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# THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OF THE

EAST AFRICA



AND UGANDA

PROTECTORATES.

Published under the authority of His Majesty's Commissioners.

Vol. V.—No. 93.]

MOMBASA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1903.

[PRICE 3 ANNAS.]

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# British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS IN INDIA:—

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

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

AGENTS IN LONDON:—

MESSRS. GRAY DAWES &amp; Co., 23 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET. E.C.

The steamer sailing from Bombay, every 28 days for Zanzibar, takes the mail sailing from Zanzibar to Aden calling at Mombasa and Lamu en route and returns from Aden with the mails for Mombasa and Zanzibar.

The steamers sailing from Bombay via Murmagoa for Mombasa and Zanzibar proceed from the later port to Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London and Cape Town, and return via same ports to Zanzibar thence direct to Bombay unless inducement offers for calling at Mombasa.

S.S. "Bodlewel" from London for East African Ports is expected on or about 16th September.

S.S. "Nerbudda" from Bombay via Aden is expected on or about 22nd instant.

S.S. "Nevasa" from Aden with mails will arrive about 24th inst., and will sail from Kilindini on 29th for Bombay via Karachi and—if inducement offers—Cutch Mandvie.

S.S. "Duke of Norfolk" from London is due to arrive about 15th proximo.

S.S. "Safala" from Calcutta via Zanzibar will arrive in Kilindini in the third week in October.

DIRECT SERVICE FROM LONDON EVERY 28 DAYS CALLING AT ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA & DELAGOA BAY

Direct steamers from Rangoon for Mombasa and Zanzibar will sail from the former port 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 the on carrying steamer.

## MAILS OUT AND HOME.

MAILS LEAVE LONDON.	ADEN LEAVE.	MOMBASA ARRIVE.	MOMBASA * LEAVE	ADEN ARRIVE.	MAILS DUE IN LONDON.
1903					
12 June	23 June	4 July	13 July	22 July	3 August
10 July	21 July	1 August	10 August	19 August	31 August
7 August	18 August	29 August	7 September	16 September	28 September
4 September	15 September	26 September	4 October	13 October	25 October
2 October	13 October	22 October	1 November	10 November	22 November
30 October	10 November	19 November	29 November	8 December	20 December
27 November	8 December	17 December	27 December	1904	1904
				5 January	17 January

\* 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**

Ld.

## EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

## RULES UNDER THE ELECTRICITY ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Electricity Act 1887 (XIII of 1887), as applied to the East Africa Protectorate by the Electricity Act Application Ordinance 1903, the Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules.

## PRELIMINARY.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

## Definitions.

- (1) the expression "current" means an electric current exceeding one-thousandth part of one ampère;
- (2) the expression "electric supply-line" means a wire or wires, conductor, or other means used for the purpose of conveying, transmitting, or distributing energy for light or power, together with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe or insulator enclosing, surrounding or supporting the same or any part thereof, any apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of conveying, transmitting or distributing energy or electric currents for light or power;
- (3) the expression "energy" means electrical energy expended at a rate greater than one watt;
- (4) the expression "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway;
- (5) the expression "undertakers" means the person or persons undertaking the business of supplying energy or intending to use energy for any public purpose or in any place such as is referred to in section 3 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1887;
- (6) the expression "main" means any electric supply-line, which may be laid down by the undertakers in any street or public place, and through which energy may be supplied, or intended to be supplied, by the undertakers, for the purposes of general supply, and includes a feeder and a distributing main;
- (7) the expression "feeder" means a portion of any main used to convey energy from the source of supply to the point or points where it is distributed for use;
- (8) the expression "distributing main" means the portion of any main which is used for transmitting energy to service lines for the purposes of general supply;
- (9) the expression "service line" means any electric supply-line, through which energy may be supplied, or intended to be supplied, by the undertakers, to a consumer, either from any main, or directly from the premises of the undertakers;
- (10) the expression "cut-out" means any appliance for interrupting the transmission of energy through any conductor when the current rises above the amount which the conductor is intended to transmit, and includes a safety fuse or other automatic disconnector;
- (11) the expressions "transformer," "transformed" and "transforming" are used in relation to any appliance by means of which electricity of higher potential is converted to electricity of lower potential, or *vice versa*;
- (12) the expression "consumer's wires" means any electric conductors on a consumer's premises which are connected with the service lines of the undertakers at the consumer's terminals;
- (13) the expression "aërial line" means any electric supply-line which is placed above ground and in the open air;
- (14) the expression "pressure" means the difference of electric potential between any two conductors through which a supply of energy is given, or between any part of either conductor and the earth;
- (15) the expressions "pressure," "high pressure" and "extra high pressure" are used in relation to electric supply lines, conductors, circuits and apparatus according to the conditions of the supply delivered through the same or particular portions thereof;
- (16) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may at any time exceed 500 volts, if continuous, or 250 volts, if alternating, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts, whether continuous or alternating, the supply shall be deemed to be a "high pressure supply";
- (17) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may on either system, exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed to be an "extra high pressure supply";
- (18) the expression "generator" means the dynamo or dynamos or other electrical apparatus used for the generation of energy;
- (19) the expression "motor" means any electric motor used for the conversion of energy; and,

