: Provided that where one trade is carried on in premises divided by walls but otherwise adjoining, one licence only for the trade so carried on shall be required.

Separate licences in respect of different premises.

Partnership  
licences.

6. (1) Any licence issued to a partnership shall contain the full names of each of the partners and the style under which and the address at which the trade, profession or occupation is carried on.

(2) In the event of one or more of the partners retiring from a partnership before the thirty-first day of December in any year in respect of which a licence was issued to such partnership, the remaining partner or partners of the partnership may, on payment of a transfer fee of one pound for the unexpired term of such licence, carry on the trade or occupation in respect of which such licence was issued.

(3) Any change in the membership of a partnership occasioned through the admission of a new partner shall necessitate the taking out of a new licence.

Transfer of  
licences in  
event of  
death,  
removal,  
assignment,  
etc.

7. (1) In the event of the death of the holder of any licence the widow or widower or executor of the deceased person and, failing the appointment of an executor, any *curator bonis* appointed for taking charge of the estate of such deceased person, and in case of insolvency the trustee of such person, and in case of a company in liquidation the liquidator, and in any case where the holder becomes under any legal disability any *curator bonis* appointed under any order of court, may, upon the payment of a transfer fee of one pound for the unexpired term of such licence, carry on the trade or occupation in respect of which such licence was issued.

(2) In the event of removal of a licensed business to premises other than those mentioned in the licence the district revenue officer may, on surrender of the existing licence, issue a new licence free of duty but stamped by the licensee with a revenue stamp of five shillings for the unexpired period of the surrendered licence, if he is satisfied that the business so removed is substantially the same as the business previously licensed; otherwise the provisions of section three shall apply.

(3) The interest in any licence of which a period of not less than three months remains unexpired may on assignment by the licence holder be transferred, subject to the provisions and conditions mentioned in the preceding sub-section, to any person purchasing or taking over such licence holder's business.

Penalty for  
trading  
without  
licence.

8. Any person who carries on any trade, profession or occupation without being in possession of a licence as required by this Proclamation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the unpaid duty, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Penalty for  
failing to  
take out  
licence  
within  
one month  
from due  
date.

9. (1) Any person who fails to take out a licence as required by this Proclamation within one month from the date when his liability commenced or who pays an amount less than the sum due for such licence under this Proclamation shall pay for each month or part of a month during which he carries on any trade, profession or occupation without the prescribed licence, or during which any amount due in respect thereof is short paid, a sum calculated at the rate of ten per centum of the yearly licence duty prescribed in respect of such trade, profession or occupation or of the amount short paid in respect of such licence, as the case may be, in addition to the duty specified in the First Schedule: Provided

that any such additional amount shall not exceed the amount of the licence duty so specified or of the amount so short paid, as the case may be.

(2) The payment by any person of any sum under this section shall not be deemed to relieve such person of any criminal liability incurred through his failure to take out a licence, nor shall the fact of any criminal liability having been imposed upon any person for any such failure relieve him from any obligation to pay any amount under this section.

10. (1) Any duty, penalty or other amount, save a fine on conviction, due under this Proclamation shall be a debt due to the Administration and may be sued for and recovered by action by the Financial Secretary in any competent court having jurisdiction.

Duties, etc.,  
to be a  
debt to the  
Adminis-  
tration.

(2) The provisions of this section shall apply to the recovery of any licence duty, penalty or other liability incurred prior to the first day of January, 1939, under the provisions of any law in force prior to the said date.

11. All licence duties and penalties collected under the First Schedule to this Proclamation and all fines received for contraventions of this Proclamation in respect of such duties and all bails estreated in connection with any such contravention alleged shall be paid into the revenues of the Territory.

Licence  
duties, etc.,  
to be paid  
into  
revenue.

12. The Financial Secretary shall be responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this Proclamation and may from time to time prescribe any forms or declarations required for the administration thereof.

Responsi-  
bility of  
Financial  
Secretary.

13. Any district revenue officer or any police officer may enter upon any premises at all reasonable hours upon which any trade or business liable to licence duty under this Proclamation is being carried on or is suspected of being carried on, and may require the occupier of such premises to produce for purposes of inspection any licence issued under this Proclamation; and any such occupier who shall refuse or fail to produce his licence upon such requirement shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

Power to  
enter  
premises  
and to  
require  
production  
of licence.

14. Notwithstanding anything in this Proclamation contained the officers responsible for the issue of licences under this Proclamation may, subject to the provisions of sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty of this Proclamation, in their discretion refuse any application for the grant or renewal of any such licence, and may likewise refuse any application for the removal or transfer of any licence as is provided for in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section seven.

Power to  
refuse  
applica-  
tions.

15. In any prosecution for carrying on without a licence a trade or business for which a licence under this Proclamation is required, it shall be *prima facie* evidence that such trade or business has been carried on—

*Prima facie*  
evidence of  
trading.

(a) if an advertisement has appeared in any newspaper circulating in the Territory from which it can be reasonably inferred that the accused is offering to carry on such trade or business; or



- (b) if the accused holds himself out, by notice exhibited at or near any premises occupied by him or by notices whether printed or otherwise which are distributed amongst the public, as carrying on such trade or business; or
- (c) if the accused offers or exposes for sale any goods usually sold in the course of such trade or business.

## PART I.

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF LICENCES.

Provisions regarding applications for certain classes of licences under Part I of First Schedule.

16. (1) Any person desiring to make application for the grant, removal or transfer of a licence to carry on the trade or business of—

- (a) aerated or mineral water manufacturer (Item 3);
- (b) baker (Item 4);
- (c) butcher (Item 5);
- (d) dealer or speculator in livestock or produce (Item 6);
- (e) eating-house keeper (Item 7);
- (f) general dealer (Item 8);
- (g) hawker (Item 9);
- (h) pedlar (Item 10);
- (i) motor garage (Item 11);
- (j) grain dealer (Item 12);
- (k) restaurant, refreshment or tea-room keeper (Item 13);
- (l) dealer in motor cars, motor cycles, accessories, and electrical appliances (Item 17),

shall do so in writing to the District Commissioner for the district in which he desires to carry on such business. The application shall be accompanied by an affidavit or solemn declaration in terms of section two of the Registration of Businesses (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1933.

