

THE  
OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

OF THE

EAST AFRICA



AND UGANDA

PROTECTORATES.

Published under the authority of His Majesty's Commissioners.

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MOMBASA, NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

[PRICE 3 ANNAS.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

An Ordinance enacted by Frederick John Jackson Esquire, C.B., C.M.G., Acting Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate.

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

No. 22. OF 1902.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Village Headmen Ordinance 1902."
2. It shall be lawful for H. M. Commissioner as regards any part of the Protectorate, or a Sub-Commissioner acting under the directions of the Commissioner as regards his Province to appoint any native or natives to be the official headman or collective headmen (hereinafter referred to in the singular only as headman) of any village or group of villages and to make the headman of any village subordinate to the headman of any other village.
3. Such headman shall be the representative of his village or villages and an order made against him in his official capacity shall be enforceable against all the inhabitants of his village or villages.
4. The Commissioner or by his direction a Sub-Commissioner may require any headman to keep order in any area adjacent to his village or villages and to keep any public roads in such area in good condition and repair.
5. If an outrage occurs in any area in which a headman is responsible for the preservation of order and the perpetrator of such outrage cannot be discovered the Sub-Commissioner may in his discretion impose a fine upon such headman unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Sub-Commissioner that the outrage could not have been prevented by reasonable vigilance on the part of the headman or his people.
6. The Commissioner may make rules conferring upon any headman or any body of headmen in any village or group of villages the power to hear and determine petty native cases to such extent and upon such conditions as to appeal and procedure as the Commissioner may determine.
7. The Commissioner may provide for the remuneration of any headman by a rate to be levied upon the inhabitants of the headman's village or villages in such manner as the Commissioner may approve.

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

Mombasa, October 23rd, 1902.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Cattle Disease Ordinance, 190

11. A Sub-Committee fit for regulation, and generally in such direction shall

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, the following Definitions. terms have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

The expression "cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves.

The expression "animals" means cattle, sheep, goats, camels, and all other ruminating animals, and horses, donkeys, mules, and swine, and any other animal that the Commissioner may at any time, by notification in the Gazette, declare to be included in this definition for the purposes of this Ordinance.

The expression "disease" means rinderpest of cattle, plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, swine-fever, or any other contagious or infectious disease that the Commissioner may at any time declare to be included in this definition for the purposes of this Ordinance.

The expression "veterinary officer" means a veterinary officer of the Protectorate or any person appointed by the Commissioner to perform the duties of a veterinary officer.

3. Every person having in his possession or charge an animal affected with disease shall keep that animal separate from other animals not so affected, and shall give notice of the existence of the disease to the nearest Collector or Assistant Collector, who shall forthwith inform the nearest veterinary officer. Diseased animal to be kept separate and notified.

4. The Sub-Commissioner of each province or a veterinary officer shall cause to be slaughtered all animals affected with cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia, and may cause to be slaughtered any animal affected, or suspected of being affected, with any disease, or any animal which has been in contact with a diseased animal or has been otherwise exposed to the infection or contagion of disease. Slaughter,

5. In respect of any animal slaughtered under this Ordinance, the owner shall be paid compensation out of the Protectorate Treasury as follows—that is to say, where the animal was affected with disease, one-half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation does not exceed in the case of horses, 300 rupees; in the case of mules, 200 rupees; in the case of donkeys and camels, 100 rupees, and in the case of any other animal, 50 rupees; and where the animal was not so affected, but was suspected of being so affected, the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation does not, in the case of horses, exceed 600 rupees; in the case of mules, 400 rupees; in the case of donkeys and camels, 200 rupees; and in the case of any other animal, 100 rupees. Compensation.

6. The amount of compensation payable as aforesaid shall be assessed by the Sub-Commissioner; but he may in any case withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of any animal slaughtered under this Ordinance where the owner or person in charge of the animal has, in the judgment of the Sub-Commissioner, been guilty of any breach of this Ordinance, or, in the case of an affected animal, where the animal was imported into the Protectorate when affected with disease. Assessment of compensation.

7—(1.) Where an animal has been slaughtered under this Ordinance, its carcass shall belong to the Government, and shall be buried, or sold, or disposed of under such conditions as the Sub-Commissioner or a veterinary officer shall think fit, and any proceeds of sale shall be paid into the Protectorate Treasury. Disposal of carcasses.

(2.) Where an animal dies of disease, the Sub-Commissioner or a veterinary officer shall give directions with reference to the burial, destruction, or disposal of the carcass.

8. The Commissioner may, for the prevention of disease, make orders prohibiting or regulating the importation into the Protectorate from any specified country, port, or territory, or the exportation from the Protectorate of animals, or of any specified kind of animals, or of carcasses, hides, skins, or fodder. Power to prohibit or regulate importation or exportation.

9. The Commissioner may prescribe fees for the examination of animals under this Ordinance, and such fees shall be levied in respect of all animals so examined, except in the case of those animals which may have been slaughtered in consequence of such examination. Fees.

10—(1.) The Commissioner may appoint any fit persons to be inspectors for the purposes of this Ordinance. Inspectors.

(2.) An inspector, Sub-Commissioner, administrative officer, or veterinary officer, may enter any building, shed, or place, containing, or used for the purpose of containing animals, and may examine the same and any animal found therein.

11. A Sub-Commissioner may make and publish such directions as he may think fit for regulating the movements of animals into, within, and out of his province, and generally for the carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance, and such direction shall forthwith be communicated to the nearest veterinary officer. Issue of directions by Sub-Commissioner.

## Penalties.

12. A person committing an offence under this Ordinance, or a breach of any orders, rules, or directions under this Ordinance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees or to imprisonment not exceeding two months of either kind, or to both.

## Obstructing exercise of duties.

13. Any person obstructing a person in the lawful exercise of his duties under this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

## Repeal.

14—(1.) The Cattle Disease Regulations, 1898 (No. 16 of 1898), and the Cattle Disease Regulations, 1899 (No. 13 of 1899), are hereby repealed.

(2.) All rules made under the Cattle Disease Regulations, 1899, in force at the time that this Ordinance is published shall be deemed to be rules made under this Ordinance, and shall continue to be in force until rescinded or amended.

F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner.

Mombasa, October 24th, 1902.

## AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by the Acting Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate.

F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner.

No. 25 of 1902.

## Outlying Districts.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The East Africa Outlying Districts Ordinance, 1902."

## Power to close district.

2. The Commissioner may, by Proclamation, declare any district or part of a district to be closed to all travellers under this Ordinance, and such district or part of a district shall be termed a "closed district."

## Entry into closed district prohibited.

3. No person shall enter a closed district except:

(a.) Natives of the district.

(b.) Public officers of the Protectorate, or persons acting under the orders of the Commissioner in the course of their duty.

(c.) Persons holding a licence.

## Licences to enter closed district.

4. The Commissioner may grant licences to enter a closed district, and may, if he think fit, prescribe conditions, which shall be indorsed upon the licence, upon which any particular licence shall be granted, and also may, as the condition precedent to the grant of a licence, require the proposed licensee to furnish security, either in cash or by bond, for the observance of the conditions.

5. The Commissioner may at any time withdraw a licence.

## Withdrawal of licence.

## Penalty for entering without a licence.

6. Any person entering or being in a closed district without a licence or remaining in a closed district after the withdrawal of his licence shall be guilty of an offence, and in addition shall be liable to repay to the Commissioner any expenses which have been entailed upon the Protectorate Administration.

## Offences by licensees.

7. If a licensee commits a breach of the conditions indorsed upon his licence, or does any act calculated to disturb the peace of a closed district, or to cause the natives of that district to be disaffected towards the Administration, he shall be guilty of an offence, and shall also be liable to forfeit any security furnished by him.

## Recovery of expenses from licensee.

8. The Commissioner may recover from a licensee any expenditure incurred by the Administration in rendering him assistance or in quelling disturbance, and shall for that purpose have a lien upon any security furnished by him.

## Penalty for offence.

9. A person guilty of an offence under this Ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding two months of either kind, or to both.

## Power to make rules.

10. The Commissioner may make rules with regard to the following matters, and generally for the purpose of carrying this Ordinance into effect:—

(a.) The officers or classes of officers by whom and the manner in which the powers conferred by this Ordinance shall be carried out.

(b.) The forms of licences.

(c.) The security to be furnished by licensees.

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11. In this Ordinance "licence" means a licence granted under the pro-Definitions.  
visions of this Ordinance, and "licensee" means a person holding a licence.

12. The Outlying District Regulations, 1899, are hereby repealed. Repeal.

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

Mombasa, October 24th, 1902.

# AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by the Acting Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate.

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

No. 26 of 1902.

## Registration of Documents.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The Commissioner shall have power to make Rules fixing the amount of all fees to be  
levied under the Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, or Rules in force for the time being concerning  
the registration of documents.

2. This Ordinance may be cited as "The East Africa Registration of Documents  
Ordinance, 1902."

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

Mombasa, 29th October, 1902.

The following Rules, made by the Acting Commissioner, are published for general  
information.

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

Mombasa, October 29th, 1902.

## Rules under Section 1 of The Registration of Documents Ordinance, 1902.

1. The following fees shall be levied :—

(i.) On the registration of any document not otherwise charged, the registration of which  
is compulsory—

	Rs.	as.	p.
(a.) For the first 100 words or part thereof, where the value of the property con- veyed or affected is less than 100 rupees	3	0	0
(b.) For the first 100 words or part thereof, where the value of the property conveyed or affected is 100 rupees or over	5	0	0
(c.) For every further 100 words or part thereof	0	8	0

(ii.) On the registration of Vakallas, the registration of which is compulsory ... 3 0 0  
(iii.) On the registration of any documents not otherwise charged, registration of which is  
optional—

(a.) For the first 100 words or part thereof	2	0	0
(b.) For every further 100 words or part thereof	0	8	0

(iv.) For the translation of a document not written in English, Arabic, Kiswahili, or  
Gujarati—

(a.) For the first 100 words or part thereof	8	0	0
(b.) For every further 100 words or part thereof	4	0	0

(v.) On the registration of promissory notes, receipts, or acknowledg-  
ments ... { 8 annas per cent. on the value  
expressed, such charge not to  
be less than 1 rupee or more  
than 5 rupees.

