

1928

Kenya

No. 15325

SUBJECT

CO 533/380

The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1928 (No. II of 1928)

Previous

*See Gov 559/26
(C. Coast)*

Subsequent

15325/27

See: page 380 - 5 July 1928 2

Enc. 2 authorized copies of British & Dutch Registers
add: (as it depends), with legal deposit copy
of Special - leg. co. of col. sec 7.

The object of the Bill seems admirable
& it is good that all ranks have
agreed to it. The Bill itself
seems unobjectionable.

? sanction 1/3

G. Latham
14/8

copy notice to Major General
with copy of other Bill, saying
that it has been ^{15/8} ~~written~~
sanctioned. 17/8/28

In case R.G. & Co. have any
objections, it is, I think, worth
while holding up sanction
for a month or two.

Keeps by sending to R.G.
copy of ord. with copy of Bill
& in incl. for info. - saying
that it is proposed to signify
non-allowance of the ord.

(Could then wait 2 months -

When sanctioned G.B.

Pass up to Rly. ^{all}
Through Gov. Dept. 18.8.28
at once

There are no general instructions as to sending such orders to the R. G.

X 559/26 is a precedent for not sending. But there can be no objection to the action proposed if Dept think it desirable.

J. Jeffries 23.8.28

~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~

30
AUG 1928

~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~

Register Office. 10 Sept 1928

Acknowledges no. 2.

put by

W. Jordan 14.9.28.

H. Ashworth 12/9/28
at once

ha

~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~

6 Sept 28

(Trans 12 copies of Order. No II of 1928.)
(Trans to Library)

This has not yet been sanctioned
in view of no 3. ? now do so 9/13.

Glendon 3/10

at
5.10.28
6 OCT 1928

St. G. 728. 1 am 28

Liberty listed
18.10.28
H.A.

Please see Mr. Parkinson's minute of 18 Aug.
The Rly. apparently has no observations to make.

W. Jordan 14.10.28.

We have assumed that he has none.
Part G

Glendon
at once
23/10/28

H.A.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA

KENYA.

No. 380

5 JULY, 1928.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose two authenticated copies of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance 1928 (No. II of 1928) to which I assented in His Majesty's name on the 9th June together with two copies of the Legal Report and a copy of the speech made by the Colonial Secretary in introducing the Bill.

2. This Bill replaces the present Ordinance dealing with the Registration of Births and Deaths, and is an attempt on the part of Government to provide for the obtaining of accurate statistics with regard to the birth and death rates amongst the various races in this country, particularly the native race.

The necessity for this Ordinance has long been felt and stressed but there has been certain difficulties to overcome and unanimity was only reached by a Special Committee appointed to advise on this subject after considerable deliberation. It is now proposed to introduce compulsory registration of Births and Deaths for natives in all towns. The Chief Native Commissioner is considering the steps to be taken for introduction of measures suited to the Reserves where Native Councils have generally shown themselves favourable to the introduction of Registration.

It/

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LIEUTENANT COLONEL L. C. M. S. ABERY, P.C., M.F.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON S.W.

Ans d 428 - 1928 1/3

Copy to Registrar, N.S.C.

It is hoped gradually to extend the compulsory provisions, until eventually they will apply to the whole Colony and Protectorate, when accurate figures as to the births and deaths therein will be available.

3. The registration of the births of children of European, American or Asiatic origin or descent is made compulsory, and there is provision in the Bill for the extension of this compulsory registration to all persons in the Colony of any particular race, class, tribe, or group or to all or some of the inhabitants of any particular town, district or area.

4 The registration of the death of every person of whatsoever race, origin or descent dying within a township is made compulsory, and the registration of the death of every person of European, American or Asiatic descent dying elsewhere within the Colony is also made compulsory.

In addition, power to extend the compulsory provisions in a similar way to that above referred to, is given in the case of deaths as well as in the case of births.

5. It will be seen that the Rule-making powers allow of considerable latitude being permitted with regard to notification and registration of births and deaths in areas or districts where it might be found impossible to comply with all this section of the Ordinance.

6. I was assured by the Elected Indian Member that his community welcome the extension of compulsory/

compulsory registration of births to all persons of Asiatic origin or descent throughout the country.

7. It is hoped that this measure will result in securing far more accurate figures of child birth and mortality than has hitherto been found possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Edward Gigg.

