



I assent,

[Handwritten signature]
Governor

25 January, 1929.

BRITISH GUIANA.

[THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.]

ORDINANCE NO. 6 OF 1929.

AN ORDINANCE to make provision for appeals from the decisions of Magistrates. A.D. 1929.

BE it enacted by the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Magistrates' Decisions Appeal Ordinance, 1929. Short Title.

2.—(1) In this Ordinance unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them :— Interpreta-
tion of
terms.

“Magistrate” means a stipendiary magistrate, a travelling magistrate, and a warden of a mining district on whom the Governor has by Order-in-Council conferred the jurisdiction and powers of a magistrate by virtue of section nine of the Mining (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1920, and includes a puisne judge appointed under sub-section (3) of

No. 10 of
1893.

No. 9 of
1915.

section seven of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1893, as enacted by section two of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1893, Amendment Ordinance, 1915;

- "The Court" means the Full Court of the Supreme Court of British Guiana and includes any Court which may at any time be empowered by any Ordinance to hear and determine appeals from decisions of magistrates;
- "The Registrar" means the Registrar of Deeds;
- "Clerk" means the clerk of the court of the judicial district from which an appeal is brought, and in the case of there being no clerk includes a magistrate;
- "Keeper" when used in relation to a prison means the chief resident officer in such prison;
- "Decision" means any final adjudication of a magistrate in any cause or matter before him and includes any non-suit, dismissal, judgment, conviction, order or other determination of such cause or matter;
- "The Rules" means any rules or orders of Court relating to appeals from magistrates' decisions made under the authority of any Ordinance conferring the power to make rules or orders of Court.

(2) References to schedules are to the schedules to this Ordinance.

MAKING OF APPEAL.

3. Unless the contrary is in any case expressly provided by any Ordinance any person who is dissatisfied with any decision of a magistrate may appeal therefrom to the Court in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

4.—(1) An appellant may—

- (a.) at the time of the pronouncing of the decision and before the opposite party has left the court room either personally or by his counsel or solicitor give verbal notice of his appeal in open court, of which notice the magistrate shall make a minute; or
- (b.) within fourteen days after the pronouncing of the decision lodge a written notice of appeal in the Form No. I in the First Schedule with the clerk and serve a copy thereof upon the opposite party.

(2) Where the appellant is in prison the keeper shall, on being requested so to do, render all reasonable assistance in the preparation of the notice and shall cause the same to be lodged and a copy thereof to be served as above, provided the appellant supplies him with the necessary fees and expenses.

5.—(1) The appellant shall at the time of giving or lodging notice of appeal other than in a criminal cause or matter deposit with the clerk the sum of three dollars as security for the due prosecution of the appeal in accordance with the provisions of this

Right of
appeal.

Notice of
appeal.

Schedule I.
Form No. 1.

Security.

Ordinance and the Rules. If the appellant should fail to make such deposit the notice of appeal shall be of no effect. If the appellant duly prosecutes his appeal, including appearance at the hearing thereof in person or by counsel, he shall be entitled to a refund of the said sum of three dollars whatever may be the result of the appeal; otherwise such sum shall be forfeited as a court fee.

(2) The appellant shall further within fourteen days after the pronouncing of the decision appealed against give security to the extent of twenty-five dollars for the payment of any costs that may be awarded against him by the Court and for the due and faithful performance of the judgment or order of the Court. Such security shall be by deposit of money with the clerk or by a recognizance in the Form No. II in the First Schedule entered into by the appellant, with or without a surety as the magistrate may direct; provided that an appellant who is in custody shall on electing to continue to undergo his sentence pending an appeal be required to give security by deposit to the extent of ten dollars.

Form No. II.
Schedule 1.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (2) of this section shall affect the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to the amount of costs which may be ordered or the right of a party as to the recovery of any amount so ordered.

6. For the purpose of enabling any person to appeal from a decision of a travelling magistrate, a warden, the magistrates of the North West and the Demerara River Judicial Districts, the Assistant Magistrate of the West Coast and Bartica Judicial District and any other magistrate in respect of whom the Governor-in-Council may by order direct there shall be added to the period of time prescribed in this Ordinance for the doing of any act in relation to an appeal the period of twenty-eight days.