(vi.) On search—  
(a.) For specified deed ... 1 0 0  
(b.) For general search ... { 5 rupees, for each year searched,  
not exceeding 50 rupees.

(vii.) For copies—  
Certified—  
(a.) For the first 100 words or part thereof ... 2 0 0  
(b.) For every further 100 words or part thereof ... 1 0 0  
(c.) Of plan ... { 12 rupees or such other sum  
as the Registrar may direct.

Uncertified—  
(d.) For the first 400 words or part thereof ... 1 0 0  
(e.) For every further 100 words or part thereof ... 0 4 0  
(f.) Of plan ... { 6 rupees, or such other sum as  
the Registrar may direct.

viii. (a.) For attending to take an oath, affirmation, or statement beyond the Registration  
Offices ... 3 0 0  
(b.) And in addition, for any distance beyond 1 mile, the expenses incurred.

2. These Rules may be cited as "The East Africa Registration Fees Rules, 1902."

*Rules and Regulations for Grants and Leases of Land under the Crown Lands Ordinance  
1902 Article 33.*

*Homestead Selections.*

Limit of grant for original homestead.  
Limit for preempted land.

Every claim subject to sanction of land officer.

Boundaries to be in 6 months.

Terms upon which final certificates will be granted.

One tenth of original holding to be cultivated each year for 3 years and maintained.

Not more than three tenths of the whole need be cultivated.

Right to take up preempted land to subsist for 3 years.

At least one eighth of preempted land to be cultivated each year until three eighths are cultivated.

Ten per cent of all holdings to be forest or if no original forest five per cent to be planted and kept as forest.

To occupy in 6 months.

Right to enter on preempted land at any time within 3 years on conditions.

Settler or responsible agent to be always in residence.

No right to assign without permission until final certificate obtained.

1. Maximum of a Homestead selection to be 160 acres.
2. When entering into agreement to take up a Homestead Selection the settler may reserve a right to take up a further area not exceeding 320 acres herein referred to as preempted land.
3. Every selection will be subject to the approval of the land officer who will decide the boundaries of every selection. In doing so he will have regard to the wants of other settlers, the lie of the land, the direction and proximity of watercourses and other matters of a like nature.
4. Within six months the settler shall fence, or mark out, in a distinct manner, to the satisfaction of the land officer the whole of his selection including any preempted land.
5. At the expiration of three years if all conditions appertaining to the holding have been fulfilled or when the full price has been paid in the event of its being paid by instalments spread over more than three years, a certificate of ownership, herein referred to as the final certificate, will be given to the settler. In regard to preempted land the period of 3 years will be calculated from the date of leave being given to enter into possession. Separate certificates will be given for the original homestead and for any preempted land.
6. In every year for the first three years the settler must bring one tenth of his original holding under cultivation and must keep all cultivated land in good heart and condition until he acquires a final certificate.

Provided that as soon as he has cultivated three tenths of the holding he shall not be compelled to cultivate a further portion.

7. The right of preemption to preempted land shall subsist for 3 years within which time if four tenths of the original holding have been brought under cultivation and all other conditions respecting the original holding have been fulfilled the settler may proceed to cultivate the preempted land, but he shall not enter into possession thereof until he obtains permission from the land officer in writing, and such permission shall contain a certificate that all conditions relating to the original holding have been fulfilled.

The settler must cultivate one eighth of the preempted land in each year after he has entered into possession, and must keep the land in good heart and condition. Provided that as soon as he has cultivated three eighths of the holding he shall not be compelled to cultivate a further portion.

8. When a holding has forest on it at least ten per cent shall be kept in perpetuity as forest land and be maintained to the satisfaction of the Forest Officer. For this purpose, any belt of forest of not less than one chain in width shall be accepted as Forest. When there is less than ten per cent of forest on the holding, the settler must raise the amount of forest to the required proportion provided that he shall not be compelled to create more than five per cent of new forest in any event.

9. Every settler must begin to occupy within six months and every settler shall within three years erect a living house of a reasonably permanent character upon his original holding to the satisfaction of the land Officer.

10. A Settler may enter upon preempted land at any time within 3 years if he has brought three tenths of his original holding under cultivation and fulfilled all conditions pertaining to the holding.

11. Every settler shall reside continuously on his holding, or shall leave a properly accredited and responsible person acting under a full power of attorney to represent him in case of his absence.

12. Until a final certificate has been granted a settler may not deal with his interest in his holding by sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, except by the consent of the land officer. But on getting a final certificate he shall be free to deal with the property as freehold subject to any perpetual conditions.

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13. The ordinary terms for the acquisition of homesteads will be as follows :—

Purchase price of Homesteads Rs. 4 per acre :

Rs. 4 (= five shillings and four pence) an acre payable at the expiration of three years.

Provided that the settler may spread the payment over a period of 16 years, paying at the rate of 4 annas an acre per annum, without interest, with a right to pay the whole or part of the outstanding balance at any time in sums of Rs. 100 or a multiple thereof.

Power to pay by instalments.

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14. Land Officer may refuse to deal with any land that he considers to have a special value, except at special rates.

Special prices for land of special value.

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15. Settlers will be permitted to draw only a reasonable amount of water from any lake, pond, source or stream being on or passing through their homesteads, and may not pump up water for any but domestic purposes ; or dam up, divert, or in any way interfere with the natural flow of water, either directly or indirectly (as by sinking wells so as to diminish a stream) except with special leave to be obtained from the Land Officer in writing, for temporary purposes not exceeding a period of one year, or by Crown lease, if for any longer period than one year.

Water may only be used in reasonable quantities.

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16. The Crown will reserve the right at any time to make irrigation canals or other works for irrigating purposes, on or through any homestead, and to regulate the amount of water to be distributed to any settler, having regard to the general advantage of all settlers who can be benefitted by any particular water supply ; provided that in any case where a settler has been in the habit of drawing a supply of water for domestic purposes from any stream passing through his homestead, an equivalent supply shall be secured to him.

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ated land

17. All standing timber on a homestead is the property of the Crown. Settlers may use so much as they may require for their own purposes on the homestead, but may not sell any timber without permission of the Forest Officer, and may not clear away timber except for the purpose of cultivation.

ie holding

Every settler shall inform the Forest Officer of his intention to clear forest at least 21 days before he begins to fell the timber. The Forest Officer shall within 21 days from the receipt of the notice inform the settler whether he will require any and if so how much of the timber to be felled and may remove such timber or may sell it by auction or otherwise.

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Provided that in either event the timber must be removed within a reasonable time. If the Forest Officer elects to take any timber after it has been felled he shall pay the settler a reasonable sum for felling it. If the Forest Officer does not make any requisition for the timber or, having done so, does not remove it within a reasonable time the settler shall be at liberty to dispose of it as he may think fit.

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18. A husband and wife may take up separate homesteads provided that, if the homesteads adjoin, the homestead buildings shall be at least a quarter of a mile apart.

19. Every settler who keeps live-stock must provide fences to prevent his stock from straying off his own land.

#### *Building Sites.*

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20. Any land that the Land Officer may consider to be suitable for building purposes will only be dealt with as building land.

Land officer to determine what is building land

21. Building land will be subject to all Municipal Regulations.

Building land subject to Municipal Regulations.

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22. The unit of sale for building plots will be 100 feet by 75 feet but any number of plots may be dealt with at once and if local requirements render desirable the dimensions may be varied either generally or for special purposes.

Unit of building plots

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23. In the ordinary course building land will only be dealt with by way of lease, conditional upon the erection and maintenance of buildings of a specified value and character.

Building land to be leased on building leases.

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24. Such leases will ordinarily be of two kinds dependent upon the character of the buildings to be erected and will be granted for twenty five years from the time of the grant or for a term of 99 years to date from 1st of January 1900.

Building leases of two kinds :  
25 years or short term  
99 years from 1st January 1900 or long term.

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25. Leases for 25 years will permit of the erection of iron and timber buildings which may be removed at the expiration of the tenancy.

Under short term leases lessees may remove buildings.



Long term leases reversion to crown.

Building leases may be offered for sale by auction en bloc. Or particular leases may be put up to auction.

Or may be privately negotiated.

Short term leases may be surrendered and long term leases negotiated.

Leases not to be assigned during last 7 years of the term.

Building foundations.

Grazing land may be let for 21 years.

Grazing land to be fenced within a limited period.

Fences to be maintained.

Fencing to be imported.

Until land is fenced tenant will obtain no exclusive rights.

Common boundary fences.

Grazing area to be stocked.

Grazing tenancies will not be granted in country suitable for homesteads.

When grazing tenancy may be assigned.

Restriction on the use of water.

Roadways for the passage of stock to be reserved.

26. Leases for 99 years will only be granted in consideration of the erection of buildings of brick, stone, or iron of a substantial and permanent character, and subject to the usual covenants for maintenance, repair and insurance against fire, contained in long term building leases and with covenants not to carry on noxious trades without permission.

27. In places where there is a considerable demand for building plots, the land officer may periodically offer leases for sale after publishing particulars of the ground rents payable and the description of buildings to be erected.

28. In other cases the Land Officer may fix the final rent and conditions applicable to any plot or plots and upon any person making an offer to take any plot, will put such plot up to auction at the upset price which may have been offered to him and if no advance is made may let it to the applicant.

29. Provided that in special cases the Land Officer may dispose of plots privately.

30. It will be open to any person holding a 25 years lease to arrange with the Land Officer for the surrender of such lease and the grant of a new one for 99 years on the conditions above mentioned.

31. No lease may be assigned or sublet at any time during the last seven years of the term without the consent of the Land Officer.

32. Every building not being an outhouse must be raised from the ground on stone brick or iron pillars or must have a masonry foundation.

#### *Grazing Land.*

33. Land suitable for grazing will be let on 21 years leases up to a total area of 3,000 acres at a rent of one anna an acre per annum.