(2) Notice of any such application and the time, date and place of hearing thereof shall be published by the District Commissioner once in the *Gazette* and in a Newspaper circulating in the Territory, and also upon his official notice board, at least twenty-one days prior to the date upon which such application shall be heard: Provided however that such hearing shall be commenced not later than twenty-eight days from the date of the first publication in such *Gazette* or newspaper.

(3) All costs incurred in the publication of notices as required by sub-section (2) shall be borne by the applicant who shall, when submitting his application, deposit with the District Commissioner such sum of money as the District Commissioner shall deem necessary to cover such costs, and no application shall be accepted and no notices in connection therewith shall be published until such deposit has been made. Any sum of money remaining over from such deposit, after the deduction of the costs aforesaid, shall be returned to the applicant.

(4) Any person or society desiring to oppose any application under this Part of this Proclamation shall give notice thereof, together with any reasons for such objection, to the District Commissioner and to the applicant, in writing, not later than five days prior to the hearing of such application. It shall be the duty of the District Commissioner when publishing a notice as required by sub-section (2) to state the time and date limited for the lodging of such objections.

(5) All applications under this Part of this Proclamation shall be heard in open court, unless otherwise directed by the District

Commissioner. All proceedings and evidence adduced for or against any application shall be taken down in writing by the District Commissioner or by some other person by him appointed; and all persons examined or giving evidence at such hearing shall be examined orally and shall be sworn by the District Commissioner, according to the form of the religion they respectively profess, "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth", but all persons entitled by law to affirm instead of taking an oath may so affirm.

(6) The District Commissioner, or the applicant or any person or society opposing the application, shall have the power to subpoena witnesses to give evidence or to produce books or documents at any such hearing, and such subpoena shall be issued under the hand of the Clerk to the Subordinate Court, and service of a subpoena upon a witness shall be deemed to have been effected if it is sent by registered post addressed to the last known address of such witness. Any person served with a subpoena who shall fail to appear shall be dealt with under the provisions of Rule No. 25 of the Rules of Court, "Schedule B" of Transvaal Proclamation No. 21 of 1902, as in force in Swaziland. The production of the registered post receipt duly signed by the witness or by some person authorised by him to sign such receipt shall be sufficient proof of service. Witnesses subpoenaed shall be paid fees at the same rate as is paid to Crown witnesses subpoenaed to give evidence at a criminal trial. Witnesses subpoenaed or called by the District Commissioner shall be paid by the Government, but any other witness subpoenaed or called by the applicant or any party opposing the application shall be paid by the party requiring his attendance.

(7) All contempts committed by witnesses or others at or in regard to any hearing shall be punished in like manner *mutatis mutandis* as contempts committed by witnesses and others in the face of the District Commissioner's Court.

17. At the conclusion of the hearing the District Commissioner shall have the power to—

- (a) grant an application for a licence or for the removal or transfer of a licence, as the case may be;
- (b) refuse to grant such application;
- (c) postpone his decision until the applicant shall have complied with any requirements which the District Commissioner may think necessary;
- (d) grant an application provisionally, conditional upon the applicant complying with any requirement which the District Commissioner may consider necessary within a specified period.

Powers of District Commissioner to grant or refuse applications.

18. (1) The applicant or any person or society who has opposed the application at the hearing thereof shall have the right to appeal against the decision of the District Commissioner to the Resident Commissioner whose decision shall be final.

Right of appeal to Resident Commissioner.

(2) Notice of an appeal shall be lodged with the District Commissioner within fourteen days from the date of the judgment, and shall be accompanied by the sum of two pounds, which amount in the event of such appeal being dismissed may be declared by the Resident Commissioner, in his discretion, to be forfeited.

(3) In case of an appeal the District Commissioner shall, within seven days of the lodging with him of notice of such appeal, forward to the Government Secretary the original record of the proceedings.

Powers of Resident Commissioner on appeal.

19. In all cases of appeals the Resident Commissioner may—

- (a) confirm, reverse or alter the decision of the District Commissioner;
- (b) remit the record back to a District Commissioner for the taking or setting out of further evidence or information;
- (c) cause the parties or any other person, under subpoena, to give evidence or to produce such books, documents or information as he may order.

Provisional licences.

20. Where an applicant has not at the date of the hearing of his application erected a building to serve as a store or place of business, he shall, if his application is granted, immediately take out a provisional licence reckoned from the date of the granting of such licence; and the cost of the provisional licence shall be an amount equal to one quarter of the annual licence fee for such licence: Provided however that such provisional licence shall not be valid for a longer period than three months.

### PART III.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Repeal.

21. The Proclamations mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Proclamation are hereby repealed.

Short title and commencement.

22. This Proclamation may be cited as the Swaziland Revenue Licences Proclamation, 1939, and shall be deemed to have commenced and come into operation on the first day of January, 1939.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my hand and Seal at Pretoria, this Twenty-seventh day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Thirty-nine.

W. H. CLARK,  
High Commissioner.

By Command of His Excellency  
the High Commissioner.

H. LESTER SMITH,  
Acting Administrative Secretary.

### FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### PART I.

#### COMMERCIAL LICENCES.

##### Item 1.—Agent of a Firm.

For a yearly licence ... £10  
For a quarterly licence, for any period  
of three months from the date of issue £3

Provided that the duty payable by any such agent who has been ordinarily resident within the Territory for three years immediately prior to the taking out by him of any such licence shall be half the rates specified;

Provided further that the duty payable by any such agent who is the bona fide employee of a duly licensed agent of a firm shall be the sum of £5.

(1) This licence shall be required by every person, in addition to any other licence held by him, who in any way advertises or holds himself out as the authorised representative or agent of any manufacturing or trading establishment outside the Territory or as the agent of an insurance or assurance society,

company or corporation lawfully carrying on business in the Union of South Africa, or who, whether as principal, agent or employee of any duly licensed person, actually invites, solicits, canvasses or accepts orders for the sale or supply of goods by any such manufacturing or trading establishment to persons in the Territory: Provided that such licence shall not be required by any person by whom such goods are purchased and resold in the ordinary course of his own business.