GOVERNOR.

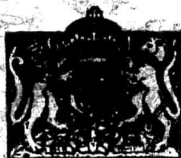
(L.S.)

EDWARD GRIGG

[9TH JUNE, 1928.]

No. II.

1928



Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

IN THE NINETEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

EDWARD WILLIAM MACLEAY GRIGG,

K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.,

Governor.

[9TH JUNE, 1928.]

Date of Assent.

An Ordinance to Provide for the Notification and Registration of Births and Deaths and Other Matters Incidental Thereto.

9th June, 1928.

Date of commencement.

ENACTED by the Governor of the Colony of Kenya, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1928." Short title.
2. In this Ordinance unless the context otherwise requires:— Interpretation.

"Birth" means the issuing forth of any child from its mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead;

"Police officer" means a police officer in charge of a police station;

"Prescribed particulars" means—

- (i) as to any birth, the name, sex, date and place of birth, and the names, residence, occupations and nationality of the parents;
- (ii) as to any death, the name, age, sex, residence, occupation and nationality of the deceased, and the date, place and cause of death;
- (iii) such other particulars as may be prescribed by the Rules.

"Registrar General" means the Registrar General of Births and Deaths for the Colony;

"Registrar" means a registrar appointed to register births and deaths in any area;

"The Rules" means Rules made under section 27 of this Ordinance;

"The Statistician" means the Statistician appointed by the Governor for the purposes of this Ordinance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Governor shall appoint a Registrar for any area of Births and Deaths for the Colony.

The Governor may from time to time by notice in the Gazette appoint any area or areas to be a registration area for the purposes of this Ordinance, and may designate any and proper persons to be the Registrars for any registration area.

(1) The Registrar appointed for any area shall be a Registrar with such register books and forms as may be required, and with such assistants as he may deem necessary, for the registration of births and deaths in the registration area.

(2) Every Registrar shall keep safely each of the said register books until it shall be filled, and shall then deliver it to the Registrar General to be kept by him with the records of his office.

Registrar General

Appointment registration areas and Registrars

Register books to be supplied to Registrars

REGISTRATION.

6. It shall be the duty of every Registrar to keep a Register of births and a register of deaths and to enter therein, respectively, the prescribed particulars of every birth and death notified to him.

7. A Registrar shall not register a birth or death after the expiration of six months from the date of such birth or death, except upon receiving the written authority of the Registrar General, and upon payment of the prescribed fee.

8. (1) The registration of the birth of a child shall be compulsory if either one or both parents are of European or American or Asiatic origin or descent, or in the case of an illegitimate child, if recognised by its father, if the mother is of European or American or Asiatic origin or descent.

(2) The Registrar may by notice in the Gazette require that persons who are married in the Colony or any portion thereof, or who are married in any other place, shall register the births of their children if at least one of the parents is of European, American or Asiatic origin or descent.

(3) The Registrar may by notice in the Gazette require that persons who are married in the Colony or any portion thereof, or who are married in any other place, shall register the births of their children if at least one of the parents is of European, American or Asiatic origin or descent.

(4) The Registrar may by notice in the Gazette require that persons who are married in the Colony or any portion thereof, or who are married in any other place, shall register the births of their children if at least one of the parents is of European, American or Asiatic origin or descent.

(5) The Registrar may by notice in the Gazette require that persons who are married in the Colony or any portion thereof, or who are married in any other place, shall register the births of their children if at least one of the parents is of European, American or Asiatic origin or descent.

Provided that in the case of births in prisons, hospitals or messages, barracks or quarantine stations, the duty to give such notice shall lie on the officer in charge of the establishment in which the birth took place.

Period for registration

Compulsory registration of births

Power to extend compulsory provisions

Notice of registration

Entry of
father in the
register.

11. No person shall be entered in the Register as the father of any child except either at the joint request of the father and mother or upon the production to the Registrar of such evidence as he may require that the father and mother were married according to law or, in the case of natives, in accordance with some recognised custom.

Duty to notify
finding of
exposed
new-born child.

12. Where any living new-born child is found exposed, it shall be the duty of any person finding such child, and of any person in whose charge such child may be placed, to give to the Registrar of the registration area in which such child is found, within seven days of the finding of such child, such information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth of such child as the informant may possess.

Change of name
of child after
registration.