34. Land taken up on a grazing lease must be fenced in within two years if the area rented does not exceed 1,000 acres. If the area rented exceeds 1,000 acres the first 1,000 acres must be fenced in two years, and 2nd. 1,000 in 3½ years and the 3rd. 1,000 in 4½ years.

35. All fences must be maintained in good order during the tenancy so as to keep in the tenants live stock and to keep out that of strangers.

36. Tenants must be prepared to import their fencing as the Government will not ordinarily supply timber from the forests for the purpose.

37. All leases of grazing lands will be conditional upon the erection of proper fencing and until the land is fenced the lessee shall have no exclusive right to the use of the land.

38. Any fence erected by a tenant which may subsequently become the boundary of a grazing area let to another settler may, on the application of the tenant who erected it, be declared by the land officer to be a common boundary fence and the land officer may order the person who gets the benefit of it to pay a fair rent for its use unless and until the other person erects a fence of his own.

39. Every tenant of a grazing area shall within 5 years stock his run with at least one head of horses or cattle, or ten sheep, for each 7 acres.

40. Homestead land may be granted in connection with grazing tenancies upon the conditions applicable to Homesteads, but grazing leases will not be granted of land suitable for homesteads.

41. A grazing tenancy may be assigned as soon as the conditions relating to fencing have been fulfilled, but until that has been done assignment may only be by consent of the land Officer.

42. In the case of water courses running through a grazing tenancy, the tenant will not be entitled to the exclusive use of the water, and the same prohibitions in regard to its use will be enforced as in case of water running through homesteads. As a rule a strip of at least one hundred feet on either side of a permanent water course will be reserved by the Crown. When grazing land is let, the Crown will reserve the right to grant a passage to water to neighbouring tenants at such points and upon such conditions as the Land Officer may from time to time determine.

43. In or in the neighbourhood of grazing country the Land Officer will reserve road-ways at his discretion for the passage of live stock. Such strips will be at least half a mile wide to allow for the grazing of stock en route.

44. All timber may not be felled.

45. The Land Officer may be appointed as Market Officer.

46. Such grants may be made.

47. No lease shall be granted for a term of more than 21 years, and the tenant shall terminate the tenancy at the expiration of the term required for any purpose. The Crown will at the expiration of the term, to sell off any crops in the ground, to sell off any crops in the ground.

48. Market Grants may be made by the Land Officer, but such grants shall be subject to the approval of the Government.

49. No building shall be erected on any land proposed for grazing, unless the Land Officer shall be satisfied that the proposed building is necessary for the purposes connected with the grazing.

50. One hundred acres of land may be set aside for station as may be required for Railway purposes.

51. Every settler shall be liable to—

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The fee will include—

52. No settler shall be allowed to enclose any land in any way for the purpose of grazing.

53. Every settler shall be liable to pay a fee for the land he is to be allowed to graze.

54. All time limits shall be from the beginning of a year, and shall be then to the date of the year.

55. All dealings with land shall be subject to the provisions of Ordinance 1902.

56. The Land Officer may be appointed to perform the duties of a Market Officer.

57. When a settler has been granted land, the Land Officer will endow the land upon or may claim the land.

58. No arrangement shall be made by the Land Officer will be made by the Land Officer.

59. In consequence of the provisions of Ordinance 1902, no settler will be allowed to graze.

60. Grants will be made by the Government reserves public rights of way.

61. It is provided that in settling land, the Land Officer shall be able to meet the wishes of the settler, road or way passing through the land.

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44. All timber and saplings on grazing areas will be reserved to the crown may not be felled without permission.

### Market Gardens.

45. The Land Officer may grant leases of land in suitable places to be cul- tivated as Market Gardens.

46. Such grants will not as a rule exceed two acres.

47. No lease of a Market Garden plot shall exceed 21 years, and in every lease for a term of more than three years a right shall be reserved to the Crown to terminate the tenancy at any time upon giving three years notice, if the land is required for any other purpose than a Market Garden; with a provision that the Crown will, at the expiration of the notice either pay compensation for crops in the ground, or give the tenant reasonable time, not exceeding six months, to sell off any crops not already matured as soon as they are ready for disposal.

48. Market Garden leases may not be assigned without the consent of the Land Officer, but such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

49. No building will be permitted on a Market Garden plot except for purposes connected with the business of a Market Gardener as to which the Land Officer shall decide if there is any dispute about the nature of buildings erected or proposed to be erected.

### General.

50. One hundred feet on either side of a Railway line, and such area round a station as may be marked off by the Railway authorities is absolutely reserved for Railway purposes.

51. Every settler must pay a fee for survey purposes upon the following scale:—

	acres
For Homestead Land Rs. 15	per 55 or part thereof.
„ Grazing „ „ 15	„ 100 „ „ „
„ Market Garden „ 2	„ 1 „ „ „
„ Building „ „ 2	„ unit of 100 feet by 75 feet.

Scale of survey fees.

The fee will include the delivery of one copy of the plan to the settler.

52. No settler may allow any sewage, filth or refuse to enter into, nor use in any way foul any lake, pond, stream or water course.

Water not to be fouled.

53. Every settler must sign an agreement relating to the terms upon which he is to be allowed to settle before he enters into possession of any holding.

Agreement to be signed before settler enters upon land.

54. All time limits in the foregoing rules, unless otherwise expressed, refer to the beginning of a term to be named in the agreement, or if no such term is named then to the date of execution of the agreement.

Term to be named in Agreement to which time limits are separable.

55. All dealings with land will be made under the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902 (No 21 of 1902 Gazette 1st October 1902).

All grants and leases to be made under the Crown Land Ordinance.

56. The Land Officer shall be such person as may from time to time be appointed to perform the duties of the Land Officer.

Land officer.

57. When a settler has intimated his intention to take up a selection the Land Officer will endeavour to come to a settlement with any natives who may be on or may claim to be interested in the land selected.

Government to settle terms with natives to give up interests in land.

No arrangement with natives made by a settler without the sanction of the Land Officer will be recognised by the Government.

58. In consequence of the destructive habits of goats in relation to vegetation no settler will be allowed to keep any goats without special permission.

Goats not to be kept without permission.

59. Grants will only be made subject to existing rights of way and the Government reserves the right at any time to make roads or to create private rights of way through or over any land without paying compensation. It is provided that in setting out such roads or ways the Government will, as far as possible, meet the wishes and convenience of the settler through whose holding the road or way passes.

Reservation of rights of way and right to make roads.

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

Nabasa, October 28th, 1902.

## UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

## NOTICE.

The following Ordinance, made by His Majesty's Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate, is published for general information.

(Signed) J. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM,

Secretary.

Entebbe, October 17th, 1902.

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Entebbe, 17th

## AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by James Hayes Sadler, Lieutenant-Colonel, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate.

The foll tectorate, is

No. 1 of 1902.

*Goods in Transit.*

Entebbe, Oct

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Enacted

1. In this Ordinance the person in charge of merchandize declared for transit through the Protectorate, whether he be owner or agent, is referred to as the "Transit Agent."

2. The Transit Agent shall pay import duty at the rates fixed in the Tariff on the declared value of merchandize declared for transit through the Protectorate; such duty shall be repayable as hereinafter provided.

3. Merchandize in transit shall be liable to warehouse rent, and to the usual road and wharfage dues according to the Tariff for the time being in force for imported merchandize and also to a charge of 4 annas per package to cover the Administrative expenses in connection with the transit traffic.

4. A manifest in duplicate, written in English, shall be presented at the place of entry into the Protectorate by the Transit Agent. The manifest shall be signed by the Transit Agent, and shall state the correct description of the merchandize, its place of origin, its value at the place of entry, its weight or quantity if in bulk, and the number and marks of the parcels if packed, and the intended station of exit.

5. One of the duplicate manifests shall be retained by the Customs authority, the other shall be marked with a *visa* by him and returned to the Transit Agent. The manifest bearing the *visa* shall then be the transit certificate of the merchandize, and shall be produced whenever required by any officer of Customs or any Collector or Assistant Collector of the Protectorate.

6. Each package of the merchandize in transit must be roped, wired, or otherwise securely fastened, and shall be stamped with the transit stamp or sealed with the Customs seal, as the case may require.

7. The transit certificate shall be given up to the Customs Officer at the station of exit and the Customs seals or stamps removed, and on the merchandize being identified and found intact, a note to that effect shall be indorsed on the transit certificate and signed by the Customs Officer in charge of the station.

8. Should the quantity of merchandize in transit be found at the station of exit to be less than that specified in the transit certificate, the Customs Officer in charge of the station shall indorse on the transit certificate a note of the amount of the deficiency, and unless the deficiency is accounted for by reasons for which the Transit Agent or person in charge of the merchandize is not responsible, treble the import duty shall be charged on such deficiency at the appropriate rate. Such duty shall be deducted from the amount to be refunded.

9. The import duty to be repaid, less the deductions, if any, in respect of deficiency, may, at the option of the Transit Agent, be claimed either at the station of exit or at the place of entry. In either case the Customs Officer shall make such payment, taking in exchange the indorsed transit certificate and the Customs receipt, which shall forthwith be canceled.

10. If no application is made for a return of duty within six months of the date of issue of the transfer certificate, the merchandize shall be considered to be imported, and treated as such.

11. Should the Transit Agent desire to vary the transit certificate by having removed from the manifest any of the merchandize specified therein as for transit, he may apply to the Customs Officer or Collector within the Protectorate to expunge the same from the manifest; such Officer may, upon sufficient reason being shown, and if he deem it expedient, indorse the manifest with a description of the merchandize which it is desired to remove, and such merchandize shall be deemed to be eliminated from the transit certificate accordingly, and an application for refund of duty in respect of such merchandize shall afterwards be entertained. A fee of 2 rupees shall be charged for every such indorsement.

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12. In the event of merchandize not declared for transit on which duty has been paid being exported, the Customs Officer shall, on production of the Customs receipt for duty, refund three-fourths of such duty. But no application shall be entertained for refund of duty under this article after the expiration of twelve calendar months from the date of the payment of such duty. In the event of merchandize being re-imported the full duty shall be payable thereon, in addition to the portion of the duty already paid.

13. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Uganda Goods in Transit Ordinance, 1902."

Entebbe, 17th October, 1902.

(Signed) J. HAYES SADLER,  
His Majesty's Commissioner.

## NOTICE.

The following Ordinance made by His Majesty's Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate, is published for general information.

(Sd.) J. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM,

Entebbe, October 17th, 1902

Secretary.

## AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate.

(Sd.) J. HAYES SADLER,  
His Majesty's Commissioner.

No. 2 of 1902.

### *Infectious Diseases.*

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In this Ordinance and the rules thereunder the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—

"Ship" includes every vessel or boat, dhow, or other native craft.

"Master" includes the person for the time being in charge of the ship.

"Medical officer" means any medical officer of the Uganda Protectorate in medical charge of a station.

"Infectious disease" means plague, cholera, and any other disease declared infectious by the Commissioner for the purposes of this Ordinance.

"Port Officer" means any officer appointed to perform the duties of a port officer or acting in that behalf.

"Infected ship" means any ship with a case of infectious disease on board, or on board which there has been a case of infectious disease within the prescribed period, or to which a person has been transhipped from another ship on board which there has been infectious disease within the prescribed period.

"Prescribed period" means the period from time to time prescribed by the Commissioner in respect of a particular disease; except as to plague and cholera, with regard to which the prescribed periods shall be respectively twelve days and seven days.

"Suspected ship" means any ship coming from an infected port or place, or carrying passengers or crew who have come from an infected port or place, who have not been the prescribed period on the journey from such infected port or place.

"Infected port or place" means any port or place declared by the Commissioner for any reason to be infected.

"Sanitary station" means any place declared by the Commissioner as and for a sanitary station for the purposes of cases of infectious diseases.

"Observation" means isolation on board a ship or at a sanitary station.

2. Where this Ordinance or the rules thereunder provide that a person may be permitted to proceed to his place of destination, subject to surveillance, such permission shall be granted on the following conditions:—

(a.) He must satisfy the medical officer as to his name, intended place of destination, and his address at such place;

(b.) He must agree to submit himself, and must submit himself, to medical supervision at such place, such medical supervision to extend in the case of plague to ten days, in the case of cholera to five days;

(c.) Such place must, in the opinion of the medical officer, be conveniently situated for the medical supervision.

In the case of non-compliance with any of these conditions, the medical officer may, by order in writing, prohibit the said person to depart from the ship or place, or direct him to return thereto, or to proceed to any convenient place to be specified in the order, and there remain under medical supervision during the prescribed period; and, if any such order of the medical officer is not obeyed forthwith, it shall be carried into effect by any officer of police as if it were the warrant of a duly authorized court.

3. An infected or suspected ship, or a ship arriving from an infected port or place, shall not communicate with any ship, port, or place in the Protectorate, except the station of Entebbe or Gondokoro, or such places as may from time to time be declared excepted by the Commissioner, until it has received pratique at one of the stations aforesaid.

4. The master of any such ship shall, on arrival at any such station aforesaid, indicate by such signals as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner, that the ship has come from an infected port or place, or is an infected or suspected ship; and shall conform to such regulations regarding anchorage, disinfection, disembarkation, communication with the shore and other ships, the inspection of passengers and crew by the medical officer, the destruction or otherwise of articles of personal use likely to retain infection, as the Commissioner shall from time to time prescribe.

5. When such regulations have been complied with, the medical officer shall, by an order in writing under his hand to be delivered to the master, grant pratique.

6. The medical officer, for the purpose of exercising any of the duties imposed on him under this Ordinance and any rules made thereunder, may medically examine any and every person on board any ship arriving at any stations in the Protectorate.

7. Where a ship is not certified to be suspected or infected, but has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition, or is overcrowded with passengers or immigrants, the medical officer may, if in his opinion it is desirable, with a view to checking the introduction or spread of infectious disease, and on his certifying to that effect, order such ship to proceed to the sanitary station, or to such place as he may direct, and may detain under observation or surveillance the passengers and crew for such period as he may direct.

8. The medical officer shall, in the case of every such ship, give directions and take steps as to cleansing and disinfection as may appear to him to be necessary or desirable.

9. The master of any ship or any other person shall give to any officer, and, if required, in writing, or on oath, all such information as may be necessary for the purpose of this Ordinance or any rules thereunder.

10. Should the medical officer discover any person on board any ship arriving at any station in the Protectorate to be suffering from a disease which he suspects may turn out to be an infectious disease as defined in this Ordinance, he may direct the detention, or removal and detention, of such person for a period of three days, in order that it may be ascertained whether the illness is or is not an infectious disease.

11. Where any person is found to be suffering from an infectious disease, he shall immediately be, as far as possible, isolated, and shall not be removed from one place to another except by order and under the directions of the medical officer, and shall not depart from the place where he is until the medical officer certifies that he is free from infectious disease. Provided that should a medical officer not be present, the case shall be regulated as the Commissioner may from time to time direct.

12. Nothing in this Ordinance or any rules thereunder shall render liable to detention, disinfection, or destruction any articles being part of any mail (other than a parcel mail) conveyed under the authority of the postal administration, or shall prejudicially affect the delivery in due course of any such mail (other than a parcel mail) to the Post Office.

13. The introduction as merchandise of clothing, sacks, and bedding which have been used, or hides which have not been either cured by arsenical preparations or dry-salted, that are imported or have come from any infected port or place, is prohibited.

14. The landing of merchandise from infected or suspected ships shall be carried out under such precautions other than disinfection as the port officer may direct.

15. The Commissioner may make rules for the regulation of intercourse between places declared infectious and other places, and for the control of infectious diseases in places within the Protectorate that may be declared infected, and generally for the purpose of carrying out this Ordinance.

16. Any breach of this Ordinance or any rules thereunder shall be deemed an offence, and be punishable with a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding two months, of either kind or both.

17. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Uganda Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1902."

(Signed) J. HAYES SADLER,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Entebbe, 17th October, 1902.

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## NOTICE.

The following Ordinance, made by His Majesty's Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate, is published for general information.

(Sd.) J. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM,  
Secretary.

Entebbe, October 17th, 1902.

### AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate.

(Sd.) J. HAYES SADLER,  
His Majesty's Commissioner.

No. 3 OF 1902.

#### Customs.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The following customs duties shall be collected in place of those specified in the Schedule to the Customs Regulations, 1900.

(4.) Sem Sem oil ... .. 8 per cent. *ad valorem*.

2. The following customs duties shall be collected in addition to those specified in the Schedule to the Customs Regulations, 1900:

(16.)	Skins	...	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
(17.)	Barks and fibres	...	...	...	...	10 " "
(18.)	Cotton	...	...	...	...	5 " "
(19.)	Coffee	...	...	...	...	5 " "
(20.)	Castor oil	...	...	...	...	8 " "

3. Every copy of the Customs Regulations, 1900, hereafter printed, may be printed with the amendments hereby enacted as if the same had been inserted in the Schedule thereto.

4. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Uganda Customs Ordinance, 1902."

(Sd.) J. HAYES SADLER,  
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Entebbe, 17th October, 1902.

## NOTICE.

Mr. J. P. Wilson, on his return from leave of absence, is posted as Sub-Commissioner of the Western Province.

(Signed.) J. HAYES SADLER,  
H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.

Entebbe, 17th October, 1902.

### EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Secretary of State has decided that until further notice the following order of precedence will be in force in the East Africa Protectorate.

1. His Majesty's Commissioner.
2. His Majesty's Deputy Commissioner.
3. The Officer Commanding Troops.
4. The Bishop of Mombasa.
5. His Majesty's Judge.
6. The Assistant Deputy Commissioner.
7. Sub-Commissioners.
8. The Treasurer.
9. The Manager and Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway.
10. Field Officers, King's African Rifles.
11. The First Secretary to the Administration.
12. The Principal Medical Officer.
13. The Chief of Customs.
14. The Local Auditor.
15. The Assistant Judge and Administrator General.
16. The Superintendent of Public Works.
17. The Conservator of Forests.
18. The Inspector General of Police.
19. The Crown Advocate.
20. The Second Secretary to the Administration.
21. Collectors.

- 22. Company Commanders, King's African Rifles.
- 23. Protectorate Magistrates.
- 24. The Post Master General.
- 25. The Superintendent of Telegraphs.
- 26. The Port Officer.
- 27. Heads of Railway Departments and District Engineers.
- 28. The Superintendent of Government Transport.
- 29. The First Assistant Treasurer.
- 30. The Assistant Auditor.
- 31. The Assistant Inspector General of Police.
- 32. Subalterns, King's African Rifles, and Medical Officers of over five years' standing, and the Veterinary Officer.
- 33. The Registrar.
- 34. Assistant Collectors.
- 35. Subalterns, King's African Rifles, and Medical Officers of under five years' standing.
- 36. Officers in Departments and in the Uganda Railway not specially mentioned.

On all official occasions the Senior Officer of the Administration has the highest rank, that is to say if neither the Commissioner nor the Deputy Commissioner are present, the Sub-Commissioner or Acting Sub-Commissioner has the first place and ranks above the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Judge, etc.

A Company Commander commanding in a province ranks above a Collector.

The Director of Agriculture and the Geologist rank with Collectors and Assistant Collectors respectively, and according to their seniority.

For purposes of determining the uniform to be worn the four classes established in the Gazette of February 15th 1901 are maintained but the second class extends to and includes No. 19, the third class extends from No. 20 to No. 33, both inclusive, and the remaining numbers form the 4th class. All medical officers however who have hitherto worn the uniform of the third class are authorized to continue wearing it.

Mombasa, November 1st, 1902.

C. ELIOT,  
H. M.'s Commissioner.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the following correction is made in the schedule of Provinces and Districts of the East Africa Protectorate published in the "Official Gazette" of October 1st 1902.