Extension of
time for
certain
appeals.

7. Immediately on receiving a notice of appeal or notice of the grounds of appeal or on any security being given the clerk shall make an entry of the fact and the time of such receipt in a Record Book to be kept for this purpose, and shall inform the magistrate of the fact.

Records of
appeals.

8.—(1) On the appellant complying with the requirements of sections four and five the magistrate shall draw up a formal conviction or order and a statement of his reasons for the decision appealed against.

Copy of pro-
ceedings and
notice of
grounds of
appeal.

(2) Such statement shall be lodged with the clerk who shall forthwith, and at latest within twenty-one days of the receipt thereof, prepare a copy of the proceedings including the reasons for the decision. When the copy is ready he shall notify the appellant in writing and, on payment of the proper fees, deliver such copy to him.

(3) The appellant shall within fourteen days after receipt of such notice draw up a notice of the grounds of appeal in the Form No. III in the First Schedule and lodge the same with the clerk and serve a copy thereof on the opposite party. The provisions of sub-

Form No.
III.
Schedule 1.

section (2) of section four shall apply to a notice of the grounds of appeal.

Available grounds of appeal.

9. The following and no other grounds of appeal may be relied on :—

- (1) That the Magistrate's Court had no jurisdiction in the case : Provided that it shall not be competent for the Court to entertain such ground of appeal, unless objection to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court has been formally taken at some time during the progress of the case and before the pronouncing of the decision ; or
- (2) That the Magistrate's Court has exceeded its jurisdiction in the case ; or
- (3) That the magistrate was personally interested in the case ; or
- (4) That the magistrate has acted corruptly or maliciously in the case, or has taken extraneous matter into consideration ; or
- (5) That the decision has been obtained by fraud ; or
- (6) That the case has been already heard or tried and decided by or forms the subject of a hearing or trial pending before some competent tribunal ; or
- (7) That evidence has been wrongly rejected, or inadmissible evidence has been wrongly admitted, by the magistrate, and that in the latter case there is not sufficient evidence to sustain the decision ; or
- (8) That the decision is one which the magistrate viewing the evidence reasonably could not properly make ; or
- (9) That the decision is erroneous in point of law ; or
- (10) That the judgment or sentence passed was based on a wrong principle or was such that a magistrate viewing the circumstances reasonably could not properly have so decided ; or
- (11) That some specific illegality, other than hereinbefore mentioned, substantially affecting the merits of the case has been committed in the course of the proceedings in the case or in the decision.

Manner of setting forth grounds of appeal.

10. The appellant shall set forth in his notice of grounds of appeal the particular matter on which he relies or of which he complains in such manner as to inform the magistrate, the opposite party, and the Court thereof, as for example, if he relies upon the ground of appeal stated in sub-section (6) of the last preceding section, the name of the tribunal shall be stated, and, if a decision is alleged, the approximate date or effect of such decision shall be stated ; if he relies upon the ground of appeal stated in sub-section (9) of the last preceding section the nature of the error shall be

stated ; and if he relies upon the ground of appeal stated in subsection (11) of the last preceding section the illegality complained of shall be clearly specified.

11.—(1) Every notice of appeal in writing and every notice of the grounds of appeal shall be signed by the appellant or by his counsel or solicitor. Signing of notices.

(2) If the appellant signs as a marksman, his signature shall be verified by at least one person, not a minor, signing as witness, who shall add to his signature the address of his usual place of abode.

12. When the provisions of sections four and five have been complied with the execution of the decision appealed from shall be suspended until the appeal is disposed of by the Court or is abandoned, and if the appellant is in custody he shall be released on the order of the magistrate ; unless he shall have elected to continue to undergo his sentence pending the appeal. Suspension of execution.

13.—(1) Within seven days of the notice of the grounds of appeal being lodged the clerk shall transmit to the Registrar a copy of the record duly certified under his hand consisting of the complaint or information and plea or the plaint and defence, as the case may be, the notes of evidence taken in the case and the adjudication, the formal conviction or order, the notice of appeal, if in writing, and the notice of the grounds of appeal, the recognizance, if any, all documentary exhibits and all other documents connected with the case, including the magistrate's statement of his reasons for the decision. Transmission of record to Registrar.