(2) Every licence shall be made out in the name of the person licensed and shall give the name or names of each company, firm or trader represented.

(3) If during the currency of a licence the holder is unable to make use of his licence, the licence may on application to any District Revenue Officer be transferred to another person on payment of a fee of £1: Provided that if such licence was issued at a reduced rate in terms of either of the provisos to this Item, the difference between that rate and the full rate otherwise chargeable shall be paid in addition by any such transferee who may not be entitled to such a reduction.

*Exemption.*—The holder of a licence as a general dealer who carries on such business in his licensed premises.

##### Item 2.—Banker or Banking Institution.

(1) The amounts payable in respect of such licences shall be as follows:—For the first or only office the sum of fifty pounds, and for each and every other office the sum of twenty-five pounds.

(2) Any company carrying on banking business through a head or branch office at any place in the Territory may establish agencies elsewhere in the Territory for such banking business under the control of an official of such company; and the amount payable for each such agency shall be the same as for an additional branch office: Provided that for any agency at which business is transacted on not more than one day in each calendar month the amount payable for a licence shall be five pounds per annum: Provided further that where any company carrying on banking business has a branch office in any district in the Territory no licence shall be required in respect of any agency of such office established elsewhere in that district if business shall not be transacted at such agency on more than one day in each calendar month.

(3) Every such licence shall be taken out at the office of the Resident Commissioner.

##### Item 3.—Aerated or Mineral Water Manufacturer ... £5

This licence shall be required by every manufacturer of aerated or mineral waters, ginger beer, hop beer, or other beverages of a similar nature, the sale of which is not made subject to the holding of a licence under any law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor, in respect of each factory carried on by him.

*Exemption.*—Any person who manufactures aerated or mineral waters, ginger beer, hop beer, or other beverages of a similar nature, the sale of which is not made subject to the holding of a licence under any law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor, under the same roof as the building for which he holds a general dealer's licence.

##### Item 4.—Baker ... £5

(1) This licence shall be required by every person who carries on business as a baker but shall not be required by the holder of a licence as a general dealer who carries on such business in his licensed premises.

For the purposes of this licence, "baker" means any person who carries on the business of selling, whether by wholesale or by retail, bread, biscuits, cakes or pastry baked or made by him.



(2) A separate licence shall be required in respect of each shop or premises where such bread, biscuits, cakes or pastry are sold, but any such licence shall cover the sale at such shop or premises of sweets and other confectionery.

(3) A licence shall not be required in respect of the sale by any servant of a duly licensed baker from a delivery van or cart of any bread, biscuits, cakes or pastry baked or made by such baker.

*Item 5.—Butcher, Retail ... .. £5*

(1) This licence shall be required by every person who carries on the business of offering or exposing meat for sale by retail in a shop or fixed place or of offering meat for sale for delivery from some other place: Provided that the holder of a retail butcher's licence may sell thereunder sausages, polonies, tripe, ham, bacon, eggs, butter, poultry, and salted frozen or preserved meat, or fish, or fresh vegetables.

(2) A separate licence shall be required in respect of each shop or place where such business is carried on.

*Exemptions.*—This licence shall not be required in respect of—

- (a) the sale of meat to travellers by the holder of any licence for the sale of wines or spirits or of any general dealer's licence;
- (b) the exposing or offering for sale of meat on any public market for sale out of hand.

*Item 6.—Dealer or Speculator in Livestock or Produce ... .. £5*

(1) This licence shall be required by every person who carries on the trade or business of buying livestock or produce for the purpose of sale, consignment, barter or exchange, whether by auction or out of hand and whether or not the person so dealing has a recognised place of business.

(2) Every such licence, save as is hereinafter provided, shall be issued in the name of one individual only and shall be required by any person who, as the employee of a person carrying on business as a dealer or speculator in livestock or produce, conducts such business on behalf of his employer: Provided that when such licence is issued to a company or partnership, such licence shall also carry the name of the individual using such licence: Provided further that the name of such individual may be changed at the discretion of the District Commissioner, without any additional charge, upon the request of the company or partnership.

(3) For the purpose of this licence—

- “Livestock” includes horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, mules, donkeys and ostriches, but does not include poultry or other birds;
- “produce” means all products of farming operations including skins, hides and ostrich feathers.

*Exemptions.*—(a) A farmer or breeder of livestock, in respect of the sale, barter or exchange of livestock bred or produce grown by him in the Territory or purchased and resold in the course of his ordinary farming operations.

(b) Licensed general dealers or butchers in respect of their business.

*Conditions Governing the Issue of Licences to Dealers or Speculators in Livestock or Produce.*

(1) No person shall carry on the business of a dealer or speculator in livestock or produce within a radius of one mile from any shop, store or fixed place where goods are sold or offered or exposed for sale by any licensed general dealer.

(2) No holder of such a licence shall employ as an agent in his business any other person who is not also the holder of such a licence.

*Item 7.—Eating-House Keeper ... .. £5.*

This licence shall be required by every person who sells or supplies food or drink to persons other than Europeans in any building, structure or premises where food or drink is sold or supplied for consumption upon the premises.

A separate licence shall be required in respect of each such eating-house.

*Item 8.—General Dealer.*

By every general dealer in respect of every business ... .. £15

Provided that in the case of a licence lawfully taken out on or after the first day of February in any year the licence fee for that year shall be at the rate of one pound ten shillings per month or portion thereof: Provided further that the cost of such licence shall in no case exceed fifteen pounds.

This licence shall be required by every person who carries on a trade or business in any shop, store or place where goods, wares, merchandise, produce or livestock are sold, bartered or exchanged or offered or exposed for sale, barter or exchange, provided that the trade or business so carried on is not covered by any other licence issuable under this Proclamation.

*Exemption.*—(a) A farmer or market gardener in respect of the sale of produce raised or grown by himself;

(b) A manufacturer as hereinafter defined in respect of the sale of goods manufactured or produced by him within the Territory, except in respect of the sale by such manufacturer of such goods by retail from a shop, store or fixed place.

