

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 45 of 1929.

---

It is hereby notified for general information that, under the powers conferred upon him by section *seventeen* of the Motor-car (Bechuanaland Protectorate) Proclamation (No. 10 of 1929), His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following regulations.

By Command of His Excellency  
the High Commissioner.

B. E. H. CLIFFORD,  
Imperial Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,  
Capetown, 1st May, 1929.

---

REGULATIONS FRAMED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF  
THE MOTOR-CAR (BECHUANALAND PROTECTO-  
RATE) PROCLAMATION, 1929.

---

USE AND CONSTRUCTION OF MOTOR-CARS.

1. All expressions used in these regulations for which definitions are given in the Motor-car (Bechuanaland Protectorate) Proclamation, 1929, shall have the same meaning as is given to them in such definitions.

2. In calculating the weight of a motor-car for the purpose of these regulations, it shall be taken to consist of the weight of a motor-car ready to travel on the road, including the weight of all accessories supplied by the makers as standard equipment, and with the addition of the weight of the accumulators in the case of electric vehicles. The weight of water and fuel carried in the motor-car shall not, however, be included.

3. No person shall cause or permit a motor-car to be used on any public road, or shall drive or have charge of a motor-car when so used, unless the conditions herein after set forth are satisfied, namely:—

- (1) The motor-car, if it exceeds in weight unladen seven hundredweight, shall be capable of being so worked that it may travel either forwards or backwards.
- (2) The motor-car shall not exceed seven feet six inches in width and twenty-seven feet six inches in length, such width and length respectively to be measured between its extreme projecting points. No goods shall be carried which will project beyond these dimensions, except with the written consent of the resident magistrate of the district.
- (3) The wheels of the motor-car and of any trailer vehicle being towed by it shall be fitted with pneumatic or other tyres of a soft or elastic material.

- (4) The motor-car shall have two independent brakes in good working order and in such condition that the application of either to the motor-car shall cause two of its wheels on the same axle to be so held that the whole shall be effectually prevented from revolving, or shall have the same effect in stopping the motor-car as if such wheels were so held.

Provided that in the case of a motor-car having less than four wheels this condition shall apply as if, instead of two wheels on the same axle, one wheel was therein referred to.

Provided also that in the case of a motor-car which is propelled by steam and which—

- (a) exceeds two tons in weight unladen; and
  - (b) has one brake in good working order and of such efficiency that the application of that brake to the motor-car shall cause two of its wheels on the same axle to be so held that the wheels shall be effectually prevented from revolving; and
  - (c) Is not used either as a stage carriage or otherwise for the conveyance of passengers for gain or hire;
- the engine of such motor-car propelled by steam, if it be capable of being reversed, shall be deemed to be the second independent brake required by this condition.
- (5) The steering gear of the motor-car shall be constructed and kept in such condition that the amount of movement which the steering wheel shall make before the steering gear becomes effective in changing the direction of the car from the left to the right or the right to the left shall not be more than one-sixth of the circumference, i.e. 60 degrees.
- (6) The motor-car and all the fittings thereof shall be in such condition as not to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to any person on the motor-car or on any public road.

- (7) (i) Two lamps shall be carried attached to the motor-car and shall be so constructed and placed as to exhibit during the period between 30 minutes after sunset and 30 minutes before sunrise a white light visible within a reasonable distance in the direction towards which the motor-car is proceeding or facing or is intending to proceed, such lights being arranged so as to indicate the approximate width of the vehicle. There shall also be carried attached at the back of a motor-car a lamp which exhibits a red light in the direction opposite to that in which the motor-car is facing or proceeding. Such lamps shall also comply with Regulation No. 27 under the heading Registration and Licensing Regulations. This regulation applies also to motor-cycles with sidecar, but in the case of a motor-cycle one lamp showing white to the front with ruby reflex light showing red to the rear shall suffice.

(ii) Only one lamp for use on the motor-car as a spot-light or searchlight may be carried attached to the motor-car and under no circumstances shall the light of such lamp be directed into the line of vision of any person or animal that may be proceeding along a public road in the opposite direction to that in which the motor-car fitted with such light is travelling: provided that it shall be lawful for the driver of any motor-car, when the near side of any road along which he is proceeding is not otherwise illuminated, to direct the light from his spotlight so as to illuminate such near side of the road.