(2) On receipt of the copy of the record as above the Registrar shall notify the appellant in writing of the fact, and the appellant shall within ten days of such notice prepare and lodge with the Registrar two additional copies of the record for the use of the Court at the hearing of the appeal, and thereupon the Registrar shall enter the appeal in the list for hearing.

14.—(1) If any person entitled to appeal is unavoidably prevented from so doing in the manner or within the time hereinbefore specified, he may apply to the Court for special leave to appeal. Leave to appeal.

(2) On such application the Court may, if satisfied that the applicant was entitled to appeal and that he was unavoidably prevented from so doing as aforesaid, grant leave to appeal on such terms and conditions as it may think just : Provided that no such leave shall be granted unless the opposite party has had an opportunity of being heard on the application and if the Court thinks fit, of adducing evidence against the granting of such leave.

(3) Where such leave is granted the provisions of section four and five shall apply as though the date of granting leave were the date of the pronouncing of the decision by the magistrate.

Review on application of Attorney-General.

15.—(1) In any case where the Attorney-General is of opinion that justice requires that any decision of a magistrate which is subject to appeal should be brought by way of review before the Court, he may, on a motion *ex parte* made at any time within three months after the pronouncing of such decision, apply to the Court for an order that such decision shall be brought by way of review before the Court.

(2) Where the Court grants an order for review there shall be served on each party to the case within fourteen days a certified copy of the order and of the grounds for review.

(3) On a review the Court shall have the same powers as on an appeal.

(4) If on a review the decision is modified or reversed, no action shall be brought against any person in respect thereof, except with the express permission of the Court

Default in prosecuting appeal.

16.—(1) If the applicant shall make any default in the due prosecution of his appeal or shall at any stage notify the clerk or the Registrar that he does not intend to proceed with his appeal, he shall be deemed to have abandoned the appeal and the clerk or the Registrar, according as the appeal is abandoned prior to or after the transmission of the copy of the record to the Registrar, shall at once notify the magistrate of the fact in the Form No. IV. in the First Schedule.

Schedule I. Form IV.

(2) If the appellant abandoning his appeal has been released from custody under the provisions of section twelve and is liable to further imprisonment, or if he is otherwise liable to imprisonment, the magistrate shall forthwith issue a warrant for his apprehension.

Forms.

17. Forms may be prescribed by the Rules in place of or in addition to those contained in the First Schedule.

HEARING AND JUDGMENT.

Time, place and order of hearing.

18.—(1) Appeals shall come on for hearing at such time and place and after such notice to the parties as may be prescribed by the Rules.

(2) Appeals shall be heard according to their order in the list of appeals, unless the Court or a Judge thereof shall otherwise direct.

Appearance of parties.

19. At the hearing of an appeal any party may appear in person or by counsel.

Procedure where appellant fails to appear.

20.—(1) If, on the day of hearing or at any adjournment thereof, the appellant does not appear, the case shall be struck out and the decision shall be affirmed, unless the Court thinks fit, for sufficient cause to order otherwise.

(2) If in any such case the respondent appears, the judgment shall be with costs of the appeal against the appellant, unless the Court expressly orders otherwise; but if the respondent does not appear, the costs of the appeal shall be in the discretion of the Court.

21. If, on the day of hearing and at every adjournment of the case, the appellant appears, the Court shall proceed to the hearing or further hearing, and the determination of the case; provided that where any respondent is in default of appearance at the time fixed for the hearing of an appeal, the Court shall not proceed to hear the appeal as against him unless and until it is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the provisions of sections four, five and eight have been complied with.

Procedure where appellant appears

22. On the hearing, it shall not be competent for the appellant to go into, or to give evidence of, any other grounds of appeal than those set forth in his notice of grounds of appeal, unless the Court otherwise orders and on such terms as it deems just.

Limitation of hearing by grounds of appeal.