“Manufacturer” means any person or association of persons or company engaged within the Territory in the production of a finished article from raw materials or from a combination of other materials;

“By retail” means the sale and supply in any quantities of goods, not manufactured or produced to the order of any person, which are sold to any person for use or consumption by that person and not for resale;

(c) Any person licensed as a butcher, baker, apothecary or fresh produce dealer, in so far as any dealings of that person are covered by any licence or licences held by him;

(d) Any person licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, in respect of dealings covered by that licence;

(e) Any builder, contractor, artisan or any other person who supplies materials or fixtures in fulfilment of his contract to do any work or as part of work done or who sells to order only the product of his own skilled labour;

(f) Any person not otherwise specified above who, being licensed under this Proclamation to sell any particular articles or things, sells only those particular articles or things.

(g) Any mission, school or other educational institution, in respect of the sale of goods produced or manufactured by the scholars or inmates of any such mission, school or institution, in the ordinary course of their education.

*Item 9.—Hawker.*

Yearly ... .. £5  
Half-yearly ... .. £3

For each vehicle, pack animal or carrier in excess of one used in the business of a hawker ... .. £1

“Hawker” means any person who travels with a wagon or other vehicle (other than a hand barrow or hand cart propelled by himself) or with a pack animal or carrier and who carries goods for sale.

*Exemptions.*—(a) Any person who trades as a hawker in the produce of land of which he is the owner, lessee or occupier, provided such trading is not carried on by such person through an agent other than an employee of such person;

(b) Any seller of coal, wood and salt only;

(c) Any native to whom the District Commissioner of the district in which such native resides has, under authority hereby conferred, granted permission to sell within any specified area goods grown, produced or manufactured in the Territory or on the farm or in the native area where such native resides.

*Item 10.—Pedlar.*

Yearly ... .. £3  
Half-yearly ... .. £2

“Pedlar” means any person who travels on foot and without a vehicle (other than a hand barrow or hand cart propelled by himself) or with a pack animal or carrier and who carries goods for sale.

*Exemptions.*—(a) Any street vendor of matches, bootlaces, flowers or newspapers (including any printed matter, not being a bound volume);

(b) Any person who trades as a pedlar in the produce of land of which he is the owner, lessee or occupier, provided such trading is not carried on by such person through an agent other than an employee of such person.

*Conditions Governing the Issue of Licences to Hawkers and Pedlars.*

(1) No licence to carry on the business of a hawker or pedlar shall be issued to any person except upon production of a certificate by a District Commissioner, justice of the peace or police officer stating that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be so licensed: Provided always that any person holding a licence as hawker or pedlar may be granted a fresh licence without production of such certificate if the previous licence be produced and delivered up to the District Revenue Officer within fourteen days after the date of the expiration thereof and if no objection as to the fitness of the applicant to be licensed has been received from any person qualified under this paragraph to give a certificate of fitness.

(2) It shall be lawful for any police officer to demand from any person carrying on the trade of a hawker or pedlar the production of his current licence, and, on failure to produce such licence, to arrest without warrant and take such person with his goods before any District Commissioner having jurisdiction, upon a charge either of trading without the licence required by this Proclamation or of failing to produce such licence.

(3) It shall be lawful for any District Commissioner before whom a hawker or pedlar is convicted for a breach of the laws relating to licensing to cancel such licence, and the said licence shall thereupon be forfeited.

(4) Every licensed hawker or licensed pedlar shall cause to be painted in clear and legible letters on the most conspicuous part of every conveyance used in his trade his name and address (if any) with the words “licensed hawker” or “licensed pedlar”, as the case may be; and for non-compliance with this paragraph he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding seven days.

(5) No person shall carry on the business of a hawker or pedlar within a radius of one mile from any shop, store or fixed place where goods are sold or offered or exposed for sale by any licensed general dealer.

(6) No person shall carry on the business of a hawker or pedlar for more than forty-eight hours at any place, and after moving from that place he shall remove to a place at least one mile distant from the place at which he had last been carrying on the said business.

(7) No licence shall give the right to carry on the trade of hawker or pedlar on any private property without the consent in writing of the owner or lessee, or in any native area without the written consent of the District Commissioner of the district in which the said trading is to be carried on.

(8) Any person contravening any of the provisions of paragraphs (5), (6) or (7) above shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

*Item 11.—Motor Garage ... .. £3*

(1) This licence shall be required by every person who carries on the trade or business of repairing, receiving, stabling or storing motor cars, motor cycles or other mechanically propelled vehicles for payment or reward.

(2) The holder of this licence shall be entitled to sell thereunder petrol, oil, tyres, and other motor accessories other than motor cars, motor cycles or other self-propelled vehicles.

*Exemption.*—The holder of a licence as a general dealer who carries on such business in his licensed premises.

*Item 12.—Grain Dealer.*

To sell, either from a fixed place of business or from a vehicle, grain not produced by himself in Swaziland:—

Yearly ... .. £5  
Half-yearly ... .. £3

“Grain” means maize, kaffir-corn or other cereals.

A separate licence shall be required in respect of each “place” or “vehicle” from which grain is sold. For the purpose of this licence a fixed place of business shall include any open stand or site upon privately-owned land or upon a native area where grain is offered for sale.

*Conditions Governing the Issue of Licences to Grain Dealers.*

No person shall carry on the business of a grain dealer within a radius of one mile from any shop, store or fixed place where goods are sold or offered or exposed for sale by any licensed general dealer.

*Exemption.*—The holder of a licence as a general dealer who carries on such business in his licensed premises.

*Item 13.—Restaurant, Refreshment or Tearoom.*

*Keeper ... .. £5*

(1) This licence shall be required by every person who keeps any public restaurant, café or tearoom for the supply of meals or refreshments (not being liquors for the sale of which a liquor licence is required).

(2) This licence shall entitle the holder to sell, for consumption on or off the licensed premises, fruit, vegetables, sweets, sandwiches, cut bread and butter, cakes, biscuits, pastry of all kinds, cigarettes, tobacco, matches, butter, cream, milk, eggs, books, papers and magazines.

*Item 14.—Temporary or Special Licence.*

For each day ... .. 15s.

Under this licence any person duly licensed under this Proclamation to carry on any trade or occupation specified in Items 3 to 13 of this Part of this Schedule may carry on the trade or occupation for which he is licensed at any exhibition, agricultural or stock show at any place within the Territory.