13. Where the birth of any child has been registered before it has received a name, or where the name by which it was registered is altered, the parent or guardian of such child may within two years of the registration, on payment of the prescribed fee, and on providing such evidence as the Registrar may think necessary, register the name that has been given to the child.

Compulsory
registration
of deaths.

14. (1) The registration of the death of every person of whatsoever race, origin or descent dying within a township shall be compulsory, and the registration of the death of every person of European, African or Asiatic descent dying elsewhere within the Colony shall be compulsory.

Power to
extend
compulsory
provisions.

(2) The Governor may by notice in the Gazette, declare that from a date therein named in the notice the registration of deaths of all persons in the Colony of any particular race, class, tribe, or group, or of all or some of the inhabitants of any particular district or area, shall be compulsory.

Mode of
registration of
deaths.

15. Every person notifying a death shall, to the best of his knowledge and ability, give the prescribed particulars, which shall be entered forthwith by the Registrar in the register, and the person notifying the death shall certify to the correctness of the entry by signing, or, if he be illiterate, by fixing his mark to the register.

16. Upon the death of any person, the registration of whose death is compulsory, it shall be the duty of the nearest relatives of the deceased present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased, and, in default of such relatives, of every other relative of the deceased dwelling or being in the same registration area as the deceased, and, in default of such other relatives, of each person present at the death and of the occupier of the house in which to his knowledge the death took place, and, in default of the persons hereinafter in this section mentioned, of each inmate of such house, or of any person finding or taking charge of the body of such person or causing the body of such person to be buried or otherwise disposed of, to give notice within such time as may from time to time be prescribed by the Rules to the Registrar of the registration area in which the death took place.

Duty to notify
deaths where
registration is
compulsory.

17. (1) A Registrar shall, upon production to him at the time of registering the death of a medical certificate on such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Rules as to the cause of death, issue a written permit for the interment or other disposal of the body of the deceased.

Registrar to
issue burial
permits.

(2) Where no certificate as to the cause of death is produced the Registrar shall forthwith notify the nearest magistrate or police officer, forwarding with the notification such of the prescribed particulars as he may have received.

18. (1) On the receipt of a notice from a Registrar under sub-section (2) of the last preceding section, the magistrate or police officer, or any person specially empowered by the Governor in that behalf, shall cause such enquiries to be made as to the cause of the death as he may think fit or as may be prescribed by the Rules.

Enquiries as to
cause of death.

(2) If the case does not appear from such enquiries to be one to which section 141 or section 143 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance applies, the magistrate or police officer or other person as aforesaid shall issue a permit for the interment or other disposal of the body of the deceased and shall send a copy thereof to the Registrar.

Cap. 7.

19. No person shall bury, cremate or otherwise dispose of the body of any deceased person the registration of whose death is compulsory without a permit issued in accordance with the provisions of the two last preceding sections.

Issue of burial
permits to be
subject to the
last two
preceding
sections.

Penalties.

20. Any person who fails to give notice of a birth or death, the registration of which is compulsory, or who refuses to furnish any of the prescribed particulars or who contravenes the provisions of the last preceding section, and any person who wilfully gives any false information or particulars for the purpose of registration, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Duty of Registrars to forward annual returns to Registrar General.

21. It shall be the duty of every Registrar, on or before such date as the Registrar General may appoint, to forward to the Registrar General a return in the form prescribed showing the births and deaths registered in his registration area during the preceding year.

Duty of Registrars to forward weekly statements to medical officers.

22. It shall be the duty of every Registrar, at the close of each week, to forward to the medical officer in charge of every district included within his registration area, and to the Statistician, a statement of the births and deaths registered by him during such week.

Preparation of indexes.

23. (1) The Registrar General shall cause to be prepared from the returns made to him alphabetical indexes of the births and deaths registered.

Inspection of registers, etc.

(2) Any register, return or index in the custody of the Registrar General shall, subject to the Rules, be open to inspection on payment of the prescribed fee.

Certified copies.

(3) The Registrar General shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, issue a certified copy of any entry in any register or in any return in his custody.

Evidence.

(4) The contents of any entry in any register or return certified under the hand of the Registrar General shall be prima facie evidence in all courts of the dates and facts therein contained.

Duty of Registrar General to compile annual summary and report.

24. It shall be the duty of the Registrar General to compile, after the close of each year, a summary of the births and deaths of such year, and a report on the increase or decrease of the population of the Colony and on any special causes appearing to affect the same.