7. Province of Kisumu (5 districts)—

Kisumu.	Fort Nandi.
Mumias.	Lumbwa.
Fort Ternan (military).	

Mombasa, October 22nd, 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

TRANSPORT REGULATIONS.

In continuation of Transport Circular of June 13th 1902 the following rules regarding Transport of loads of officers when on tour will come into force from date:—

Sub-Commissioners and all Heads of Departments	...	18 loads
All other officers	...	15 loads
For members of the Subordinate Staff.		
a Those appointed from England	...	12 loads
Clerks and others appointed locally		
b Those drawing Rs. 150 per mensem	...	7 loads
Those drawing Rs. 100	...	4 loads
Those drawing under Rs 100	...	2 loads

Under class b a tent if considered necessary will be allowed, free Transport of which will be carried at Government expense.

D. J. WILSON,  
Director, Government Transport.

Approved :  
(Sd.) F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

Mombasa, October 20th, 1902.

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Mombasa, October

## A P P O I N T M E N T S .

The following appointments are notified :

Mr. R. Donald, late Railway Magistrate, to be a Magistrate in the East Africa Protectorate to date from September 22nd 1902.

Mr. C. W. Neligan to be an Assistant Collector to date from September 22nd 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner.

Mombasa, October 18th, 1902.

By virtue of the powers conferred on me by Article 10 of the East Africa Order-in-Council 1902 I hereby appoint Ranald Donald Esq., to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class and confer upon him all the additional powers with which a Magistrate of the first class may be invested by the Local Government as defined in Indian Act V. of 1898 Schedule IV (No. 13 alone excepted).

Provided that he shall not in the case of Europeans or Americans pass a sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour or a fine of Rs. 1,000 or both.

I also appoint Ranald Donald Esq., to be an Assistant Judge under the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869.

I also in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Native Courts Rules and Orders (No. 12 of 1901) hereby appoint Ranald Donald Esq., to be an Assistant Judge of the Provincial Court of Ukamba and of the Collectors Court in the District of Masailand.

The limits within which the said Ranald Donald Esq., shall exercise his Magisterial and Judicial functions shall be the Province of Ukamba and the District of Masailand.

F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 I hereby direct that the ordinary jurisdiction of Ranald Donald Esq., in Civil matters be limited to cases in which the subject matter of litigation does not exceed Rs. 1500.

R. B. P. CATOR,

H. M. Judge.

By virtue of the powers conferred on me by Article 10 of the East Africa Order-in-Council 1902 I hereby appoint Frederic George Foaker Esq., to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class and confer upon him all the additional powers with which a Magistrate of the first class may be invested by the Local Government as defined in Indian Act V of 1898 Schedule IV (No. 12 alone excepted).

Provided that he shall not in the case of Europeans or Americans pass a sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour or a fine of Rs. 1,000 or both.

I also appoint Frederic George Foaker Esq., to be an Assistant Judge under the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869.

I also in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Native Courts Rules and Orders (No. 12 of 1901) hereby appoint Frederic George Foaker Esq., to be an Assistant Judge of the Provincial Court of Ukamba and of the Collectors Court in the District of Masailand.

The limits within which the said Frederic George Foaker Esq., shall exercise his Magisterial and Judicial functions shall be the Province of Ukamba and the District of Masailand.

Provided that the said Frederic George Foaker, shall only exercise the powers hereby conferred upon him to the extent to which H. M. Judge may direct.

F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 I hereby direct that the ordinary jurisdiction of Frederic George Foaker Esq., in Civil matters be limited to cases in which the subject matter of litigation does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

R. B. P. CATOR,

H. M. Judge.

By virtue of the powers conferred on me by Article 10 of the East Africa Order-in-Council 1902 I hereby appoint Jacob William Barth Esquire, Registrar of the High Court, and authorise him to administer oaths and to take affidavits, declarations and affirmations.

F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner.

Mombasa, October 27th, 1902.



I hereby appoint Jacob William Barth Esquire to be Principal Registrar of Documents under the Registration Regulations (No. 16 of 1901) in place of William Morris Carter Esquire resigned : to date from August 8th 1902.

Mombasa, October 27th, 1902.

By virtue of the powers conferred on me by Article 10 of the East Africa Order-in-Council 1902 I hereby direct that the Assistant Collector at Fort Hall shall until further notice exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Act V of 1898.

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

By virtue of the powers conferred on me by Art. 10 of the East Africa Order-in-Council 1902 I hereby appoint Jacob William Barth to be Crown Advocate to date from October 1st 1902 and I further appoint the said Jacob William Barth to be Public Prosecutor.

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

Mombasa, October 30th 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

### NOTICE.

By the King's command the Acting Commissioner has received instructions from the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform all who called on the British Representatives at Mombasa, Nairobi and elsewhere in the East Africa Protectorate, to offer their congratulations on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty, that His Majesty desires to express his sincere thanks for these representations.

Also His Majesty thanks the British subjects at Mombasa for their expressions of loyalty.

### NOTICE.

All public offices will be closed on Monday, November 10th, on which date the birthday of His Majesty the King will be celebrated abroad.

Mombasa, October 22nd, 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

### NOTICE.

On November 10th His Majesty's Commissioner will be happy to receive those who may wish to call at Government House on the occasion of the King's Birthday at the following hours:—

Arabs and Africans from	9 till 9-30 a.m.
Europeans from	9-30 till 10-30 a.m.
Goanese from	10-30 till 11 a.m.
Hindus from	11 till 11-30 a.m.
Mohammedan Indians from	11-30 till 12 a.m.
Parsees from	12 till 12-30

The above communities have been placed in alphabetical order.

### NOTICE.

The National Bank of India will be closed for business on Monday 10th November in celebration of the King's Birthday.

Mombasa, 23rd October, 1902.

A. G. TURNBULL,  
Acting Manager.

### NOTICE.

The notice respecting the opening of the caravan routes in the Suk, Kerio, and Turkana districts published in the *Official Gazette* of September 15th, last should read as follows:—

"The caravan routes in the Suk, Kerio, and Turkana districts, which were closed to traders on December 16th 1901 are now opened, and caravans may pass Baringo in those directions."

Mombasa, October 29th, 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,  
Acting Commissioner.

### MARRIAGE.

TURNER—HEWETT. On October 2nd, in the Ladye Chapel of Winchester Cathedral by the Very Rev. the Dean, Skinner Turner, third surviving son of the late Frederic Turner of Tonbridge, and Mrs. Turner of 53 Queen Anne Street, London, W., one of the Assistant Judges of H. B. M. Court for Zanzibar and a Judge of H. B. M. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, to Millicent Harriet, second daughter of the late Rev. W. H. Hewett and Mrs. Hewett, of 7 Kingsgate Street, Winchester.

OCTOBER evening. Ch. DeWet and D. and referring. It is belie session.

An impoi Secretary for mission should Ex-Presid The Gerr tion to the am

OCTOBER 1 has been consi The Boer John O'De Judge Bird. I

The Boer ( It is gettin the belief is gre same time exact

OCTOBER 17 frontier at Dubi inhabitants of a The Americ In the Hon that Government applied the close of the House an sued the Irish se to 51, whereupon The Irish hi The Boer Ge they were accord Mr. Patrick appealed and is a

OCTOBER 18th. Majesty. Lord Beresfo Mr. Balfour's begun.

Res

The Boer Ger Huguenot extrac stag yesterday and them over the bnul Kitchener sta Paris Embassy and

OCTOBER 20TH. powerlessness to er cution of the law o Commandant v on terms of disfran A report has r Phillips and Capta After seven da abandoning their pe The Boer Gen Kaiser's orders fro Messrs. John R It is officially r near Mudug, the en Phillips, Captain A The Somali levies an

## Kitchener's Telegrams.

OCTOBER 15TH.—The Boer Generals were entertained at dinner at a Restaurant in Paris on Monday evening. Cheering crowds greeted the carriages as they arrived escorted by Municipal Guards. Botha, De Wet and Delarey made speeches moderate in their tone, dwelling on the affection of the Boers for France and referring to the French blood which flowed in Boer veins.

It is believed that a Transvaal loan of between 30 and 35 millions will be announced early in the session.

An important conference was held at Washington on Monday night. President Roosevelt, Mr. Root, Secretary for War, Mr. Pierpont Morgan and several of the leading mine owners agreed that a small commission should be appointed to deal with all questions between the mine-owners and their employers.

Ex-President Kruger has left Utrecht for Mentone.

The German and French Parliaments have reassembled. The French budget provides for new taxation to the amount of 207 million francs to meet the deficit.

OCTOBER 16TH.—Mitchell declares he is unable to accept the Arbitration Commission until the proposal has been considered by the Miners Convention.

The Boer Generals addressed a meeting held in a Paris theatre collecting 5890 francs.

John O'Donnell M.P. has been sentenced to 3 months imprisonment with hard labour for intimidating Judge Bird. He has appealed.

Result of the Cesarewitch:—

- 1st Black Sand.
- 2nd Congratulation.
- 3rd Rightful.

The Boer Generals have left Paris for Berlin.

It is getting more and more evident that they are being made the catspaws of foreign politicians, and the belief is growing that the tour will produce little more than laurels presents and flowers while at the same time exacerbating British feeling.

OCTOBER 17TH.—It is announced from Sofia that 600 women, children, and old men have crossed the frontier at Dabritza, fleeing from the Turks who have burned four Christian villages and massacred the inhabitants of another.

The American coal strike has been settled.

In the House of Commons a crowded and animated debate took place last night. Mr. Balfour moved that Government business should take precedence throughout the session. After a long debate Mr. Balfour applied the closure but Mr. John O'Donnell who was then speaking refused to cease. He crossed the floor of the House and shouted the conclusion of his speech in Mr. Balfour's face, and a tremendous uproar ensued the Irish section cheering loudly. A motion suspending O'Donnell was then put and carried by 341 to 51, whereupon he left the House quietly.

The Irish kissed Mr. Wyndham as he entered.

The Boer Generals have arrived at Berlin, crowds lining the route two hours before they passed, and they were accorded an ovation.