*Item 15.—Blacksmith ... .. £3.*

This licence shall be required by every person carrying on the trade of a blacksmith who, in addition to the performance of his trade, sells materials used in connection with such trade.



**Item 16.—Barber ... .. £3.**

This licence shall be required by every person carrying on the trade of a barber who, in addition to the performance of his trade, sells toilet requisites, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, tobacco, matches, books, papers or magazines.

**Item 17.—Dealer in Motor cars, Motor cycles, Accessories and Electrical Appliances ... £10.**

This licence shall be required by every person who carries on the trade or business of selling, bartering, exchanging, or offering or exposing for sale, barter, or exchange, any motor car, motor cycle or other mechanically propelled vehicle, petrol, oil, tyres, or other motor accessories and electrical appliances, and is not already licensed to do so under any other Item of this Schedule.

**Item 18.—Chemist and Apothecary ... .. £10.**

(1) This licence shall be required by every person who sells or supplies by retail any drug or medicine or who compounds or dispenses prescriptions, and shall cover the sale of medical and surgical appliances, photographic apparatus, toilet requisites and such other articles of a like nature as are by custom sold by persons carrying on business of this nature.

(2) This licence shall only be issued to a person who has obtained a certificate of registration under section seven of the Swaziland Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Proclamation, 1929, or who has been granted leave by the Resident Commissioner to practise as a chemist under section nine thereof: Provided that a licence may be issued to a firm, partnership or company if a duly qualified and registered chemist is in charge of the place where such business is carried on and his name is endorsed on the licence issued in respect thereof.

(3) This licence shall not be required by medical practitioners in respect of the compounding and dispensing of their own prescriptions, nor by a general dealer who is authorised to sell crude drugs and proprietary medicines under the provisions of section eleven of the Swaziland Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Proclamation, 1929.

**PART II.****OCCUPATIONAL LICENCES.****Item 1.—Auctioneer.**

Yearly ... .. £5.

Half-yearly ... .. £3.

(1) This licence shall be required by every person who sells any article or thing, including fixed property and livestock, at any public sale where the highest bidder, whether the bidding be by the rise or by the fall, becomes the purchaser.

(2) Every such licence shall be issued in the name of one individual only and not in the name of any company, firm or partnership, and shall, save as is hereinafter provided, be required by any person who, as the employee of a person carrying on business as an auctioneer, conducts sales on behalf of his employer.

(3) An auctioneer's licence shall not cover sales out of hand by an auctioneer or sales of new or unused goods or merchandise by an auctioneer either by auction or out of hand. Such sales shall be covered by the appropriate licence provided under this Proclamation: Provided that sales of livestock or immovable property out of hand by a duly licensed auctioneer on the day such property or livestock was submitted to auction shall be covered by the licence held by him as an auctioneer.

**Exemptions.**—(a) A messenger of a Subordinate Court or his deputy or a sheriff or his deputy or any other duly authorised officer of the court, and a market master or pound master, when acting in his capacity as such;

(b) Persons appointed to sell movable or immovable property for or on account of the Administration when acting under such appointment;

(c) Persons appointed to sell by auction on behalf of any association or society for the promotion of agriculture and the improvement of livestock when acting under such appointment at any agricultural shows, fairs or markets held by such association or society: Provided that this exemption shall not apply in respect of sales conducted at more than four shows, fairs or markets held in any one year on behalf of any one association or society: Provided further that any sale at any such fair or market shall not continue for more than two days;

(d) Any employee or other individual nominated by the holder of an auctioneer's licence to conduct sales on behalf of such licence holder during a period of temporary absence not connected with the conduct of sales in any other place: Provided that any individual so nominated shall not be permitted to conduct sales on behalf of the licence holder during any continuous period exceeding six months in any one year: Provided further that the licence of the auctioneer shall be endorsed with the name of the nominee and the period of the temporary transfer of the licence.

**Item 2.—Billiard-table Keeper (for each table) £12.**

If not on premises held under a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor ... .. £5

This licence shall be required by every person who keeps a public billiard-table, whether a charge is made for the right to play or not: Provided that no such licence shall be granted until a certificate is produced from a police officer that the person to whom the licence is to be issued is of good character.

**Item 3.—Broker or Agent ... .. £5.**

This licence shall be required by every person who carries on the business—

(a) of negotiating bargains or contracts between other persons in matters of trade, commerce or navigation, including sales or other dispositions of movable or immovable property, for a remuneration commonly called commission or brokerage; or

(b) of undertaking or executing any agency, including the letting of houses or other fixed property on commission; or

(c) not being a company, of undertaking the administration of deceased estates or the trusteeship in insolvent estates.

**Exemption.**—Agents of firms and commercial travellers when holding and acting under licence as such.

**Item 4.—Canvasser for sale of shares or land £20.**

This licence shall be required by every person who travels from place to place selling or offering for sale or canvassing for the sale of shares in any company, registered or unregistered, or selling, offering for sale or canvassing for the sale of immovable property.

**SECOND SCHEDULE**

The Revenue Licences (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931 (No. 53 of 1931).

The Revenue Licences (Swaziland) Amendment Proclamation, 1932 (No. 62 of 1932).

The Revenue Licences (Swaziland) Amendment Proclamation, 1934 (No. 13 of 1934).

The Revenue Licences (Swaziland) Further Amendment Proclamation, 1936 (No. 1 of 1936).

(Printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria.)

No. 28 of 1939.]

**PROCLAMATION**

By His Excellency the High Commissioner.

Whereas it is desirable to make provision for the control of Sleeping Sickness in the Bechuanaland Protectorate (hereinafter 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:—

Proclamation to apply only to specified areas.

Interpretation.

1. The High Commissioner may from time to time, by Notice in the *Gazette*, apply this Proclamation to such area or areas in the Territory as he shall deem expedient.