25. (1) The Registrar General may, subject to the Rules, correct any error in any register or index. Correction of errors in registers.

(2) Corrections shall be made without erasing the original entry, and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Registrar General.

26. The Statistician shall have access at all reasonable times to all documents kept by a Registrar for the purposes of this Ordinance, and may require a Registrar to prepare such statements of births and deaths and provide such information as may be required for the preparation of statistical abstracts of births and deaths. Access to documents by Statistician.

27. The Governor in Council may make Rules with regard to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (1) The time within which births and deaths may be notified and registered;
- (2) The place in each registration area and the hours at which births and deaths may be notified and registered;
- (3) The conditions under which and the mode in which registration may be effected without personal attendance;
- (4) The forms of all registers, returns, and other documents required for the purposes of this Ordinance;
- (5) The inspection of registers, returns and indexes and the provision of certified copies;
- (6) The places at which births and deaths occurring on ships within the territorial waters of the Colony shall be registered;
- (7) The exemption from all or any of the provisions of this Ordinance of persons of any particular class or race within an area in which the registration of births or deaths has been declared to be compulsory;
- (8) The exemption from all or any of the provisions of this Ordinance of any district or township within an area in which the registration of births and deaths has been declared to be compulsory.

(9) Any matter which is by this Ordinance required to be prescribed;

(10) Generally, for carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance.

28. The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance (Chapter 29 of the Revised Edition) is hereby repealed.

Passed in the Legislative Council the nineteenth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which passed the Legislative Council and is presented for authentication and assent as a true and correct printed copy of the said Bill.

R. W. LAMBERT,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

This Bill repeals and re-enacts the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance (Chapter 29 of the Revised Edition) with a number of alterations and additions.

Provision is made for the appointment of Registrars to administer the Ordinance in cases where it is applicable or in areas to which it may be extended by order of the Governor, and for the periodical preparation of various returns and statements.

Registration of the births of Europeans, Americans or Asiatics, under the Bill, will be compulsory and power is taken to declare the registration of births of all persons in the Colony of any particular race, class or tribe, or of all or some of the inhabitants of any area to be compulsory.

The father of an illegitimate child shall be entered in the register as father except at the joint request of the father and mother.

The registration of the deaths of all persons dying within a township will be compulsory, and also the registration of the deaths of all Europeans, Americans and Asiatics dying elsewhere within the Colony will be compulsory.

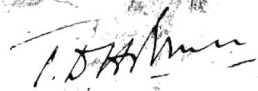
The periods within which the duty of the compulsory registration of births or deaths is to be performed are in both cases to be prescribed by Rules.

Provision is made for the issue of burial permits in cases in which no medical certificate is forthcoming.

The sections of the repealed Ordinance dealing with optional registration are preserved.

In my opinion, His Excellency the Governor may properly assent to his Bill in the name and on behalf of His Majesty.

Nairobi,
9th June, 1928.



ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL.



back to the principle of the first Ordinance of 1858, where the fee charged then was Rs. which I believe is equal to Shs. 6/- Therefore, we are only going back to the amount paid previously, Shs. 6/- instead of Shs. 5/-

The third provides that no licence is to be required for an antique firearm kept as a curiosity. There was a similar provision in the 1925 principal Ordinance, but it was not working in quite the same way. Under the Ordinance as it now stands no licence is required for antique firearms.

THE HON. THE TREASURER (MR. GRANNUM): I beg to second.

THE LAND TITLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE HON. T. D. H. BRUCE (SOLICITOR GENERAL): Your Excellency, I beg to move the second reading of a Bill to amend the Land Titles Ordinance.

Your Excellency, this might be called almost a supplementary Bill to remedy an omission.

Section 39 of the Land Titles Ordinance (Chapter 143 of the Revised Edition) reproduces section 10 of the Land Titles Amendment Ordinance, 1910. The latter section enacted that no lien, charge or mortgage shall be valid unless created by a last will or by an order of a Court or by an instrument duly executed and registered. It was provided, however, that this section should not affect the provisions of the equitable mortgages or the lien of an advocate.

In the preparation of the Revised Edition of the Laws of the Colony the words "the provisions of the Equitable Mortgages Ordinance or" were inadvertently omitted from the proviso already mentioned, and the object of this Bill is to re-insert them in the Principal Ordinance.