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- (20) where these rules require any metallic body to be "efficiently connected with earth," it shall be connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of energy.

*Protection of person and property.*

2. (1) Whenever notice has been given by the undertakers under section 3 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1887, the Collector, shall, on receiving such notice, forthwith report the circumstances to the Sub-Commissioner, and the Sub-Commissioner may thereupon authorize any officer to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which the officer has reason to believe that there are any appliances or apparatus used in the generation or supply of electricity, and any building or place to or in which electricity is being, or is to be supplied or used.
 

Entry and inspection.
- (2) The undertakers shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to any officer, duly authorized by the Sub-Commissioner, to make such inspections and tests as may be necessary to ensure the due observance of the rules hereinafter contained, and shall, if and when required, forward to such officer all records of tests hereinafter specified to be made and recorded.
3. The Sub-Commissioner shall, if necessary, instruct the Collector, as to the streets in which overhead electric supply-lines are not to be allowed, and the undertakers shall attend to any orders of such officer in this respect.
 

Overhead electric supply-lines.
4. The undertakers shall provide all means for testing the appliances or apparatus used in the generation or the supply and use of energy.
 

Testing appliances, &c.
5. The pressure of a supply delivered to any one consumer shall not exceed 250 volts at any two terminals, within six feet of each other, and not under the sole control of the undertakers, except with the express approval of the Sub-Commissioner, which shall be given only for special purposes on the joint application of the consumer and the undertakers and subject to such further conditions as the Sub-Commissioner may prescribe.
 

Pressure of supply to consumers.
6. The pressure of a supply delivered to a transforming station or to transforming apparatus on a consumer's premises may exceed 250 volts, but shall not exceed the limits of high pressure.
 

Pressure of supply to transforming apparatus.
7. An extra high pressure supply shall not be delivered, except to distributing stations or other premises in the sole occupation of the undertakers, and then only with the written consent of the Sub-Commissioner and subject to such further conditions as that officer may prescribe.
 

Limitations of extra high pressure supply.
8. The maximum working current in a conductor shall not be sufficient to raise the temperature of the conductor or any part thereof to such an extent as to materially alter the physical condition or specific resistance of the insulation covering (if any) or in any case to raise such temperature to a greater extent than 33° F. The cross-sectional area and conductivity at joints shall be sufficient to avoid local heating, and the joints shall be protected against corrosion.
 

Maximum current in conductors.
9. The sectional area of the conductor in an electric supply-line laid or erected in any street after the commencement of these rules shall not be less than the area of a circle of one-tenth of an inch diameter, and, where the conductor is formed of a strand of wires, each separate wire shall be at least as large as No. 20 standard wire gauge.
 

Minimum size of conductors.
10. All material used for insulating electric supply-lines or apparatus shall be of the best quality and thoroughly durable and efficient with regard to the conditions of its use. Suitable provision shall be made for the protection of the insulating material against injury or removal, and, if the protection so provided is wholly or partly metallic, it shall be efficiently connected with earth.
 

Specification and protection of insulating material.
11. Every main shall be tested for insulation after having been placed in position and before it is used for the purposes of supply, the testing pressure being at least the declared working pressure, and the undertakers shall duly record the results of the tests of each main or section of a main or distributing main.
 

Insulation test of mains.