4. No person shall cause or permit a motor-car to be used on any public road for the purpose of drawing any vehicle, or shall drive or have charge of a motor-car when used for such purpose, unless the conditions herein after set forth are satisfied, namely:—

- (1) Sub-sections (2), (3), and (6) of Regulation No. 3 shall apply as if the vehicle drawn by the motor-car, herein after referred to as a trailer, was therein referred to as well as the motor-car itself.
- (2) The combined length of a motor-car, together with the trailers attached thereto, shall not exceed 70 feet, such length to be measured from the extreme front portion of the motor-car to the extreme rear of the last trailer.
- (3) Every trailer exceeding ten hundredweight in weight unladen drawn by a motor-car shall have a brake in good working order and of such efficiency that its application to the vehicle shall cause two of the wheels of the trailer on the same axle to be so held that the wheels shall be effectually prevented from revolving or shall have the same effect in stopping the vehicle as if such wheels were so held.
- (4) A trailer drawn by a motor-car shall, when a brake is required to be attached thereto, carry upon the trailer a person competent to apply efficiently the brake: Provided that it shall not be necessary to comply with this condition if the brakes upon the motor-car by which the trailer is drawn are so constructed and arranged that neither of such brakes can be used without bringing into action simultaneously the brake attached to the trailer, or if the brake of the trailer can be applied from the motor-car by a person upon the motor-car independently of the brakes of the latter.
- (5) Every trailer shall be so constructed and attached to the vehicle drawing it that it shall run steadily without swerving and follow in the tracks of the vehicle drawing it when rounding curves or corners.
- (6) Except in the case of emergency, a vehicle or trailer drawn by a motor-car shall not exceed in width, measured between its extreme projecting points, the extreme width of the motor-car to which it is attached.
- (7) When one motor vehicle is drawing another which is unable to proceed under its own engine power or which is being towed for the purpose of being placed on rail, the distance between the car towing and the car being towed shall not exceed 15 feet.

5. (a) Every person driving or in charge of a motor-car when used on any public road shall comply with the regulations herein after set forth, namely:—

- (1) He shall not cause the motor-car to travel backwards for a greater distance or time than may be requisite for the safety or convenience of the occupants of the motor-car and of other traffic on the public road.
- (2) He shall not, when on the motor-car, be in such a position that he shall not have control over the same, and that he cannot obtain a full view of the road and traffic ahead of the motor-car, or quit the motor-car without having taken due precautions against its being started in his absence.
- (3) He shall keep affixed to the car in such position as to be easily operated by the driver, a hooter or horn capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of the approach or position of his car. He shall whenever necessary sound such hooter or horn so as to give audible and sufficient warning of the approach or position of his motor-car.
- (4) He shall, on the request or signal of any police officer in uniform, or of any person having charge of a horse cause the motor-car to stop and remain stationary so long as may be reasonably necessary.

(b) (1) No driver of a motor-car shall permit any person to occupy any space which may exist between his seat and the side of the motor-car nearest to the driving seat.

(2) No owner or driver of any motor-car shall permit any person to ride upon the steps or outside portion of any such vehicle while in motion.

(3) This sub-section shall not apply to a motor-cycle or to the conductor of any motor-car plying for hire or profit or to any repairer while testing the motor-car.

(c) The drivers of all motor-cars when travelling over the public roads, shall observe the following rule of the road, viz.: They shall keep to the left of the centre of the road whether approached by another vehicle or not. The driver of a motor-car overtaking or passing another motor-car or vehicle going in the same direction shall pass on the right (off) side of the said motor-car or vehicle, but when motor-cars going in the opposite direction pass each other or any other vehicle the drivers shall keep to the left side of the road respectively. If the driver of a motor-car in motion on a public road meets a stationary motor-car on his left side of the road or another motor-car on the left side of the road proceeding in the same direction the said driver shall not pass the stationary car or the car proceeding in the same direction, unless he is able to do so without obstructing the line of passage of any motor-car coming in the opposite direction.