23. On the hearing, no objection to any defect in the form of setting forth any ground of appeal shall be allowed, and no objection to the reception of evidence offered in support of any ground of appeal shall prevail, unless the Court is of opinion that such ground of appeal is so imperfectly or incorrectly set forth as to be insufficient to enable the respondent to inquire into the subject of such statement and to prepare for the hearing: Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, cause such ground of appeal to be forthwith amended upon such terms and conditions, if any, as the Court may think just.

Objections of form to grounds of appeal.

24. If, on the hearing, any objection is made on account of any defect in a complaint or information, or on account of any omission or mistake in the drawing up of a conviction or order, and if it is shown, to the satisfaction of the Court, that sufficient grounds were in proof before the magistrate making such conviction or order to have authorised the drawing up thereof free from such omission or mistake, the Court shall amend such complaint or information, or such conviction or order, and proceed thereafter as if no such defect, omission, or mistake had existed: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section twenty-two.

Objection of form to information or conviction.

25. On an appeal no objection shall be taken or allowed to any proceeding in a Magistrate's Court for any defect or error which might have been amended by such Court or to any complaint, summons, warrant or other process to or of such Court for any alleged defect therein in substance or in form or for any variance between any complaint or summons and the evidence adduced in support thereof in such Court: Provided, however, that if any error, defect or variance mentioned in this section appears to the Court at the hearing of any appeal to be such that the appellant has been thereby deceived or misled it shall be lawful for the Court either to refer the case back to the magistrate with directions to re-hear and determine the same or to reverse the decision appealed from or to make such other order for disposing of the case as justice may require.

Defects in proceedings under appeal.

Defects, etc.,
in notice of
appeal or
recogniz-
ance.

26. No objection shall be taken or allowed, on any appeal to any notice of appeal which is in writing or to any recognizance entered into under this Ordinance for the due prosecution of the appeal for any alleged error or defect therein; but if any such error or defect appears to the Court to be such that the respondent on such appeal has been thereby deceived or misled, it shall be lawful for the Court to amend the same and if it is expedient to do so also adjourn the further hearing of such appeal, such amendment and such adjournment (if any) being made on such terms as the Court may deem just.

Power to
the Court
with regard
to fresh
evidence.

27. The Court may, in any case where it may consider it necessary that evidence should be adduced, either—

- (1) Order such evidence to be adduced before the Court on some day to be fixed in that behalf; and any witness required under the provisions of this section shall be summoned or produced in the same manner, and shall be remunerated at the same rate, and shall be subject to the same pains and penalties and liabilities for non-attendance, as are provided in respect of witnesses summoned to attend at the hearing or trial of a civil case before the Court; or
- (2) Refer the case back to the magistrate to take such evidence, and may in such case either direct the magistrate to adjudicate afresh after taking such evidence and subject to such directions in law, if any, as the Court may think fit to give, or direct him, after taking such evidence, to report specific findings of fact for the information of the Court; and on any such reference the case shall, so far as may be practicable and necessary, be dealt with as if it were being heard in the first instance.

Powers of
the Court.

28. The Court may—

- (a) Affirm, modify, amend or reverse, either in whole or in part, the decision, sentence or any order made by the magistrate with reference to the case, or may enter such judgment or make such order as the magistrate ought to have made; or
- (b) refer the case back to the magistrate with directions to re-hear and determine the same or otherwise to deal with it as the Court may think just; or
- (c) make such other order for disposing of the case as justice may require.

Provided that the Court may substitute for a sentence passed by a magistrate such other sentence for an offence as the magistrate might have imposed in accordance with the law.

Judgment to
be reduced to
writing and
to be final.

29.—(1) The judgment of the Court shall be reduced into writing and shall set forth the reasons therefor.

(2) The judgment shall be final and conclusive.

30.—(1) Within three days after the pronouncing of the judgment the Registrar shall transmit a certified copy thereof to the clerk.

Transmission and publication of judgment.

(2) Any person may, on paying the office fee for copying documents, obtain from the Registrar a copy of the judgment.

(3) The Registrar shall without delay cause the reasons for the judgment to be published in the *Gazette*.