2. In this Proclamation, unless the context otherwise requires—

"cattle" includes sheep and goats and the young of any sheep and goats;

"District Commissioner" includes any administrative officer with jurisdiction in the area concerned and any person to whom the District Commissioner has delegated his powers subject to such restrictions as the District Commissioner may have imposed;

"Document" means any certificate, pass or permit issued under this Proclamation or the regulations;

"examining officer" means any Medical Officer appointed to carry out the duties imposed by this Proclamation or by the regulations upon an examining officer, and includes any person whom such Medical Officer authorises to carry out any such duties;

"*glossina*" means any species of tsetse fly;

"invalid document" means a document which under this Proclamation or the regulations is cancelled, or which is no longer required to be retained, or which is not genuine;

"regulations" means regulations made under section *twenty-one* of this Proclamation;

"road" includes any path, track or route;

"sleeping sickness" means any form of human trypanosomiasis;

"vessel" means any kind of vessel howsoever propelled used in navigation.

Compulsory examination of persons infected suspected to be infected with sleeping sickness.

Compulsory treatment of persons infected with sleeping sickness.

Declaration of sleeping sickness areas.

3. Any examining officer may require any person whom he knows or suspects to be infected with sleeping sickness to submit himself for medical examination at such place and time as the examining officer may direct, and any person who, on being so required, neglects or refuses so to present himself shall be guilty of an offence.

4. Any examining officer who finds any person to be infected with sleeping sickness may require such person to submit himself for treatment at such time and place as the examining officer may direct, and any person who, on being so required, refuses or neglects to submit himself or to continue so to submit himself shall be guilty of an offence.

**SLEEPING SICKNESS AREAS.**

5. When sleeping sickness is found or is likely to break out in any part of the Territory the High Commissioner may, by Notice in the *Gazette*, define such part and declare it to be a sleeping sickness area.

6. In any sleeping sickness area an examining officer may require any employer to grant reasonable facilities for the examination and treatment of his employees, and any employer who refuses or fails to grant such facilities shall be guilty of an offence.

Employers to grant facilities for inspection and treatment of their employees.

7. (1) Any District Commissioner may require any person resident in a sleeping sickness area to furnish him with such personal particulars as the Resident Commissioner from time to time may specify by order: Provided that the Resident Commissioner may by notice exempt all or any of the residents or any class of residents in any sleeping sickness area or in any defined portion of any sleeping sickness area from the provisions of this sub-section.

Persons resident in sleeping sickness areas to furnish personal particulars.

(2) Any person who refuses or fails without reasonable excuse to furnish any such particulars as he may be required to furnish, or makes any statement concerning such particulars as he may be required to furnish, or guilty of an offence.

8. (1) When any District Commissioner in charge of a district is informed in writing by the Principal Medical Officer or by any Medical Officer authorised in that behalf by the Principal Medical Officer that conditions conducive to an outbreak of or the spread of sleeping sickness exist on any land in his district situated within a sleeping sickness area he may serve or cause to be served on the owner or occupier a notice requiring him to remedy such conditions or to take such action as may be prescribed to remedy them.

Owners or occupiers of land required to take measures to prevent outbreak or spread of sleeping sickness.

(2) If the owner or occupier upon whom any notice authorised by the preceding subsection has been served refuses or fails without reasonable excuse to carry out any of the measures therein prescribed he shall be guilty of an offence, and the District Commissioner may enter or authorise any person to enter upon the land there to carry out the prescribed measures, and the expenses incurred shall be recoverable from the person upon whom the notice was served.

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, the Resident Commissioner may, for the purpose of arresting or preventing the outbreak or spread of sleeping sickness in any sleeping sickness area, issue orders—

Administrative orders for the suppression or prevention of the spread of sleeping sickness.

- (a) directing the making and maintenance of protective clearings;
- (b) prohibiting persons from residing in, assembling at, resorting to, or frequenting particular places;
- (c) prohibiting persons from journeying along any specified road or along any other than a specified road;
- (d) directing persons resident within or visiting the area to move either temporarily or permanently outside the area or from any one place to any other place within the area;
- (e) prohibiting persons in charge of vessels from navigating them along any specified route or along any other than a specified route;
- (f) prohibiting persons from landing from or embarking in any vessel at any specified place or at any other than a specified place;
- (g) directing persons moving cattle into, within or through the area to proceed along specified roads, and prescribing the number of any such animals which may be driven by any single person;



- (h) prohibiting the sale of cattle at any specified place or at any other than a specified place.
- (i) providing for the registration and use of all vessels or any class of vessel.
- (2) Any person who in disregard of any order issued under this section and applicable to himself does any act which he is prohibited from doing or omits to do any act which he is required to do thereunder shall be guilty of an offence.

## REGISTERED AREAS.

Declaration of restricted areas.

10. When the Resident Commissioner is satisfied that permanent residence in or frequent resort to any sleeping sickness area or any part thereof is undesirable on account of the difficulty of protecting persons therein from contact with *glossina* he may declare such sleeping sickness area or any part thereof to be a restricted area.

Persons not to enter restricted areas without permission.

11. Any person who enters a restricted area without a permit issued to him by a District Commissioner authorising such entry shall be guilty of an offence.

Medical examination prior to entry into restricted area.

12. (1) If any person desires to enter a restricted area he shall, not more than one month before the date of his intended entry, present himself for examination to an examining officer.

(2) If the examining officer is of opinion that the condition of the examinee justifies the issue of a permit the District Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section, issue the permit; but if the examining officer is of the contrary opinion the District Commissioner shall refuse to issue the permit.

Applicant must furnish such information regarding the reason of his entry as may be required.

13. (1) Any person applying for a permit to enter a restricted area shall furnish such information as to the purpose of his entry into the restricted area as the District Commissioner to whom he makes his application may require.

(2) If any person on being required, as aforesaid to furnish information, states what he knows to be false or does not believe to be true, the District Commissioner may refuse to issue the permit, or if such permit has already been issued, the resident Commissioner may cancel the same and it shall be deemed not to have been issued. Any person aggrieved by refusal on the part of a District Commissioner may appeal to the Resident Commissioner.

Issue of permits may be subject to conditions.

14. The issue of a permit may be made subject to such conditions as the District Commissioner may prescribe for the purpose of preventing the spread of sleeping sickness, and, in particular, may include a direction that the holder shall present himself to an examining officer for examination within fourteen days after leaving the restricted area.

Permits to be retained.

15. Every permit to enter a restricted area shall be retained by the person to whom it has been issued until that person leaves the area or obtains a fresh permit.

## GENERAL.

Improper dealings with documents.