(d) No motor-car shall enter into any street from any other street until the driver has satisfied himself that the street about to be entered is free from obstruction of any nature in the direction in which he intends to proceed.

(e) No driver shall pass another motor-car on a bend, corner or turning until he has a clear view of approaching traffic, and is satisfied that the roadway is sufficiently clear to permit of his so doing.

(f) The driver of the motor-car shall be held to be the responsible person for the purposes of this Regulation No. 5.

6. Every motor-car shall be provided with a silencer so constructed as to be suitable and sufficient for reducing to a minimum as far as this may reasonably be practicable the noise which otherwise would be caused by the escape of the exhaust gases from the engine.

7. No person shall use or have in working condition on any motor-car any cut-out, fitting, or other apparatus or device which will allow the exhaust gases from the engine of the motor-car to escape into the atmosphere without first passing through such a silencer, expansion chamber or other contrivance as described in the preceding regulation.

Provided that this and the preceding regulation shall apply only to motor-cars propelled by internal combustion engines.

8. No motor-car shall emit smoke from the exhaust on any public road, except from a purely temporary cause.

9. Every motor-car which by reason of the construction of its body or of the position of the load that it may be carrying, prevents its driver from having an unobstructed view to the rear of the car, shall carry a mirror in such a position and so adjusted as will enable the driver of such vehicle to obtain a reflected view of traffic to the rear of his vehicle.

10. Every motor-car shall be so constructed as to enable the driver, when the motor-car is stationary otherwise than through an enforced stoppage owing to necessities of traffic, to stop the action of any machinery attached to or forming part of the motor-car so far as may be necessary for the prevention of noise. The driver shall on every occasion make prompt and effective use of all such means as in pursuance of this regulation are provided for prevention of noise as above mentioned.

Provided that this regulation shall not apply so as to prevent the examination or working of the machinery attached to or forming part of a motor-car where any such operation is rendered necessary by any failure or derangement of the said machinery.

#### REGISTRATION AND LICENSING REGULATIONS.

11. (1) Every registering authority shall keep a register for the registration of motor-cars.

(2) The index mark distinguishing the division within which the motor-car is registered shall be the letter or letters shown opposite to the name of that division as in the specimen shown in the first schedule hereto annexed.

(3) The registering authority shall keep the register in two parts, one part relating to motor-cars not being motor-cycles, and the other part relating to motor-cycles.

12. (a) The owner of a motor-car who desires to register it with any registering authority shall apply to such authority, and shall furnish him with true and accurate particulars as set out in the form in the third schedule hereto.

(b) A motor-car dealer shall on supplying a purchaser with a motor-car give him the correct particulars in respect of the description and weight of the car so as to enable such purchaser to comply with these regulations.

(c) The registering authority, on receipt of any such application and the particulars referred to, shall forthwith assign a separate number to the motor-car, and register it by making the required entries in a register to be kept by him.

(d) The Magistrate of each district shall be the issuer of licences referred to in the Proclamation.

13. (1) If the ownership of a motor-car is changed, it shall be the duty of the owner who sells or otherwise disposes of the car in writing to notify the registering authority with whom the car is registered and obtain cancellation of the registration in his name within twenty-one days after the date of sale or disposal of such car, and the registering authority shall, upon receipt of such notification, remove the name of such owner from his register in respect of such car.

(2) After a registration has been cancelled the registering authority of the district concerned may, if he think fit, assign that registered number to the same or any other car, subject to the following regulations.

14. Any person becoming the owner of a duly licensed car shall, if he desires to use such car on a public road, furnish the necessary particulars as to ownership and obtain from a registering authority a certificate of registration in his own name, and upon production of such certificate and the previous owner's licence and upon payment of a fee of five shillings in the case of a motor car or of two shillings and sixpence in the case of a motor-cycle, there shall be issued to the new owner a licence for the remaining portion of the calendar year covered by the old licence.

15. When issuing a registration certificate and licence to a new owner of a car which was previously registered, the old registered number shall not be assigned to that car under the new ownership if the car be re-registered by any other registering authority than the original registering authority.