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12. (1) The insulation of every complete circuit used for the supply of energy, including all machinery, apparatus and devices forming part of, or connected with, such circuit, shall be so maintained that the leakage current shall not under any conditions exceed one-thousandth part of the maximum supply current. Suitable means shall be provided for the immediate indication and localisation of leakage and every leakage shall be remedied without delay. Every such circuit shall be tested for insulation at least once in every week, and the undertakers shall duly record the results of each test.
- Maintenance of insulation.
- (2) Nothing in this rule shall apply to the use of energy generated upon premises occupied by the person using the same, or, where the Sub-Commissioner has approved of any part of an electric circuit being connected with earth, to that circuit so long as such connection exists.
13. Within the limits of a municipality, and elsewhere within such limits as may be prescribed by the Sub-Commissioner, every high pressure conductor laid after the commencement of these rules shall be continuously covered with insulating material of requisite thickness. When the material used is India-rubber it shall be not less than one-tenth part of an inch in thickness and, in cases where the extreme difference of potential in the circuit exceeds 2,000 volts, the thickness of such insulating material shall not be less in inches or parts of an inch than the number obtained by dividing the number expressing the volts by 20,000.
- High pressure conductor to covered
14. No high pressure circuit shall be brought into use unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application during one hour of pressure exceeding the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use; that is to say, in the case of every electric supply-line, a pressure twice the said maximum pressure, and in the case of every machine, device or apparatus, a pressure 50 per cent. greater than the said maximum pressure. The undertakers shall duly record the results of each test.
- Testing of insulation of all parts of any high pressure circuit.
15. Every high pressure electric supply-line, conductor or other apparatus shall be protected by a suitable automatic quick-acting cut-out;
- Quick-acting cut-out for high pressure electric supply-lines, &c.

Provided that it shall not be incumbent upon the undertakers to provide such a cut-out for the outer conductor of a concentric main which is with the approval of the Sub-Commissioner, efficiently connected with earth.

16. In every case in which a high pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to one or more consumers, some suitable automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided to protect the consumer's wires from any accidental contact with, or leakage from, the high pressure system, either within or without the transforming apparatus.
- Safety devices for the protection of consumer's wires.
17. A high pressure electric supply-line shall not be used for the transmission of more than 300,000 watts, except with the consent in writing of the Sub-Commissioner, and efficient means shall be provided to prevent this limit being at any time exceeded.
- Limit of power in high pressure electric supply-lines.
18. Where any portion of an electric supply-line or any support for an electric supply-line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to injury from lightning, it shall be efficiently protected against such injury.
- Protection from lightning.
19. The undertakers shall give immediate notice to the Sub-Commissioner of the occurrence, at any part of an electric supply-line or work, of any accident by explosion or fire or of any other accident causing or likely to cause loss of life or personal injury.
- Accidents to be reported.

#### *Aërial Lines.*

20. Where the use of aërial lines has in any case been sanctioned, the Sub-Commissioner may, with due regard to climatic conditions, determine the maximum limit of power which is to be transmitted by any such line or system of lines carried on a single alignment of supports in any street, and efficient means shall be taken to prevent this limit being at any time exceeded.
- Limit of power in aërial lines.