THE HON. THE COMMISSIONER OF LANDS (MR. MARTIN): I beg to second.

The question was put and carried.

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION BILL

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (SIR EDWARD DENHAM): Your Excellency, I beg to move the second reading of a Bill to Provide for the Notification of Births and Deaths and other Matters Incidental Thereto.

This Bill embodies the Bill that has already been in force, but the point of the Bill is that it applies to natives and it is intended to introduce through the medium of this Bill the registration of births and deaths of natives in the towns. The

time has not yet come to introduce a measure for the registration of births throughout the whole country amongst the natives of this Colony. It would be very difficult and the state of progress in the different districts is not such as to justify any such step being taken, but for some time Government has had its attention called to the need for obtaining accurate statistics with regard to the birth and death rates in this country amongst the natives. We are, I am afraid, in many respects lamentably behind other countries in regard to our statistics and we are taking steps now to consider and bring those statistics through the efforts of the Statistician and the Statistical Department up to a standard where they will be really useful in appreciating the growth and progress of the different races in this country. To really ascertain what is happening amongst the native races, whether they are progressing or whether they are decreasing, it is necessary to find out whether the birth rate is being maintained or whether there is a heavy mortality amongst natives. We have every reason to believe that in this country the native population is increasing remarkably fast. I think that if a census were taken it would be a surprise to a great many people in this country to find what a large number of natives there is and how much larger that number is than the number which is usually estimated in Kenya. We consider the first step should be taken in respect of the towns and that an Ordinance should be introduced which can, and will, ensure that all births and deaths of natives in towns will be registered. It was thought that it would be advisable to make no special provision for natives but to bring them under the same Rules and Regulations as other races in regard to the registration of births and deaths.

The only other alteration is that the period for compulsory registration has been decreased from three months to twenty days in the case of births and in the case of deaths, from three months to twenty days. It is provided that the notification shall be given of births and deaths within the same periods. It is intended, as I have said, only to introduce this Ordinance in the towns and to do so through the staff of the Statistical and Registrar-General's Department at its commencement. Therefore Government believes that no additional expenditure at any rate at the commencement, will be incurred as the result of the introduction of this Ordinance, because the staff of a Government Department will be utilised for this purpose.

There are various points in connection with this Ordinance which possibly will require further consideration. A point has been raised by the Hon. the Chief Native Commissioner with regard to provision which might be made for

carrying out some form of registration, even if not compulsory in some portions of the native reserves. The point has been raised by the Legal Advisers to Government as to whether it would be possible to put provision in this Bill or provision to enable portions of its requirements to be carried out in the native reserves, because in some respects it might be difficult to introduce portions only of the Bill in the native reserves. If this Bill passes its second reading it is proposed to move that it should be referred to a select committee.

THE HON. T. D. H. BRUCE: I beg to second.

THE HON. A. H. MALIN: Your Excellency, I was about to move a motion on this subject earlier in the year, but before I had done so I saw the present Bill published in the Official Gazette. For the information of this Council I should like to read the motion that I had in view to move—

"That this Council is of opinion that registration of births and deaths of Asiatics should be made compulsory throughout the Colony as in the case of Europeans and that necessary legislation should be introduced forthwith."

Now, Your Excellency, civilization, whether it be Eastern or Western, has arrived at a pitch and this question of births particularly has gained a great prominence in the various Colonies. Birth certificates, certificates of nationality, are required in many cases for at least four prominent purposes—for the purposes of education, marriages, insurance, and last of all passports, and one cannot say for how many other purposes as civilization develops these certificates will be required.

Your Excellency, to cite an instance, a child was born at Kisumu in 1907, who is now grown up and is in the Indian University. To sit at a particular examination he was required to produce his birth certificate. He wired to his father here, who of course, not having registered his birth, was unable to produce his certificate. It was attempted to register this boy's birth then in the Register of the Colony, but the registration not being compulsory, the last resort that was taken was that the father had to swear an affidavit here which was sent to the authorities in India. I am not sure whether that has been admitted or not. This may appear to be a very minor question but it can affect, if the authorities insist on birth certificates, the careers of the Indian students. The children—citizens of the British Empire—if this provision is not made compulsory for the Asiatics, may have their future careers affected it may seriously prejudice them simply because their parents have been ignorant or neglectful