16. (1) When issuing a renewal of licence in respect to any car registered by another registering authority, the new registering authority shall insist upon a new number (with the identification mark of his district) being assigned to the car. If, however, the applicant wishes to retain his existing number, he shall continue to pay his licence fee to the issuer of licences of the district to which the number refers so long as he retains the said number.

(2) If the provisions of this and the three preceding regulations as to notice and application are not complied with the registration of the motor-car shall be void.

17. If any circumstances (other than a change of ownership dealt with in the preceding regulation) occur in relation to any motor-car which affect the accuracy of any particulars entered in the register of motor-cars respecting that car, the owner of such motor-car shall forthwith inform the registering authority with whom it has been registered, and on receipt of such information the registering authority shall forthwith cause the entries respecting that motor-car in the register of motor-cars to be amended accordingly, and shall furnish the owner with a copy of the entries as so amended. No fee shall be charged by the registering authority in respect of any amendment of or transmission of a copy of entries under this regulation.

18. Where any motor-car is totally destroyed any licence for such car may be transferred to another car, the property of the owner of the car destroyed upon payment of a registration fee of £1 and any additional licence fee which may be payable if the car to which the licence is transferred exceeds in weight the car destroyed.

19. If the registering authority is satisfied that a motor-car which has been registered with him the licence of which has not been renewed is destroyed, broken up, or permanently removed from the Bechuanaland Protectorate, or registered with another registering authority, or if the owner of a registered motor-car, by application, in writing, requests him to cancel the registration thereof (except where, in the case of a change of ownership there is an application to continue the existing registration), he shall cause the entries in the register of motor-cars with respect to the motor-car to be cancelled, and may, if he think fit, assign the registered number of the motor-car to any other motor-car, whether belonging to the same or any other owner.

20. If any person applies to a registering authority for the grant of a licence, and the registering authority is satisfied that he has no residence in the district of such registering authority, the registering authority shall, if the applicant is otherwise entitled, grant him a licence notwithstanding that he is not resident within the said district.

21. If a person to whom a licence has been granted by a registering authority satisfies that registering authority by sworn declaration or otherwise that his licence or any renewal thereof has been lost or defaced, the registering authority shall, on payment of a fee of one shilling if the number of the licence is given or on payment of a fee of two shillings and sixpence if no number is given, issue to him a certificate on which shall be endorsed the particulars appearing on the original licence or renewal. Such certificate shall be clearly marked with words indicating the circumstances in which it is issued, and shall have the same effect as the original licence or renewal as the case may be.

22. The registering authority of every district shall establish and keep a register of licences issued.

23. (1) The mark to be carried by a registered motor-car in terms of section two, sub-section (3), of the Motor-car (Bechuanaland Protectorate) Proclamation, 1929 (referred to as the identification mark) shall consist of two plates, which must conform as to lettering, numbering, and otherwise, with the provisions set out in the Second Schedule to these regulations.

(2) Designs painted and otherwise shown upon a portion of the motor-car which has a flat unperforated surface may, if it is desired, be used instead of plates, and any reference to plates in these regulations shall be construed to include a reference to such designs, and any reference to the fixing of plates shall include a reference to the painting or other delineation of the design.

24. The plates forming the identification mark shall be fixed, one on the front of and the other on the back of the motor-car in a vertical position not lower than 12 inches or higher than 3 feet from the ground, so that every letter or figure on the plate is upright and easily distinguishable, in the case of the plate placed on the front of the motor-car, from in front of the car, and in the case of the plate placed on the back of the motor-car from behind the car. No contrivance or apparatus of any sort shall be placed in front of any such plate or any portion thereof, so as to obstruct the clear vision of the whole plate by any person situated 15 feet distant within a radius of vision of 5 feet from a line drawn horizontally through the centre of such plate.

25. In the case of a motor-tricycle or motor-cycle of a weight unladen not exceeding three hundredweight, the plate fixed on the front of the cycle may, if it is a plate having duplicate faces conforming with the second schedule to these regulations, be fixed so that from whatever side the cycle is viewed the letters or figures on one or other face of the plate are easily distinguishable, though they may not be distinguishable from the front of the cycle.