21. Every aerial line shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding 200 feet, where the direction of the line is straight, and 150 feet, where the direction is curved or where the line makes a horizontal angle at the point of support:
- Maximum intervals  
between supports.
- Provided that the Sub-Commissioner may, by order in writing, permit any modification of this rule which he considers necessary by reason of local conditions.
22. Every support of an aerial line shall be of a durable material, and properly stayed against forces due to wind pressure, change of direction of the line or unequal lengths of span. The factor of safety shall be for aerial lines and suspending wires at least six, and for all other parts of the structure at least twelve, the maximum possible wind pressure being taken at 50 lbs. per square foot. No addition need be made for a possible accumulation of snow.—Every support, if of metal, shall be efficiently connected with earth.
- Construction and erection of supports.
23. Aerial lines, other than trolley wires for tramcars, cranes or other appliances taking power from rubbing contacts, shall be attached to insulators and shall be so guarded that they cannot fall away from the support. Conductors covered with insulating material shall be attached to the insulators by such means as shall prevent the insulation being damaged.
- Attachment of aerial lines.
24. (1) Except as otherwise directed in rules 74 and 75, no part of any aerial line shall be at a less height from the ground than 18 feet, or, where it crosses a street, 30 feet, or within 5 feet measured horizontally or 7 feet measured vertically from any building or erection other than a support for the line, unless it has been brought into a building for the purpose of supply:
- Height from ground and distance from buildings, etc.
- Provided that the Sub-Commissioner may, by order in writing, permit any modification of this rule which he considers necessary.
- (2) Except with the approval of the Sub-Commissioner and of the telegraph authority, aerial lines shall be carried along only one side of a street.
- (3) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall apply to the use of energy generated upon premises occupied by the person using the same.
25. (1) Service lines from aerial lines shall be led as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to some portion of the consumer's premises and at a distance not less than 5 feet therefrom. Such service lines shall not be accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance, and from this point of attachment they shall be enclosed and protected in accordance with the rules hereinafter contained as to electric conductors on the consumer's premises.
- Service lines from aerial lines.
- (2) Nothing in this rule shall apply to the use of energy generated upon premises occupied by the person using the same.
26. (1) Where an aerial line crosses a street, the angle between the line and the direction of the street at the place of crossing shall not be less than 60°. Where the width of the street exceeds 30 feet, a support shall be erected on each side of it, and the space between such supports shall be as short as practicable.
- Angle of crossing thoroughfares.
- (2) Nothing in this rule shall apply to energy generated upon the premises, occupied by the person using the same.
- Saving.
27. Where an aerial line crosses, or is in proximity to any metallic substance, adequate precautions shall be taken by the undertakers against the possibility of the line coming into contact with the metallic substance or of the metallic substance coming into contact with the line by breakage or otherwise.
- Crossing wire, etc.
28. Every high pressure aerial line required by rule 13 to be continuously covered with insulating material shall be efficiently suspended by means of insulating ligaments to suspending wires, so that the weight of the line may not produce any sensible stress in the direction of its length. All suspending wires, if of iron or steel shall be galvanised.
- Suspending wire.
29. In the case of any high pressure aerial line exceeding one-half of a mile in length, means shall be provided whereby the pressure may be discharged from any portion of the line erected over, or alongside of, any building or buildings without loss of time in case of fire or other emergency.
- Discharge of pressure in case of fire.

30. Every aerial line, including its supports and all the structural parts and electrical appliances and devices belonging to, or connected with, the line, shall be duly and efficiently supervised and maintained as regards both electrical and mechanical conditions.
- Maintenance.
31. High pressure and low pressure aerial lines shall in no case be carried on the same supports within the limits of a municipality, and outside such limits shall be so carried only with the special permission of the Sub-Commissioner. Wherever a high pressure aerial line crosses a low pressure aerial line, or *vice versa*, the provisions of rule 27 shall apply.
- High pressure and low pressure aerial lines not allowed on same supports.
32. An aerial line shall not be permitted to remain erected after it has ceased to be used for the supply of energy, unless the undertakers intend within a reasonable time again to take it into use.
- Unused aerial lines to be removed.

*Electric supply-lines other than aerial lines.*

33. All conduits, pipes, casings and street boxes used as receptacles for electric supply-lines shall be constructed of durable material, and, where laid under carriage-ways shall be of sufficient strength to prevent damage from heavy traffic; and reasonable means shall be taken by the undertakers to prevent the accumulation of gas in such receptacles.
- Construction of receptacles for electric supply lines.
34. Where an electric supply-line crosses, or is in proximity to any metallic substance, special precautions shall be taken by the undertakers against the possibility of any electrical discharge to the metallic substance from the line or from any metal conduit, pipe or casing enclosing the line.
- Crossing pipes, etc.
35. All metal conduits, pipes or casings containing any electric supply-line shall be efficiently connected with earth, and shall be so jointed and connected across all street-boxes and other openings as to make good electrical connection throughout their whole length.
- Electric continuity of metal conduits, pipes or casings.
36. Where isolated lengths of metal conduits, pipes or casings are used for the protection of any electric supply-line at road crossings or in similar positions, special precautions shall be taken to prevent the possibility of any electrical charging thereof.
- Precautions against charging of short lengths of pipes, etc.
37. (1) Where the conductors of electric supply-lines placed in any conduit are not continuously covered with insulating material, they shall be secured in position, and no unfixed uninsulated material of a conducting nature shall be contained in the conduit. No such conductor shall be at a higher potential than 300 volts.
- Precaution to be taken when bare conductors are used.
- (2) Adequate precautions shall also be taken to ensure that no accumulation of water shall take place in any part of the conduit and to prevent any dangerous access of moisture to the conductors or the insulators.
- (3) In the case of any such electric supply-lines laid in conduits after the commencement of these rules, the insulators shall be so disposed that they can be readily inspected.
38. Every portion of a high pressure electric supply-line placed above the surface of the ground, or in any sub-way not in the sole occupation of the undertakers shall be completely enclosed, either in a tube of highly insulating material embedded in brickwork, masonry or cement concrete, or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.
- High pressure electric supply-lines laid above ground.
39. Where a high pressure electric supply-line is laid beneath the surface of the ground, efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the surface of the ground or any neighbouring electric supply line or conductor shall become charged by leakage therefrom.
- High pressure electric supply-lines laid in proximity to other electric supply-lines or to the surface of the ground.