16. Any person who—

- (1) without authority alters or causes to be altered any document with intent that it should appear to have been issued under this Proclamation or the regulations in that altered form, or uses the document so altered with that intent; or
- (2) knowingly uses an invalid document for any purpose for which a document is required under this Proclamation or the regulations; or

- (3) transfers any document to any person to whom such document has not been issued with intent that the transferee should use it for any purpose for which a document is required under this Proclamation or the regulations, or, uses any document so transferred with that intent,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

17. Any person who on the demand of a District Commissioner, or of any person authorised in that behalf by a District Commissioner, or of a Medical Officer officiating within the district to which he has been appointed, or of any police officer, refuses or fails, without reasonable excuse, to produce any document of which he is required to be in possession by this Proclamation or the regulations shall be guilty of an offence.

Documents to be produced on demand.

18. A District Commissioner, a police officer or any person authorised in that behalf by a District Commissioner may arrest without warrant any person whom he knows or reasonably suspects to have committed any offence against this Proclamation or against the regulations, other than an offence against section eight of this Proclamation: Provided that where such arrest is made by any person other than a police officer he shall, without unnecessary delay, make over the person arrested to a police officer or take him to the nearest police station or bring him before a court having jurisdiction in respect of the offence.

Arrest without warrant.

19. Any person committing or attempting to commit any offence against this Proclamation shall, where no special penalty is provided, be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

General penalty.

20. Nothing in this Proclamation shall preclude or restrict any person in the service of the Government or of any native administration, and his personal servants when in attendance on him, from entering any restricted area when engaged in the performance of his official duty.

Exemption of Government officials.

21. The High Commissioner may make regulations prescribing the form of any document required by this Proclamation or the regulations, and, generally, for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of this Proclamation.

Power of the High Commissioner to make regulations.

22. This Proclamation may be cited as the Bechuanaland Protectorate Sleeping Sickness Proclamation, 1939, and shall have force and take effect from the date of its publication in the *Gazette*.

Short title and commencement.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Pretoria this Thirty-first day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Thirty-nine.

W. H. CLARK,  
High Commissioner.

By Command of His Excellency  
the High Commissioner.

H. LESTER SMITH,  
Acting Administrative Secretary.

(Printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria.)

## BASUTOLAND.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE  
No. 125 of 1939.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Francis Graham Muirhead, Esquire, Assistant District Commissioner, to act as District Commissioner, Quthing, with effect from 1st August, 1939, during the absence on leave of Ian Robson Russell, Esquire, District Commissioner.

By Command of His Excellency  
the High Commissioner.

H. LESTER SMITH,  
Acting Administrative Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,  
Pretoria, 27th July, 1939.

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE  
No. 126 of 1939.

It is hereby notified for general information that, in terms of section three of the Order-in-Council dated the 9th May, 1891, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Philip Gordon Batho, Esquire, Assistant District Commissioner, to the Ngwato and Tuli Block Districts of the Bechuanaland Protectorate with effect from the 1st August, 1939.

By Command of His Excellency  
the High Commissioner.

H. LESTER SMITH,  
Acting Administrative Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,  
Pretoria, 1st August, 1939.

## BASUTOLAND.

## NOTICE.

[Pursuant to Section 16 (3) of the Basutoland Insolvency Proclamation, 1927.]

Notice is hereby given that the Estate of EDWIN ROBERT CLEMENT ORCHARD, trader of Butha Buthe and Serutle, District of Butha Buthe, Basutoland, has been placed under sequestration by Order of the High Court of Basutoland dated the 26th day of July, 1939.

The First Meeting of Creditors will be held before the Master, High Court, at Maseru, on Friday, the 18th day of August, 1939, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the proof of claims and for the election of a Trustee.

W. G. STANFORD DRIVER,  
Master, High Court of Basutoland.

Maseru, Basutoland, 26th July, 1939.

Estate late JAMES McKENDRY of Mohaleshoek,  
Basutoland.

The first and final Liquidation and Distribution Account in the above Estate will lie for inspection at the office of the Master of the Resident Commissioner's Court, Maseru, and at the Office of the District Commissioner, Mohaleshoek, for a period of twenty-one days from the date of publication hereof.

P. B. JANDRELL,  
Executor Dative.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application by MKONDELI GAMA of Mbabane, for a grain dealer's licence on portion of Portion T of farm No. 2, Northern District, Swaziland, will be heard at the Court-house, Mbabane, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th August, 1939.

Any objections must be lodged in writing at the office of the undersigned, as well as with the applicant, not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd August, 1939.

H. W. BOAST,  
Acting District Commissioner.

Mbabane, 27th July, 1939.

## SWAZILAND.

## THE TRADE MARKS OFFICE.

## APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Any person who has grounds of objection to any of the following marks may, within one month after the last publication of this notice, lodge notices of opposition in the Form B, Second Schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, published under Transvaal Government Notice No. 180 of 1902, as of force in Swaziland.

W. W. USHER,  
Registrar of Trade Marks, Swaziland.  
Mbabane, Swaziland, 24th July, 1939.

Nos. 6-9/1939 in Class 47 in respect of candles, common soap, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue and other preparations for laundry purposes, and in Class 48 in respect of perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap) in the name of Thomas Hedley & Co., Limited, a British Company of Phoenix Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Manufacturers, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

No. 6 of 1939.

**OXYDOL**  
(In Class 47.)

No. 7 of 1939.

**SYLVAN**  
(In Class 47.)

No. 8 of 1939.

**DREFT**  
(In Class 47.)

No. 9 of 1939.

**DRENE**  
(In Class 48.)

28-4-11

## THE RAILWAY COMMISSION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NORTHERN RHODESIA AND THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the Railways Act, 1935, of Southern Rhodesia, the Railways (Commission) Ordinance, 1935, of Northern Rhodesia, and the Railway Proclamation, 1935, of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, has submitted to the Railway Commission the following documents relating to the year of account ending on the 30th September, 1940, which are published for general information:—

- (1) An estimate of the anticipated receipts and expenses of the Company on revenue account for the year.
- (2) A schedule of the railway charges which the Company proposes shall be made in the year.