26. When another vehicle is drawn by a motor-car, the plate required to be fixed on the back of the motor-car, or a duplicate of such plate, shall be fixed on the back of the vehicle attached, as the case requires, in the same manner as the plate is required to be fixed on the motor-car, unless the vehicle drawn has been separately registered under the Motor-car (Bechuanaland Protectorate) Proclamation, 1929.

27. Whenever during the period between thirty minutes after sunset and thirty minutes before sunrise, a motor-car is used on a public road, a lamp shall be kept burning on the car, so contrived as to illuminate by means of reflection, transparency, or otherwise, and render easily distinguishable every letter or figure on the identification plate fixed on the back of the motor-car or of any vehicle attached to the back of the motor-car, as the case may be.

In the application of this regulation to a motor-tricycle or motor-cycle of a weight unladen not exceeding three hundredweight, the plate fixed on the front of the motor-car may, if desired, be substituted for the plate fixed on the back of the motor-car.

28. (A) The registering authority of any area wherein are situate the business premises of any manufacturer of motor-cars or dealer in motor-cars who is an importer of motor-cars may assign to that manufacturer or dealer and register a general identification mark upon payment of the sum of £10, when there shall be issued to such manufacturer or dealer and importer a licence for the calendar year or portion thereof next ensuing. The identification mark may be used by the licensee on any vehicle owned by him and for the time being in his possession for any purpose connected with his business as a dealer and importer, or manufacturer of mechanically propelled vehicles, other than the conveyance of passengers for profit or reward. So long as the vehicle is being used for such legitimate purpose, any other purpose subsidiary or incidental thereto, may be served at the same time.

The identification mark shall not, however, be used on private cars belonging to such owner and used for his own purposes.

(B) The registering authority of any area wherein are situate the business premises of any dealer in motor-cars, who is not an importer of motor-cars, may assign to that dealer and register a general identification mark upon payment of the sum of £3, when there shall be issued to such dealer a limited licence to use such identification mark for the calendar year or portion thereof next ensuing. Subject to the observance and fulfilment of the provisos herein after contained,

the holder of such licence may use any number up to five motor-cars on a public road under such identification mark for any one or more of the following purposes:—

- (1) For test or trial in the ordinary course of construction or repair or immediately after completion in either such case.
- (2) For proceeding to or from a public weighbridge for ascertaining its unladen weight or to or from any place for its registration or inspection by the registering authority.
- (3) For test or trial for the benefit of a prospective purchaser; for proceeding at the instance of a prospective purchaser to any place for the purpose of such test or trial; for returning after such test or trial.
- (4) For delivering the motor-car to the place where the purchaser intends to keep it.
- (5) For delivering a motor-car from his premises to the premises of any repairer or of dealer in mechanically propelled vehicles or removing a motor-car from the premises of another repairer or of dealer in mechanically propelled vehicles direct to his own premises.
- (6) For proceeding to or returning from a workshop in which a body is to be or has been fitted to the motor-car or the motor-car is to be or has been painted or repaired.
- (7) For towing a motor-car which, while being driven upon a public road has become unable to proceed under its own power, from the place where it has broken down to a place for repair or storage.
- (8) For proceeding from the premises of a repairer or of dealer in mechanically propelled vehicles to a railway station for entraining or from a train to the premises of such repairer or dealer.
- (9) For proceeding to or returning from any garage, auction room or other place at which motor-cars are usually stored or usually or periodically offered for sale and at which the motor-car is to be or has been stored or is to be or has been offered for sale as the case may be.

Provided that—

- (a) No motor-car shall be used upon a public road under a limited licence unless the duplicate entries from the book referred to in sub-section (c) hereof properly completed are carried along with such vehicle while so in use.
- (b) No motor-car shall be used upon a public road under such a licence for any purpose other than a purpose for which the motor-car is authorized by this sub-section to be used under such licence.
- (C) (1) The book referred to in sub-section (B) (a) hereof shall be in the form prescribed in Schedule six hereto, in which the holder of such licence shall on each occasion and before such licence is brought into use complete in duplicate the entries for which provision is therein made. One copy of such entry shall remain in the book and the other copy shall be carried with the motor-car during the whole of the journey to which such entries relate, and shall be produced at any time during such journey by the driver for inspection upon demand made by any police officer or other duly authorized person.
- (2) Such book shall be produced at all reasonable times for inspection by any police officer, and shall be kept available for inspection at the place specified in the declaration made on application for the limited licence as the place at which the book will be kept.
- (3) No person shall deface or mutilate any book used under this sub-section or make any entry therein which is to his knowledge false or misleading or alter or obliterate any entry made therein or except as provided by these regulations make any entry therein or addition thereto, or after