*Street-boxes.*

40. In addition to the provisions contained in rule 33 as to the construction of receptacles for electric supply-lines the following rules shall be observed with respect to the construction of street-boxes.
- Street-boxes

- (a) The cover of every street-box shall be so secured that it cannot be opened except by means of a special appliance.
- (b) The covers of all street-boxes containing high pressure apparatus other than cables shall be connected with strips of metal laid immediately underneath the adjacent roadway, and efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the covers or other exposed parts of such boxes, or any adjacent material forming the surface of the street, shall become electrically charged, whether by reason of leakage, defect or otherwise.
- (c) Where street-boxes are used as transformer chambers reasonable means shall be taken to prevent, as far as possible, any influx of water either from the adjacent soil or by means of pipes; and in the case of any such street-box exceeding one cubic yard in capacity, ample provision shall be made, by ventilation or otherwise, for the immediate escape of any gas which may by accident have obtained access to the box, and for the prevention of danger from sparking.
- (d) Every street-box shall be regularly inspected for the presence of gas and, if any influx or accumulation is discovered, the undertakers shall give immediate notice to the authority or company whose gas mains are laid in the neighbourhood thereof.

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*Transforming stations.*

41. Transforming stations, or points, which are in a system of distribution wherein a high pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to consumer's, and which are not on a consumer's premises, shall be established in suitable places in the sole occupation and charge of the undertakers.

49.

*Consumers' premises.*

42. The undertakers shall be responsible for all electric conductors, fittings and apparatus belonging to them or under their control, which may be upon a consumer's premises, being maintained in a safe condition and in all respects fit for supplying energy.

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Responsibility of undertakers for their conductors, etc., on consumer's premises.

50.

43. In delivering the energy to a consumer's terminals the undertakers shall exercise all due precautions so as to avoid risk of causing fire on the consumer's premises.

51.

Fire risk.

44. A suitable safety fuse or other automatic disconnecter shall be inserted in each service line within a consumer's premises as close as possible to the point of entry and contained within a suitable locked or sealed receptacle of fireproof construction throughout, and shall be under the sole control of the undertakers, except in cases, where the service line is protected by fuses at the point of connection to the distributing main. If the receptacle is of porcelain or other substance liable to be easily broken, it shall be suitably protected against injury and such protection shall also be fireproof.

52.

Main fuses or disconnectors to be provided in locked receptacles.

45. All electric conductors and apparatus placed on a consumer's premises shall be highly insulated and thoroughly protected against injury to the insulation or excess of moisture, and any metal forming part of the electric circuit shall not, unless efficiently connected with earth, be exposed so that it can be touched.

53.

Treatment of electric conductors and apparatus on consumer's premises.

46. Where the general supply of energy is a high pressure supply and transforming apparatus is installed on a consumer's premises, the whole of the high pressure service lines, conductors and apparatus, including the transforming apparatus itself, so far as they are on the consumer's premises, shall be completely enclosed in solid walls or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, and shall be securely fastened throughout.

54.

Transformers and high pressure apparatus to be enclosed in metal.

47. The undertakers shall not connect the wires and fittings on a consumer's premises of their mains unless they are reasonably satisfied that the connection will not cause a leakage from those wires and fittings exceeding one ten-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the consumer's premises; and, where the undertakers decline to make such a connection, they shall serve upon the consumer a notice stating their reasons for so declining.