31.—(1) After the pronouncement of the judgment of the Court and subject to the provisions hereafter in this section contained, the magistrate of the Court from which the appeal came shall have the same jurisdiction, and power to enforce, and shall enforce, any decision which may have been affirmed, modified, or amended by the Court, or any judgment which may have been pronounced by the Court, in the same manner in all respects as if such decision or judgment had been pronounced by himself; Provided that in any case where an order for the imprisonment of any person is affirmed on appeal, whether with or without modification or amendment, the Court may if it considers it expedient to do so, forthwith commit such person to prison in pursuance and in execution of such order.

Enforcing of judgments.

(2) The imprisonment of such person (if such imprisonment has not previously commenced) shall be reckoned to begin from the day on which he is arrested to be taken to the prison in which he may have been ordered to be imprisoned; and if such person has been discharged from imprisonment on giving the security hereinbefore mentioned, he shall be imprisoned for such further period as, with the time during which he may already have been imprisoned, may be equal to the period for which he was ordered to be imprisoned as aforesaid.

(3) Where default has been made in rendering any such person to prison in execution of any such order and a warrant has been issued against him to enforce such order to prison, such person shall be liable to pay the cost and charges of such order; and if the opposite party, before the expiration of such imprisonment causes the amount of such costs and charges to be ascertained by the Registrar, and leaves with such person, and with the keeper of the prison, a certificate, under the hand of the Registrar, of the amount of such costs and charges, then such person shall not be discharged from imprisonment until such costs and charges have been paid: Provided that no such additional imprisonment shall be for a longer period than that prescribed by section thirty-seven of the Summary Conviction Offences (Procedure) Ordinance, 1893.

No. 12 of 1893.

Costs

32.—(1) Where an appeal is abandoned before the hearing, the Registrar may, on application being made in that behalf, order any costs occasioned by the appeal to be paid to any person by whom any such costs have been reasonably incurred.

Awarding of costs.

(2) In any other case the Court may make such order as to costs, both in the Magistrate's Court and the Court as it may think just, provided that if no order is made costs shall follow the event.

(3) The cost occasioned by any application to the Court shall be in the discretion of the Court.

Taxation of costs.

33.—(1) The Court may at the time of making an order as to costs fix the amount thereof, but if no amount is fixed costs shall be taxed by the Registrar.

(2) The Registrar shall, when transmitting a certified copy of the judgment as required by sub-section (1) of section thirty, also send to the clerk a certificate of the amount of costs fixed or taxed in Form No. V. in the First Schedule.

Form No. V, Schedule I.

Payment of costs.

34. On receipt of the certificate in the preceding section mentioned, the clerk shall add to the amount therein specified the costs of any copy of proceedings obtained from him by the successful party for the purposes of the appeal, and shall, at the request of the successful party, proceed to pay or enforce payment of the total costs, as follows :—

(a.) if money was deposited as security for the payment of costs, pay the costs of the successful respondent out of such money, if sufficient ;

(b.) if money was not deposited or if the money deposited is insufficient to pay all the costs, enforce the payment of the costs or of any balance due by enforcing any recognizance entered into by the appellant or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of any Ordinance for the enforcement of costs in Magistrates Courts, according as the decision appealed against was given in the exercise of summary criminal or civil jurisdiction.

Table of fees and costs. Schedule II.

35.—(1) The table of fees and costs set forth in the Second Schedule shall govern the fixing or taxation of costs payable for and in respect of the several matters therein mentioned.

(2) The said table may at any time be varied, or replaced by the Rules.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Application to the Court to compel magistrate to entertain complaint.

36. In any case where a magistrate refuses to entertain a complaint or information relating to a summary conviction offence, the person aggrieved by such refusal may obtain from the magistrate a copy of the entry in the Record Book relating to such refusal, and, on giving not less than three days' previous notice in writing thereof, to the magistrate, may make application to the Court for an order on the magistrate to entertain, hear, and determine the complaint or information ; and, if the Court sees fit to make such order the magistrate shall entertain, and thereafter hear and determine, the complaint or information in due course of law.