Mr. Patrick McHugh M.P. has been sentenced to two months hard labour for intimidation. He has appealed and is allowed out on bail.

OCTOBER 18TH.—Admiral Cuhne Seymour has been appointed First and Principal naval A.D.C. to His Majesty.

Lord Beresford has been promoted to Vice-Admiral and Captain Lambton to be Rear-Admiral.

Mr. Balfour's motion has been adopted by 262 to 141 votes. The discussion on the Education Bill has begun.

Result of the Middle Park Plate.

- (1.) Flatsam.
- (2.) Greastorex.
- (3.) Rock Sand.

The Boer Generals who while in Holland claimed Dutch affinities and in France dwelt tenderly on their Huguenot extraction, are to-day talking of their brotherhood with the Germans. They visited the Reichstag yesterday and a large number of the deputies welcomed them in the Lobby. Herber Bismark showed them over the building.

Kitchener started yesterday morning unobserved, evading a demonstration. He stays the night at the Paris Embassy and catches the steamer at Brindisi.

OCTOBER 20TH.—Owing to the re-opening of a number of closed schools due to the French Government's powerlessness to enforce their decrees M. Combes announced a new Congregations Bill transferring the execution of the law of 1901 from the Government to the Judiciary.

Commandant von Lyl and 80 rebels discussed with the Vryburg Magistrate the question of surrender in terms of disfranchisement but the meeting was resultless and the commando recrossed the border.

A report has reached Aden that a heavy engagement has occurred in Somaliland and that Major Phillips and Captain Angus have been killed and Colonel Cobbe wounded.

After seven days fighting at Lavecloria 8,000 Revolutionists were completely defeated on the 18th abandoning their position and leaving 1,400 killed and wounded on the field.

The Boer Generals have left Berlin. Officers and Government officials abstained altogether by the Kaiser's orders from feting them.

Messrs. John Redmond, Dillon and Davitt have arrived at Boston to attend a great Irish convention.

It is officially reported that in two engagements with the Mullah's force on the 6th instant at Erigo near Mudug, the enemy were repulsed after sharp fighting with heavy loss. Our losses include Major Phillips, Captain Angus and 50 men killed; Captain Howard, Lieutenant Everett and 100 men wounded. The Somali levies are much shaken, Colonel Swayne is therefore retiring on Bohotte to await reinforcements.

OCTOBER 21ST.—The Venezuelan Revolutionists version of the battle mentioned in yesterday's issue states that no rout took place, La Victoria being impregnable they therefore retreated methodically. The Government forces have been reduced to 3,100 men, while the Rebels have 9,000 men on the field.

The "Times" correspondent at Fez telegraphs that the Algerian-Morocco Frontier question has been settled. France obtains the disputed districts which she has already occupied for a considerable time, but the Sultan refuses to entertain the French proposal for preferential Import and Export duties.

Colonel Swayne's despatch mentions that the Mullah is in communication with a certain Austrian officer named Karl Inger. Lord Cranborne in a speech stated that the Government deeply regretted the lamentable loss of life in Somaliland and possible consequences of the retirement, but he had every confidence in Colonel Swayne.

General Manning has arrived at Aden, and an India Battalion has been placed at his disposal. The remainder of the Reserve Battalion of the Protectorate Force has been ordered from Central Africa, and if these are insufficient more will be supplied.

Renter learns that the India Office is communicating with India with a view to despatching troops to Somaliland.

OCTOBER 22ND.—400 Bombay Grenadiers who are at present stationed in Aden have been ordered to proceed to Somaliland.

Sir Ernest Satow has refused to attend the Imperial reception owing to the Officials who were responsible for the murder of the British Missionaries at Huanan being unpunished, and also as protesting against the German stipulations for the evacuation of Shanghai which Prince Ching had accepted without consulting other powers.

The "Standard" reports that 4 British Gunboats have been ordered to Hankow in connection with the murder of the Missionaries.

Six officers and 400 men of the 23rd Bombay Infantry have been warned that they may be required to accompany the 2nd Grenadiers, also six extra officers for the 1st Grenadiers. The troops will sail on Thursday.

The American Miners Convention has declared the strike as terminated.

The Second Bombay Grenadiers from India are also ordered to Somaliland, more troops will possibly follow.

OCTOBER 23RD.—The Reichstag in defiance of the resolute speech of Bülow has adopted the Committee's report fixing the duties on Rye above the Government proposals.

Mr. Ritchie stated in the House of Commons that it was not intended to introduce the Transvaal Loan Bill this Session.

The Boer Generals have returned to London and say that they do not intend just at present to seek an interview with Mr. Chamberlain. Comments are made to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain will certainly not take the initiative in the matter. De Wet sails for South Africa on the 1st November.

The Devonport election has resulted in a gain for the Unionists:—

Mr. Lockie Unionist 3785.

Lord Brassey Liberal 3757.

OCTOBER 24TH.—The "Pester Lloyd" has received a letter from Karl Inger shewing he is at present at Budapest.

The Consul-General at Kankow has demanded the execution of the military official who is immediately responsible for the death of the missionaries and adequate punishment to the other officers.

Colonel Swayne's force has arrived safely at Behotle.

Lord Cranborne referring to the Somaliland troubles said that the Government were sending a further battalion and a half from Bombay and 600 African troops. Should they receive bad news, the Government would supply even more.

OCTOBER 25TH.—The French Chamber has passed a resolution desiring the Government to use its influence to secure the settlement of the Miners strike by arbitration. Roosevelt's name on being mentioned was received by cheers. M. Combes accordingly confers to-day with the representatives of the Mine-owners and the men.

The British Press deprecates the tendency to optimism concerning the campaign against the Mad Mullah displayed by Lord Cranborne's statement. The situation demands prompt and adequate operations in Somaliland and due appreciation of a difficult task.

OCTOBER 27TH.—The French Miners Committee have informed M. Combes that they will accept a Committee of Arbitration.

An Abbé has been sentenced to 4 months imprisonment at Brest for violence against the Authorities at the time of the closing of the Religious schools in Brittany. A number of women have been sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.

Their Majesties made their State Progress through London in pleasant warm weather. They left Buckingham Palace at noon amid salutes.

The Lord Mayor received them at Temple Bar and they reached the Guildhall at 1-10 p.m. There they lunched, covers being laid for 1,800. The Lord Mayor read a loyal address and His Majesty in reply thanked them for their loyalty and affection. He said he had been deeply touched by the congratulations he has received on his Coronation and restoration to health. He would pray that prosperity and contentment would reign henceforth throughout the Empire.

Notwithstanding the rain large crowds assembled yesterday morning to witness the King and Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and other royalties drive via Victoria Street and the embankment to the thanksgiving service at St. Pauls.

Hearty cheers were given en route. The scene in the Cathedral was brilliant and strikingly like that of the Peace Thanksgiving in June. The King arrived at the Cathedral soon after 11 a.m.

The Thanksgiving solemn and impressive. Uniforms were conserved but no troops. The strike riots vened a conference arbitration.

It is officially announced to examine the problem of the new Colonies. He

OCTOBER 28TH.—It is universally acknowledged Empire. It is believed Lord Cranborne regarding Afghanistan. The King reviewed King accompanied by

OCTOBER 29TH.—our Aden Frontier a right.

Owing to the closure of Birmingham has

The R. I. M. "bay to-day to fetch at Berbera from view of the unsettled state

Lord Cranborne there available will

OCTOBER 30TH.—should visit British I have selected H. M. Renter's Agent Australia.

The following is

The sentence on to 2 months imprisonment

OCTOBER 31ST.—600 Imperial Troops Bahawalpur has offered 550 King's African for Somaliland.

Lord Cranborne left Cobbe in Command Renter's Agent arrived and has been Mr. Ritchie has for Mr. Asquith.

Admiral Stanthe of the Warships will

NA'

In pursuance Porters and Labour All servants of Seyidie must be shall apply to sue over 2 months.

Approved

Ac Mombasa, October

The Thanksgiving Service was short and specially arranged to suit the occasion and was of the most solemn and impressive description. The congregation was huge and comprised all the highest dignitaries. Uniforms were conspicuous everywhere. Their Majesties and the other Royalties were escorted by Life-guards but no troops lined the route.

The strike riots and the losses therefrom are causing deep concern in France. M. Combes has convened a conference of Mine owners in Paris for today to consider the strike, especially the question of arbitration.

It is officially announced that Mr. Chamberlain proceeds to South Africa in the latter part of November to examine the problems presented by the termination of the war, and the settlement of the affairs in the new Colonies. He will visit Natal, Cape Colony, Orange Colony, and the Transvaal.

OCTOBER 28TH.—A striking precedent will be set by Mr. Chamberlain's projected visit to South Africa. It is universally approved and described as marking the opening of a new era of the administration of the Empire. It is believed to be the forerunner of similar visits to other Colonies.

Lord Cranborne states that he cannot at present lay before the House the correspondence with Russia regarding Afghanistan, but communications on the subject are still proceeding.

The King reviewed 4,000 Guards yesterday at the Horse guards parade. The weather was fine. The King accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught were all on horseback.

OCTOBER 29TH.—Sir Nicholas O'Connor has complained to the Porte of violations by Turkish Troops of our Aden Frontier and stated that if same continues Indian troops will be requisitioned to put matters right.

Owing to the consignment of unusual quantities of arms and cartridges to Ireland, the Chief Constable of Birmingham has issued a warning notice to manufacturers.

The R. I. M. "Hardinge" has landed Indian Troops at Aden, and it is understood she returns to Bombay to-day to fetch more troops and will then proceed to Somaliland. When sufficient troops are collected at Berbera from various parts not including Aden as it is considered inadvisable to denude Aden in view of the unsettled state of the frontier, an advance will be made into the interior.

Lord Cranborne states that when all the reinforcements now being sent to Somaliland arrive the force there available will amount to 4,920 men.

OCTOBER 30TH.—It is officially announced that His Majesty has expressed a wish that Mr. Chamberlain should visit British Dominions over the sea in one of His Majesty's ships. In consequence the Admiralty have selected H. M. S. "Good Hope" to convey Mr. Chamberlain to South Africa.