its removal from such book make, alter or obliterate any entry in any copy to be carried on the motor-car under paragraph (1) of this sub-section.

29. If a registering authority assign to a manufacturer or dealer a general identification mark under the provisions of section 2, sub-section (6) of the Motor Car (Bechuanaland Protectorate) Proclamation 1929, the mark shall be such as the registering authority directs in each case. Provided that—

- (a) it shall consist of two plates, each bearing the index mark of the district and some other distinguishing number assigned by the registering authority; and having in addition a letter of the alphabet: provided that in the case of an identification mark issued under Regulation No. 28 (B), only the letters A B C D and E shall be used;
- (b) the colouring of the plates shall be different from that used for the plates forming the ordinary identification mark; in the case of identification marks assigned to manufacturers or dealers in motor-cars who are importers of motor-cars the plate shall be white and the letters and figures shall be red, and in the case of other dealers the plate shall be white and the letters and figures shall be green.
- (c) The lettering and numbering of the plates shall be similar to those required in the case of the plate forming the ordinary identification mark.

30. If the general identification mark is used at the same time on more than one motor-car, the distinguishing letter placed on or annexed to the plates must be different on each motor-car.

31. The identification mark referred to in the two preceding regulations if used on a car for the purpose of enabling any purchaser to proceed from the place of purchase to any other registration district for the purpose of registering and licensing the said car, in terms of section two of the Motor-car (Bechuanaland Protectorate) Proclamation 1929, shall have the letter "R" prefixed to the index mark of the district and such mark shall not be used on a public road after the car has reached its destination, which must be by the most direct route.

32. The provisions of section *twenty-seven* which relate to the fixing and illumination of identification plates shall apply to the plates forming the general identification mark as they apply to the plates forming the ordinary identification mark.

33. (1) The registering authority shall upon application being made to him by any other registering authority under the Motor-car (Bechuanaland Protectorate) Proclamation 1929, or by any police authority, or by any police officer, forthwith provide, free of charge, a copy of the entries in his register of motor-cars relating to any specified motor-car or of the entries in his register of general identification marks relating to any specified manufacturer or dealer. The registering authority shall also supply to any other person applying for a copy of the entries relating to any specified motor-car a copy of such entries on payment of a fee of one shilling if the applicant shows that he has a reasonable cause for requiring such a copy.

(2) If, however, a transcript of all current entries is required for trade purposes this shall be supplied by the registering authority to the applicant on payment, in advance, of the cost of transcription.

34. Upon receiving from any Court, in pursuance of the Proclamation, particulars of any conviction of the holder of a licence granted by any registering authority, and of the Order of the Court in the case, the registering authority shall cause a copy of such particulars and Order to be sent free of charge to the police authority for the area in which the holder of the licence resides.

#### EXAMINATION AS TO COMPETENCY TO DRIVE.

35. Any person desiring to drive a motor-car upon a public road shall first obtain a licence so to do. No such licence shall be issued by any registering authority until the applicant has produced a certificate of competency. For the purpose of obtaining such certificate the applicant shall submit himself to an examiner appointed in terms of section four of the Motor-car (Bechuanaland Protectorate) Proclamation, 1929 for examination. Such examiner shall then satisfy himself that in addition to being qualified in terms of the Proclamation, the applicant has sufficient knowledge of the Proclamation and the regulations thereunder to answer the following questions:—

- (1) Which is the correct side of the road to drive on?
- (2) On which side do you pass vehicles which you are overtaking?
- (3) Describe the following wayside signs (1) speed limit, (2) caution, (3) school.
- (4) How do you know the area to which a particular speed limit applies?
- (5) What is the maximum speed allowed for anyone driving under a learner's licence?
- (6) What lights must your vehicle carry at night?
- (7) If when driving on a road you overtake a vehicle, or have to pass a stationary vehicle which is on your side of the road, and at the same time a vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction, which vehicle has the right of way?
- (8) What precautions should be taken at corners, bends and turnings in the road?