37.—(1) In any case where a magistrate or a justice of the peace refuses to do any act relating to the duties of his office it shall be lawful for the person requiring such act to be done to apply to the Court on motion supported by affidavit of the facts, for an order calling upon such magistrate or justice, and also upon the person to be affected by such act, to show cause why such act should not be done.

Application to the Court to compel magistrate or Justice to do act.

(2) If, after proof of due service of such order good cause is not shown against it, the Court may make the same absolute and the said magistrate or justice, upon being served with such order absolute, shall obey the same, and shall do the act required. The costs of the proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(3) No action or proceeding whatever shall be commenced or prosecuted against such magistrate or justice for having obeyed such order and done the act thereby required.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to be in derogation of the powers conferred by the last preceding section.

38. Any notice, or other document required to be served or transmitted under this Ordinance may be served or transmitted by registered post or may be served by delivering or leaving the same at the last known place of abode of the party to be served.

Service of documents.

39. Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect any appeals to the Court that may be pending at the commencement of this Ordinance.

Pending appeals not affected.

40. The power conferred by the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1915, as amended by the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1926, to make Rules of Court shall be deemed to include the power to make Rules of Court for any of the purposes of this Ordinance.

Rules. No. 10. of 1915.

41. The Ordinances mentioned in the Third Schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

Repeal. Schedule III

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 4 (2).

Magistrates' Decisions
Appeal Ordinance, 1929.

FORM No. I.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

In the Full Court of the Supreme Court of British Guiana.

On appeal from the Magistrate's Court for the

Judicial District

between A.B.	{	Plaintiff, Complainant, Informant, or Defendant	}	Appellant
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and

C.D.	{	Defendant, Informant, Complainant, or Plaintiff	}	Respondent
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Take notice that this Court will be moved on a day and at an hour of which you shall be informed by the Registrar by _____ Counsel on behalf of the (plaintiff, or as may be) that (here state concisely the object of the appeal).

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19

A.B., Appellant,

or

E.F., Solicitor or
Counsel for
Appellant.

To

A.B.

of

and

To

C.H., Esquire,

The magistrate of the above-named magistrate's court.

Magistrates' Decisions
Appeal Ordinance, 1929. Section 5 (2).

FORM No. II.

RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE APPEAL.

British Guiana.

In the

Magistrate's Court.‡

We, the undersigned, A.B., of E.F., of and G.H.,
of severally acknowledge ourselves to owe to Our Sovereign Lord
the King the several sums following, namely, the said A.B., as principal, the
sum of and the said E.F. and G.H., as sureties, the sum of
each, to be levied on our several movable and immovable
property respectively, if the said A.B. fails in the condition hereon endorsed.

(Signed, *where not taken orally*).

A.B.
E.F.
G.H.

Taken [*orally*] before me this day of 19

(Signed)

*Magistrate,**District.*

‡ If the case is in the civil jurisdiction of the Court, add below this line the words
(CIVIL JURISDICTION).

NOTE.—Where the recognizance is taken orally, omit the words "the undersigned,"
and insert the word "orally" after "taken."

Condition endorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is such that if the within-
bounden A.B. duly prosecutes an appeal which he has made to the Full
Court from the decision of the said Magistrate's Court, pronounced on the
day of 19, in a case in which he, the said A.B., was
complainant [*or informant, or plaintiff*], and C.D., of was
defendant, and satisfies any judgment which may be pronounced against him by
the said Full Court in respect of the said appeal, including the payment of
all costs of the said appeal and otherwise, and in all other respects abides the result
of the said appeal, then the said recognizance shall be void, but otherwise, shall
remain in full force.

FORM No. 111.

NOTICE OF GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

In the Full Court of the Supreme Court of British Guiana.

On appeal from the Magistrate's Court for the

Judicial District

between A.B.	{	Plaintiff, Complainant, Informant or Defendant	}	Appellant
and				
C.D.	{	Defendant, Informant, Complainant, or Plaintiff	}	Respondent

Take notice that the following are the grounds of the appeal herein notice whereof was given in the Magistrate's Court on the day of 19 (or, notice whereof is dated the day of 19 , and was served on the day of 19):-

(Here follow the grounds of appeal)

Dated this day of 19 .