Reuter's Agent at Melbourne telegraphs that Sir Edmund Barton has asked Mr. Chamberlain to visit Australia.

The following is the result of the Cambridgeshire.

Ballantrai  
St. Maclon  
Nabot

The sentence on Mr. McHugh, M. P. reported in Reuters of the 17th instant has been reduced on appeal to 2 months imprisonment without hard labour.

OCTOBER 31ST.—The Maharajah of Jodhpur has volunteered for service in Somaliland together with 600 Imperial Troops and Camels. The Maharajah of Bikanir has offered a Camel Corps. The Nawab of Bahawalpur has offered a Camel squadron.

550 King's African Rifles together with 50 Sikhs will embark at Chinde on the 18th proximo en route for Somaliland.

Lord Cranborne stated in the House of Commons that Col. Swayne had arrived at Berbera having left Cobbe in Command at Bohotle where the garrison is perfectly safe and the guns have arrived.

Reuter's Agent at Aden understands that a further movement is improbable until a large force has arrived and has been organised. This will probably take about two months.

Mr. Ritchie has been elected Rector of Aberdeen University receiving 360 votes against 332 recorded for Mr. Asquith.

Admiral Stanthelberg with a powerful Russian Squadron has sailed for the Far East and although some of the Warships will be returning the Russian Naval Force in the Orient will be considerably increased.

## NOTICE.

### NATIVE PORTERS AND LABOUR REGULATIONS 1902.

In pursuance of the powers in that behalf conferred upon me by Article 41 of the Native Porters and Labour Regulations 1902 I hereby make the following rule:—

All servants engaged for terms of less than 2 months in the Teita District of the Province of Seyidie must be registered and the Provisions of Part II of the above mentioned Regulations shall apply to such persons in like manner as they apply to persons engaged for service for over 2 months.

T. T. GILKISON,  
Acting Sub-Commissioner.

Approved :

F. J. JACKSON,

Acting-Commissioner.

Lombasa, October 28th, 1902.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

October 9th, Mr. H. R. Phelps, for Kisumu and Entebbe.  
 October 17th, Messrs. F. J. Jackson C.B., C.M.G., A. C. Hollis and G. F. Archer, from Fort Ternan.  
 Lieut. A. W. Jennings Bramley and Messrs. C. W. Neligan, H. Barnes, Barton-Wright and R. Donald, from England.  
 October 18th, Dr. H. Bodeker, from Naivasha.  
 Messrs. H. Barnes and Barton-Wright, for Naivasha.  
 Mr. E. E. Walker, from up-country.  
 October 21st, Captain C. W. Justice, from Witu.  
 Dr. R. E. Drake-Brockman, from Yonte.  
 Mr. R. Skene, from Malindi.  
 Mr. R. Donald, for Nairobi.  
 Mr. A. Marsden, from Northern Ports.  
 October 23rd, Lieut. A. W. Jennings-Bramley, for Uganda.  
 Mr. C. W. Neligan, for Fort Hall.  
 Mr. R. Skene for Nairobi.  
 October 24th, Mr. A. Whyte, Dr. R. E. Drake-Brockman, Capt. C. W. Justice, Dr. H. Bodeker and Sergeant W. Coombs, for Europe.  
 October 27th, Capt. Guy-Lindesay, from Mohuroni.  
 October 28th, Capt. G. R. Breeding and Lieut. W. Swire, from Nairobi.  
 Capt. Rumbold, from Fort Ternan.  
 Mr. Guy-Eden, from Uganda.  
 October 30th, Lieut-Colonel Delme-Radcliffe and Lieut. T. T. Behrens, for Port Florence.  
 October 31st, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., His Majesty's Commissioner, Messrs. W. J. Monson, J. O. W. Hope, Capt. H. Pidcock and Lieut. T. Greenwood, from Europe via Zanzibar.  
 Capt. G. R. Breeding and Lieut. W. Swire, for Somaliland.

## ERRATA.

In the Uganda Order-in-Council 1902 issued in the "Official Gazette" of October 15th 1902, page 329 para 1, line 12, for "Achole" read "Ankole."

## NOTICE.

Until further notice a Travelling Postal Compartment will leave Mombasa every Thursday by the Up Mixed Train to Port Florence, and return every Sunday from Port Florence to Mombasa.

The Clerk in Charge will transact the following business:—

Receive and deliver registered and ordinary correspondence, also parcels, and sell postage stamps at all Stations on the Uganda Railway.

General Post Office,  
Mombasa, 29th October, 1902.

THOS. E. C. REMINGTON,  
Postmaster-General,  
East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

## NOTICE.

A list of Newspapers Magazines &c. lying in the General Post Office, Mombasa, received without addresses in the Mail from Europe on 21st October 1902.

No.	Title.	Dated 1902.
1	The Railway and Engineering Review (with Supplement.)	(Chicago) 15 March.
1	The Strand Magazine	August.
1	Pearsons Magazine	September.
1	Le Petit Journal	(Paris) 27 April.
	News Cutting (Re-Uganda) from T. P. Browne Ltd., 163 Queen Victoria Street London E.C.	July and August.
1 Bundle	Berliner Lokal Anzeiger	September.
1	Also received per s. s. Bancora via Zanzibar from Europe 31st October 1902. Newspaper Kuryer Poznanski A Piece of wedding cake	Czwartek 2 Jaze- ziernika 1902.

Owners of the above should make early application to this Office, together with any evidence of ownership.

General Post Office,  
Mombasa, 22nd October, 1902.

THOS. E. C. REMINGTON,  
Postmaster-General.

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Entebbe, 15th Oct

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Insertion	...

—	1	2
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P. M.	4 50	5 40

## IN THE CONSULAR COURT FOR UGANDA AT ENTEBBE.

## PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE OSCAR SMITH, DECEASED.

Take notice that application having been made in this Court by Dr. William Arnold Kidd, of Dehra Dun, North-West Provinces India for payment out of the balance of the above estate in the hands of the Court, the Judge of this Court will proceed to make an order in the same unless cause be shown to the contrary and appearance in this respect entered on or before the 5th day of January 1903.

G. F. M. ENNIS,

H. M. Vice-Consul.

Entebbe, 15th October, 1902.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

## THE WEATHER IN MOMBASA.

FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1902.

			Temperature.					
Days.	Month and date.		Barometer 8 a.m.	Dry B. 8 a.m.	Wet B. 8 a.m.	Maximum 24 hours.	Minimum 24 hours.	Rain 24 hours
Wednesday	October	15	30.122	77.8	76	83.4	73.5	2.35
Thursday	"	16	30.124	79.2	76.8	84.2	75	0.08
Friday	"	17	30.126	78.4	76.2	85	74.5	0.00
Saturday	"	18	30.194	78.8	76	85	74	0.00
Sunday	"	19	30.164	79.4	77	84.5	73	0.00
Monday	"	20	30.136	80	77	85	73.5	0.00
Tuesday	"	21	30.128	80	77	86	75	0.00
Wednesday	"	22	30.126	79.4	77	85.4	75	0.00
Thursday	"	23	30.116	77.8	76.4	86.2	76	0.00
Friday	"	24	30.090	79.2	76.5	85.8	75.5	0.02
Saturday	"	25	30.118	78.8	77.5	84.2	76	0.28
Sunday	"	26	30.156	79.5	76.5	85.4	74.8	0.00
Monday	"	27	30.064	78.4	76	85.6	74	0.00
Tuesday	"	28	30.056	77.6	73.8	85	76.5	0.77
Wednesday	"	29	30.114	78.8	76.4	84.6	74	1.48
Thursday	"	30	30.114	78.6	77.2	85	76	0.03
Friday	"	31	30.100	77	75	...	73	0.00

Total rainfall for 10 months ending 31st October 1902, 39.23.

Total Rainfall...5.01

## Rates of Advertisements.

	2 pages.	1 page.	$\frac{1}{2}$ page.	$\frac{1}{3}$ page.	$\frac{1}{4}$ page.
per year	Rs. 360	Rs. 200	Rs. 110	Rs. 76	Rs. 58
half year	200	110	58	45	32
quarter year	110	58	32	24	17
month	38	20	11	9	7
insertion	21	14	8	6	4

Special terms for smaller advertisements can be arranged.

## MOMBASA HARBOUR.

High Water at Mombasa, 1st to 15th October, 1902.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	...	...
A. M.	4 26	5 16	6 6	6 56	7 46	8 36	9 26	10 16	11 6	11 55	0 19	1 8	1 57	2 46	3 36	...	...
P. M.	4 50	5 40	6 30	7 20	8 10	9 0	9 50	10 40	11 30	0 0	0 43	1 32	2 21	3 10	4 0	...	...

**NOTICE.**

All Applications or Remittances should be sent to the Editor.

The rates of subscription are as follows:

		One year.	Six months.	Three months.	Single Copy.
		Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Local Subscriptions	...	4 0	2 0	1 0	0 3
Up-Country Subscriptions	...	5 8	2 12	1 6	0 4
Price of one Copy	one month old	...	...	...	0 6 0
"	six months old	...	...	...	0 12 0
"	one year old	...	...	...	1 8 0

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE

### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Reduction in price of Return Tickets from Zanzibar to Marseilles or vice-versa.

AVAILABLE FOR 24 MONTHS.

1st Class

2nd Class

3rd Class

£61-10-0

£43-10-0

£21-15-0

or

or

or

Rs. 932-2-0

Rs. 659-6-0

Rs. 330-5-0

Passengers are allowed to break their journey at one or more intermediate ports.

APPLY TO—BOUSTEAD BROS.,

MOMBASA.

## ALLIDINA VISRAM LALJI.

### ZANZIBAR AND BAGAMAYO.

Transport Contractor for

The Church Missionary Society.

The Catholic Missionary Society.

The Algiers Missionary Society.

Telegraphic Address:

Mombasa and Zanzibar, (PAGAZI).