36. An examiner, if required to test an applicant not resident in the area for which he has been appointed shall first satisfy himself that there is a good and sufficient reason for doing so, and may if he think fit, require such applicant to produce a certificate from the Magistrate of the district in which he resides or has recently been residing certifying that he is a fit and proper person to hold such a licence.

#### GENERAL.

37. The registering authority and any police officer are respectively empowered to perform any duty or exercise any power for the purpose of carrying the regulations into effect.

38. (1) The speed limit notices or signs referred to in section ten of the Proclamation shall consist of a hollow ring with outer diameter of 24 inches and inner diameter of 12 inches with a white board below at least 24 inches by 12 inches in size.

(2) Both such warning notices shall be placed on the near or left-hand side of the road in the direction from which traffic is approaching the prescribed area, and shall have inscribed on the front of the board (X) Miles. The inscription shall be so made as to be easily distinguishable by anyone passing in a car. No intermediate speed limit sign indicating the same rate of speed shall be placed between these two points.

39. The following shall be the recognized signs for all other warning notices:—

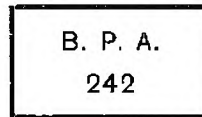
Prohibition: A solid red disc 24 inches in diameter.

Caution: A hollow red triangle with 24-inch sides.

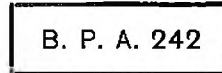
General: For any notice other than those prescribed above a white diamond-shaped notice shall be fixed, with sides 24 inches long and horizontal width 24 inches. On the notice shall be painted words setting forth the danger, such as "school," "gate," "sluit," "cross-roads," etc.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

### ALTERNATIVE DIAGRAM No. 1.



### ALTERNATIVE DIAGRAM No. 2.



## SECOND SCHEDULE.

### PROVISIONS TO BE COMPLIED WITH.

(1) Each plate must be rectangular and bear upon it the index mark of the registering authority with whom the motor-car is registered and the separate number assigned to the motor-car by that authority, the mark and number being arranged in conformity with the arrangement of letters and figures shown on one or other of the alternative diagrams.

(2) The two plates, at the option of the owner, may be of either of the shapes shown in the alternative diagrams, or one of one shape and one of the other.

(3) The ground of the plate must be black, the letters and figures must be white.

(4) All letters and figures must be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches high; every part of every letter and figure must be  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch broad and the total width of the space taken by each letter or figure, except in the case of the figure 1, must be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

(5) The space between adjoining letters and adjoining figures must be half an inch, and there must be a margin between the nearest part of any letter or figure and the top and bottom of the plate of at least half an inch, and between the nearest part of any letter or figure and the side of the plate of at least one inch.

(6) In the alternative diagram No. 1 the space between the upper and lower line must be three-quarters of an inch. In the alternative diagram No. 2 the space between the letters and the figures must be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

(7) In the case of the plates for a motor-tricycle or motor-cycle and sidecar of a weight unladen not exceeding three hundredweights each of the dimensions mentioned above must be halved, and the shape of the plate need not be rectangular so long as the minimum margin between any letter or figure and the top, bottom, and side of the plate is preserved.

## THIRD SCHEDULE.

### FORM OF PARTICULARS TO BE GIVEN BY THE APPLICANT FOR REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF A MOTOR-CAR.

District.....

(1) Full name of owner; (2) postal address of usual residence of owner; (3) make of car; (4) weight unladen; (5) whether intended for (a) private use or (b) use for trade purposes or (c) use as a public conveyance; (6) horse-power; (7) engine number; (8) date of purchase of car.

.....  
Signature of Applicant.

Date of Application.....

| Date. | Journey from. | Destination. | Purpose. | Name of Passengers. |
|-------|---------------|--------------|----------|---------------------|
|       |               |              |          |                     |