Notice is further given that any party desiring to submit objections for consideration by the Commission during the examination of the said documents is required to lodge a written Notice of Objection with the Secretary of the Commission at his office in the Mutual Buildings, 92 Main Street, Bulawayo, on or before the 26th August, 1939, in the manner prescribed in the subjoined memorandum.

It is further notified that in the event of any objections being lodged to the above-mentioned schedule of charges and estimates, a public hearing will be held at the office of the Commission on Wednesday, the 6th September, 1939, or at such later date as may be publicly notified.

By Order of the Commission.

J. S. H. GRANT,  
Secretary.  
Bulawayo, 29th July, 1939.

## MEMORANDUM.

1. Notices of Objection should state the name and address and the nature of the interest of the party making the objection. They should be signed by the party or parties, or by his or their duly authorised representative.
2. The nature of the objection taken should be clearly and concisely stated.
3. Lodgement of the notice may be effected by post.



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# Staatskoerant

VAN DIE

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

(Verskyn elke Vrydag.)

## ADVERTENSJETARIEWE.

**WETLIKE KENNISGEWINGS, Verlore Aktes, Sertifikate, Polisse, ens., Kennisgewings van Geregsbodes, en in verband met Handelsmerke, Orders van die Hof, Boedel-oorgawes, Tenders en Verkopings, Maatskappye, ons.**

Die advertensjetarief is as volg:—

5s. per duim, enkele kolom; herhalings, 3s.

10s. per duim, dubbele kolom; herhalings, 6s.

15s. per duim, driedubbele kolom; herhalings, 9s.

Om die ruimte wat 'n advertensie sal beslaan, by benadering te bereken, moet adverteerders die woorde in die advertensie tel en reken—

Vir enkele kolom, 6 woorde per reël;

Vir dubbele kolom, 14 woorde per reël;

Vir driedubbele kolom, 21 woorde per reël;

en 8 reëls per duim.

In elke geval moet 'n ekstra half-duim aan die bo- en onderkant bereken word vir die titel en ondertekening respektiewelik. Gedeeltes van 'n duim moet as een volle duim gereken word.

### KENNISGEWING IN SAKE UITGESTORWE BOEDEL.

Kennisgewings aan krediteure en debiteure in die boedels van oorlede persone en kennisgewings van eksekuteurs betreffende likwidasierekenings wat ter insae lê, word gepubliseer in skedulevorm teen 8s. per boedel.

### KENNISGEWINGS IN SAKE DIE INSOLVENSIEWET.

'n Vaste bedrag van 12s. per boedel word bereken vir die publikasie in skedulevorm van kennisgewings voorgeskrewe deur die regulasies opgestel ingevolge die Insolvensiewet, 1916 en 1936.

**LET WEL.**—In die geval van vorms 3 en 4 moet adverteerders die woorde in die advertensie tel en reken: 12s. vir die eerste 36 woorde (of gedeelte daarvan) en 2s. vir elke addisionele 12 woorde (of gedeelte daarvan).

### KENNISGEWINGS IN SAKE PATENTE.

Kennisgewings van aanneming van volledige spesifikasies met betrekking tot aansoeke om oktrooibriewe word vir 10s. in drie agtereenvolgende uitgawes geplaas.

### KENNISGEWINGS IN SAKE NATURALISASIE.

Aansoeke om naturalisasie word vir 13s. geplaas, watter bedrag 'n eksemplaar van die *Staatskoerant* insluit.

### SLUITINGSUUR.

Adverteerders dien daarop te let dat die sluitingsuur vir die aanneming van kopie vir die *Unie-Staatskoerant* 4 uur n.m. op Woensdag van elke week voor verskyning is. Wanneer openbare feesdae verskyning raak, sal daar 'n spesiale kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* geplaas word wat eventuele veranderinge van die sluitingsuur aankondig.

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

Die Staatsdrukker behou hom die reg voor om kopie te redigeer.

Geen aanspreeklikheid kan aanvaar word vir verliese wat deur uitlatinge of tipografiese of ander foute ontstaan nie.

Die manuskrip van advertensies moet slegs op een kant van die papier geskrywe word en nie op die begeleidende brief nie. **Alle eiename moet duidelik geskrywe word;** ingeval enige naam verkeerd gedruk word tengevolge van onduidelike skrif, kan die advertensie alleen na betaling van die koste van 'n tweede plasing weer gepubliseer word.

**Geen advertensie kan geplaas word nie, tensy dit vooruitbetaal is.**

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

### INTEKENGELD.

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

£1 per ses maande (posvry).

£2 per twaalf maande (posvry).

Prys per los eksemplaar, 6d.

Intekengelde moet vooruitbetaal word aan die Staatsdrukker, Pretoria, en kan ingaan van die 1ste van enige maand, maar kan nie vir 'n korter tydperk as ses maande aangeneem word nie.

J. J. KRUGER,  
Staatsdrukker.

# Government Gazette

OF THE

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Published on Fridays.)

## ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

**LEGAL NOTICES, Lost Deeds, Certificates, Policies, etc., Messengers' Notices, Trade Marks, Orders of Court, Surrenders, Tenders and Sales, Company Notices, etc.**

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.

### DECEASED ESTATE NOTICES.

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.

### INSOLVENCY ACT NOTICES.

A fixed charge of 12s. per Estate is made for publishing notices in the schedule forms prescribed in the Regulations made under the Insolvency Act, 1916 and 1936.

**N.B.**—In the case of forms 3 and 4, advertisers should count the words in the advertisement and reckon: 12s. for the first 36 words (or portion thereof) and 2s. for every additional 12 words (or portion thereof).

### PATENT NOTICES.

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

### NATURALIZATION NOTICES.

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

### CLOSING HOUR.

Advertisers should observe that the closing hour for the acceptance of "copy" for the *Union Gazette* is 4 p.m. on Wednesday of each week preceding publication. When Public Holidays affect publication, a special notice will appear in the *Gazette* notifying any change in the closing hour.

**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.

The Government Printer reserves to himself the right to edit "copy".

No responsibility can be accepted for losses arising from omissions or typographical errors.

Manuscript of advertisements should be written on one side of the paper only and not as part of the covering letter. **All proper names must be 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.**

### 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.

J. J. KRUGER,  
Government Printer.