ANTWERP EAST AFRICAN TRADING COMPANY, LD.  
MAIN STREET MOMBASA.

General Merchants in all English and Indian  
Manufactured Goods Wholesale and Retail.

SPECIALITIES :—Gents Norfolk, Tennis, Cricket and Drill (White and Khaki) Suits, Shirt, Pants, Sweaters, White and Print Shirts, Knicker Hose, Half Hose, Handkerchiefs, Turkish Towels, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes, Felt and Panama Hats, Smoking Caps, Waterproof Coats and Leggings, Ghari Sheets, Rugs and Holdalls, Guns and Ammunition.

LADIES Blouses, Garibaldies, Tea Gowns, Corsets, Hose, Suspenders, Parasols, Umbrellas, Boots, Shoes and Slippers Belts.

SENT OUT TO RESIDENCES ON APPROVAL.

Joiners and Masons Tools, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Glass and China Ware, Lamps and Glasses. Provisions H. & P. and P. & F. Biscuits and Cakes, &c.

Buyers of Rubber, Ivory, Gum Copal and Wax in large and small quantities.

**J. H. DRAKE,**  
Chief Agent.



# SMITH MACKENZIE & Co., LLOYD'S AGENTS

DISTRICT BETWEEN GUARDAFUI & CAPE DELGADO INCLUDING ZANZIBAR & PEMBA.

AGENTS FOR

Messrs. CORY BROS. & Co. Ltd., BEST WELSH COAL (Myrthyr)

CONTRACTORS TO THE BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES.

AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION LIMITED.

## BUSHMILLS WHISKEY.

A Pure Malt Whiskey—Unsurpassed for mellowness of flavour.

### HIGHEST AWARDS AT

CORK 1883; LIVERPOOL 1886; PARIS 1886; ADELAIDE 1887;

THE ONLY MEDAL FOR PURE MALT WHISKEY AT CHICAGO 1893, AND  
ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY AT PARIS 1889.

" " " " " " 1900.

AGENTS:—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

### C. F. BOUDEAU & Co's

COGNAC.

This is unequalled upon the Market and well worth the attention of consumers of this spirit.

AGENTS :—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

JOHN EDGINGTON & Co.



SPECIAL ROTPROOF TENTS

AND

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

A LARGE AND VARIED

STOCK ON HAND.

AGENTS :—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

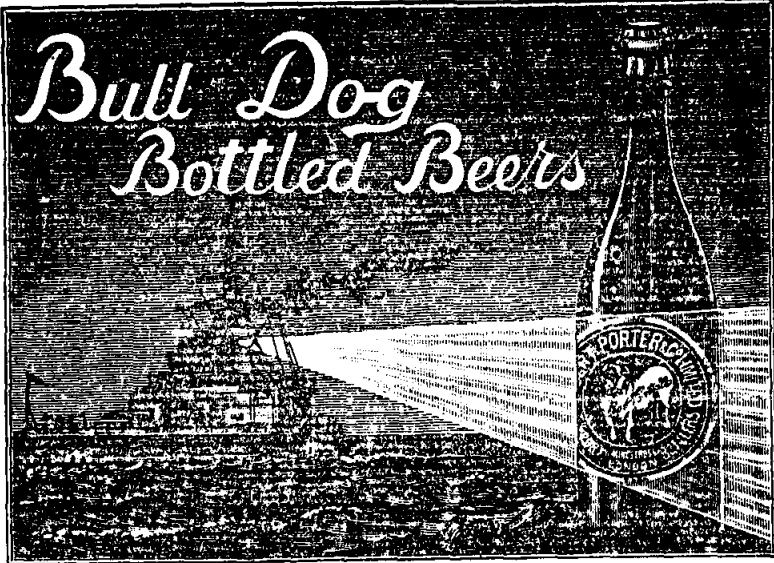


# BULL DOG BRAND.



## AWARDS

MELBOURNE 1880.  
ADELAIDE 1881.  
CALCUTTA GOLD MEDAL 1883-4.  
JAMAICA 1891.  
CHICAGO 1893.



BASS' PALE ALE  
BASS' LIGHT BITTER ALE  
("Oriental Ale.")

**SMITH MACKENZIE & Co., Mombasa & Zanzibar**  
SOLE AGENTS.



The Popular Scotch  
IS

"Black and White."  
JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.  
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO  
H. M. THE QUEEN AND H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.,  
SOLE IMPORTERS



**D. & J. McCallum's.**

"PERFECTION" WHISKY.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE  
THE FINEST SCOTCH BLEND  
ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM  
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.,  
SOLE IMPORTERS.

**PAINTS  
PAINT OILS**

TURPENTINE

ENGINE OILS, LUBRICATING OIL  
COTTON WASTE, COAL TAR,  
CREOSOTE, ROOFING FELTS,  
BRUSHES OF ALL SORTS,  
RANGOON OIL.

To be had from—

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.

# CUTLER PALMER & Co.

## Wine Merchants

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 1815, AND IN INDIA 1842.

SHIP TO MOMBASA THE FOLLOWING WINES & SPIRITS.

**CLARETS.**—Cheap & Medium Priced Wines (Specially Selected for the Mombasa Market).

**PORTS.**—Including their Renowned INVALIDS, OLD FRUITY (Special value and quality) and DESSERT PORTS.

**SHERRY.**—MANZANILLA & LA TORRE, both brands highly Recommended.

**WHISKY.**—C. P. & Co's. "SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY" of Selected Scotch Distillations. Green Capsule.

**GIN.**—PLYMOUTH (Coate's) & OLD TOM.

**BEAUNE.**—C. P. Co's. own Bottling & Brand.

All in cases of 1 dozen Bottles.

**AGENTS:—SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.**

**"JEYES' FLUID" (NON-POISONOUS) AND JEYES' SANITARY POWDERS**

are the best and most reliable Disinfectant in the market.

**JEYES' FLUID**—Is recommended for use by the highest Scientific and Medical authorities whose evidence cannot be purchased or influenced; it is the only sure preventive against Cholera Small-pox and all epidemic diseases.

**"JEYES'  
FLUID"**

Prize Medals

and  
Other Awards.

**THE BEST  
DISINFECTANT.**

**JEYES' SANITARY POWDER**—Contains all the active principles of **JEYES' FLUID** and is the best dry disinfectant made. It is absorbent and dry and clean in use.

**JEYES' VETERINARY OINTMENT**—Containing 20 % of **JEYES' FLUID**. It will cure Skin Diseases, Ringworm, Itch etc., is non-poisonous and more efficient than any other ointment in the market

**JEYES' HOUSEHOLD (white) SOAP & DISINFECTANT (brown) SOAP**—Are unequalled for cheapness and use. TRY ALSO THE TOILET SOAPS.

**PUNJAB EXHIBITION 1893-94**

Diploma for Excellence of Exhibit awarded.

# "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

**Agents:—SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.**

## MELROSE'S TEAS.

A FINE BLENDED TEA WITH A REPUTATION UNSURPASSED  
FOR NEARLY A CENTURY.

**AGENTS:—SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.,**



**OF WORLD WIDE FAME**

**TEACHERS' VERY OLD**

**HIGHLAND CREAM.**

**THE PERFECTION OF OLD WHISKY**

In cases of one dozen and kegs of 5  
gallons.

ALSO "SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY."

**AGENTS:—**

**SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.**

**RAHTJEN'S COMPOSITIONS.**

**THE RED HAND BRAND.**

**ANTIFOULING FOR SHIPS.**

**HARTMANN'S ANTICORROSIVE PAINTS**

**FOR INSIDES OF VESSELS AND  
ALL KINDS OF METAL WORK.**

**SPECIMENS ON VIEW.**

**AT**

**SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.**

# British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS IN INDIA:—

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.  
CALCUTTA.

The Mail steamer sailing every 28 days from Bombay for Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar will return from the latter port direct to Bombay but will call at Mombasa if sufficient inducement offers.

The steamers sailing every 28 days from Bombay via Murmagoa for Mombasa direct will after calling at Tanga and Zanzibar proceed to Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban. These steamers will return calling at Delagoa Bay, Beira, Mozambique, Ibo and Zanzibar and will thence take the mail sailing to Mombasa, Aden and Bombay.

A cargo steamer will sail from London every 28 days commencing 14th June 1902, via the Suez Canal for Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Direct steamers from Rangoon for Mombasa, Tanga and Zanzibar will sail as inducement offers.

## SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

*Under arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co., passengers proceeding to London or any other port of call of that Coy's steamers, can be booked at through rates, to be obtained from the undersigned. Passengers can also be booked for Aden only by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamers making their own arrangements as to on carrying steamer.*

## MAILS OUT AND HOME.

MAILS LEAVE LONDON.	ADEN LEAVE.	MOMBASA ARRIVE.	MOMBASA * LEAVE	ADEN. ARRIVE.	MAILS DUE IN LONDON.
13 June	24 June	5 July	Saturday	Wednesday	Monday
11 July	22 July	2 August	12 July	23 July	4 August
8 August	19 August	30 August	9 August	20 August	1 September
5 September	16 September	27 September	6 September	17 September	29 September
3 October	14 October	25 October	Friday	Tuesday	
31 October	11 November	22 November	3 October	14 October	26 October
28 November	9 December	20 December	31 October	11 November	23 November

\* The departure from Mombasa may be delayed for two days at the Company's option. In most instances however, steamers leave for Aden on the day of their arrival from Zanzibar.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Per B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer to Aden.....Rs. 280, 1st CLASS, Rs. 187, 2ND CLASS  
Do, do, do, and thence per

P. & O. to London.....Rs. 830, 1st CLASS, Rs. 587, 2ND CLASS

A surtax of 10 % is meantime added to the rates to London.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

*Any claim for damage to goods must be brought to the notice of the Agents not later than three days, after the landing of the steamer's cargo has been completed. No claims will be admitted unless brought to the notice of the Agents within the above mentioned period.*

*For further particulars regarding freight and passage money apply to the undersigned.*

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & Co.,**

AGENTS.

**B.I.S.N. Co., P. & O.S.N. Co.**