A. B., Appellant,
or
E. F., Solicitor or Counsel
for Appellant.

To
of
and
To

C. H., Esquire,

The magistrate of the above-named magistrate's court.

Magistrates' Decisions
Appeal Ordinance, 1929. Section 16 (1).

FORM No. IV.

CERTIFICATE OF ABANDONMENT OF APPEAL.

In the Full Court of the Supreme Court of British Guiana.

On appeal from the Magistrate's Court for the
District.

Judicial

Between	A. B.	{	Plaintiff,	}	Appellant.
			Complainant,		
			Informant		
			or		
			Defendant.		
and	C. D.	{	Defendant,	}	Respondent.
			Informant,		
			Complainant		
			or		
			Plaintiff.		

This is to Certify that A. B., the appellant herein, has abandoned his appeal in that he (state nature of abandonment).

(Signed)

Registrar.

or
Clerk of the Magistrate's Court
for the
Judicial District.

To Esquire,

The Magistrate of the above-named magistrate's court.

The Magistrates' Decisions
Appeal Ordinance, 1929.

FORM No. V.

Section 33 (2).

CERTIFICATE OF COSTS.

In the Full Court of the Supreme Court of British Guiana.

On appeal from the Magistrate's Court for

Judicial District

Between	A. B.	{	Plaintiff,	}	Appellant
			Complainant,		
			Informant		
			or		
			Defendant		
and	C. D.	{	Defendant,	}	Respondent
			Informant,		
			Complainant		
			or		
			Plaintiff		

This is to certify that the amount of _____ is payable to _____, the appellant (or respondent), the successful party in this appeal in respect of costs.

(Signed)

Registrar.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

To the Clerk of the Magistrate's Court for the

Judicial District,

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

TABLE OF FEES AND COSTS.

PAYABLE IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

1. Recognizance to abide result of appeal	...	...	\$	0	24
2. Copy of record, per folio of 120 words	...	...	0	12	

PAYABLE TO THE REGISTRAR.

3. Filing affidavit or other document	...	...	0	50
*4. Entering appeal for hearing	...	...	0	50
*5. Attendance at hearing	...	...	1	00
*6.—(1) Judgment or order on appeal, including reasons	...	...	2	00
(2) A copy of the same	...	...	1	00
*7. Certificate of costs	...	...	1	00

PAYABLE TO COUNSEL OR SOLICITOR.

8. Drawing affidavit of service, where required	...	...	1	00
9. Drawing any other affidavit required by the Rules or certified by the Registrar to have been necessary	...	...	2	00
10. Drawing notice of appeal	...	...	0	50
11. Drawing notice of grounds of appeal	...	from \$1 to \$3		
12. Drawing any necessary application...	...	from \$1 to \$3		
13. Appearance at hearing—				
(1) Of any application	...	...		\$5
(2) Of an appeal	...	...	from \$10 to \$25	
14. First copy of any document required for the use of the Court, per folio of 120 words...	...	...		12c.
Every additional copy, including Counsel's, per folio, 120 words	...	...		06c.

* These fees shall be paid by the appellant at the time of lodging the additional copies of the record as required by section 13 (2).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Ordinance.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
No. 10 of 1893	Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1893..	Section 41.
No. 13 of 1893	Magistrates' Decisions (Appeals) Ordinance, 1893.	The whole Ordinance.
No. 28 of 1916	Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1893, Amendment Ordinance, 1916.	The whole Ordinance.
No. 16 of 1917	Magistrates' Decisions (Appeals) Ordinance, 1893, Amendment Ordinance, 1917.	The whole Ordinance.
No. 33 of 1922	Appeals Regulation Ordinance, 1922..	Section ten and the Schedule.
No. 14 of 1924	Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1893, Amendment Ordinance, 1924.	Section four.
No. 34 of 1924	Magistrates' Decisions (Appeals) Ordinance, 1893, Amendment Ordinance, 1924.	The whole Ordinance.

Passed by the Legislative Council this 2nd day of January, 1929.

H. Bhanig

Clerk of the Council.