to perform this simple duty. I maintain, Your Excellency, that it is the duty of the State to look after the interests of the future generations of the Empire. The State should not give the option to parents—especially not to Asiatic parents—to register their children. The State does not give an option to the parents to kill or maim their children, so they should not give them the option of registering their children's births and deaths. I think, Your Excellency, the State should interfere if the parents by their neglect interfere with the future progress of their children. It may be said that to a certain extent the Asiatic community is illiterate and it would be perhaps troublesome for the community to partake in this system, but I maintain, Your Excellency, that the very illiteracy of the community demands it. If this privilege has never been demanded before it does not mean that the community does not need it. I say it does need it. They have not demanded it because they have been neglectful and as the State progresses and as the cities progress they will realize these defects. I do not look upon this Bill as a racial Bill and I do not believe that it has been the intention of the Government to exclude the Asiatics from this privilege, because the Registration of Births and Deaths

The Hon. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY: On a point of order, the Bill does not exclude Asiatics. There is no provision in this Bill for the compulsory registration of the death of every person of European, American or Asiatic origin. It is the duty of every native King or chief to register the deaths of his subjects. The Governor is to decide that. I do not think it is necessary to register the deaths of all the subjects of the Colony.

it is not possible or desirable for certain reasons for the native population which is the greater part of the population. I urge, Your Excellency, that in this Bill provision should be made compulsory in regard to immigrant races and certainly at least in the case of Asiatics and I believe that the inclusion of Asiatics in this compulsory measure will not add to the task of Government. And last of all, Your Excellency, I beg to submit that the Bill as it stands is a little bit racial, it gives certain privileges to a certain section of the community and debars another section, and I believe it is a very bad way of legislating to legislate definitely for one section of His Majesty's subjects and indefinitely for others, and I consider it cannot be but a dangerous policy and does not become a civilized community.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY: Your Excellency, I think the hon. Indian Elected Member is labouring under a misapprehension. As I said, the provisions of this Bill provide for compulsory registration in towns and also provide for this compulsory registration being carried further on representations being made to the Governor and approved by the Governor-in-Council. It is quite possible if the Indian community make such representations and these representations are favourably received that we should have compulsory registration in respect of that particular part of the country covered by the Bill in this Colony.

In regard to the other point raised by the hon. Member, I considered that I had already answered it.

The hon. Member: I am sorry.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY: I am sorry.

£2,735,800 to £2,794,711, but similar alterations were also required in sections 2 and 4 of the 1925 Ordinance as they were not made at the time, and therefore this Bill has been introduced to remedy that omission.

I therefore beg to move the second reading of the Bill.

THE HON. THE GENERAL MANAGER: I beg to second it.

The question was put and carried.

HIS EXCELLENCY: With the exception of the first of the Bills down on the Order Paper for the Committee stage, these Bills cannot be taken without a Suspension of Standing Orders, but inasmuch as they are largely of a formal character and as no amendments to them are proposed, there is no need for a Certificate of Emergency and, if it meets the convenience of Members of Council, I would suggest that Standing Orders be suspended so as to take them this afternoon.

THE HON. CONWAY HARVEY: Your Excellency, I see no objection whatever to that course.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY: I beg to move the suspension of Standing Orders to enable the Bills which have passed their second readings to-day to be taken through the Committee stage and also the Bills which are down for the Committee stage with the exception of the Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Bill and also the Registration of Domestic Servants Bill, the Report of the Select Committee not yet having been received.

THE HON. T. D. H. BRUCE (SOLICITOR GENERAL): I beg to second.

HIS EXCELLENCY: The question is that Standing Orders be suspended to enable all the Bills upon the Order Paper to pass through the Committee stage with the exception of the Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Bill and the Births and Deaths Registration Bill.

The question was put and carried.

In Committee.

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS PENSION (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) BILL.

The Bill was considered clause by clause.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (RAILWAY) (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) BILL.

The Bill was considered clause by clause.

THE ARMS AND AMMUNITION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Clause 2. *Amendment of Section 12 of Principal Ordinance.*

THE HON. CONWAY HARVEY: Your Excellency, may I ask, Sir, what will be the loss of revenue to the Colony by reason of the fact that it will be necessary in future to license only one arm instead of twenty or thirty. I have been paying large sums of money for a large number of years and I am rather surprised that Government has put up such an incomplete case in this instance. Revenue must be involved.