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Connections to consumers not to be made where leakage would result.



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48. (1) If the undertakers are reasonably satisfied, after making all proper examination by testing or otherwise, that a leakage exists at some part of a circuit of such extent as to be a source of danger, and that such leakage does not exist at any part of a circuit belonging to the undertakers, then and in such case any person authorised in writing by the undertakers in that behalf, or, on the application of the undertakers, an officer authorised under rule 2, may for the purpose of discovering whether the leakage exists at any part of a circuit within or upon any consumer's premises, after giving the consumer reasonable notice in writing, inspect and test the wires and fittings belonging to the consumer and forming part of the circuit.
- (2) In any case in which the undertakers obtain the services of an officer under this rule, they shall pay him such fee as the Commissioner may fix in that behalf.
- (3) If, on testing in the manner referred to in sub-rule (1), such person or officer as aforesaid discovers a leakage from the consumer's wires exceeding one tenthousandth part of the maximum supply current to the premises, or if the consumer does not give all due facilities for inspection and testing, the undertakers shall forthwith discontinue the supply of energy to the premises in question, giving immediate notice of the discontinuance to the consumer, and shall not recommence the supply until they are reasonably satisfied that the leakage has been stopped.
49. (1) If any consumer is dissatisfied with the action of the undertakers in refusing to give or in discontinuing or in not recommencing the supply of energy to his premises, the wires and fittings of such consumer may on his application and on payment of the prescribed fee, be tested for the existence of leakage by an officer authorized under rule 2.
- (2) This rule shall be endorsed on every notice given under the provisions of either of the two last foregoing rules.

*Arc lighting*

50. All arc lamps shall be so guarded as to prevent pieces of ignited carbon or broken glass falling from them, and shall not be used in situations where there is any danger of the presence of explosive dust or gas.
- Arc lamps to be guarded.
51. Arc lamps used in any street for public lighting shall be so fixed as not to be in any part at a less height than ten feet from the ground. Arc lamps used in any street for private lighting shall be fixed so as not to be any where at a less height than eight feet from the ground, and shall be so screened as to prevent risk of contact with persons.
- Height from ground.
52. An isolation switch, fixed in a suitable locked receptacle, shall be provided for every arc lamp on any high pressure electric supply line, and the switch shall be of such pattern and construction as will provide—
- Isolation switch.
- (a) that the lamp can by its means be entirely disconnected from the supply circuit;
- (b) that the switch itself can be safely worked in the dark without special precautions; and
- (c) that there shall be no danger of any injurious electrical arcing, sparking or heating being caused by the operation of the switch.

*Electric traction (continuous current.)*

53. Any dynamo used as a generator shall be of such pattern and construction as to be capable of producing a continuous current without appreciable pulsation.
- Continuous current.
54. One of the two conductors used for transmitting energy from the generator to the motor and hereinafter referred to as the "line" shall be in every case insulated from earth. The other, hereinafter referred to as the "return," may be insulated throughout, or may be uninsulated in such parts and to such extent as is provided in the following rules. The suspended conductor from which energy is transmitted into any car is hereinafter referred to as the "trolley wire."
- "Line" and "Return."
55. Where any rails on which cars run or any conductors laid between or within three feet of such rails form any parts of a return such part may be uninsulated. All other returns or part of a return shall be insulated, unless of such sectional area as will reduce the difference of potential between the ends of the uninsulated portion of the return below the limit laid down in rule 59.
- Insulation of "Return."

56. When any uninsulated conductor laid between, or within three feet of the rails forms any part of a return, it shall be electrically connected to the rails at distances apart not exceeding 100 feet by means of copper strips having a sectional area of at least one-sixteenth of a square inch, or by other means of equal conductivity.
- Boading of "Return."
57. (1) When any part of a return is uninsulated it shall be connected with the negative terminal of the generator, and in such case the negative terminal of the generator shall also be directly connected, through the current indicator hereinafter mentioned, to two separate earth connections which shall be placed not less than twenty yards apart :  
Return to be negative and earthed.  
Provided that in place of such two earth connections the undertakers may make one connection to a main for water-supply of not less than three inches' internal diameter, with the consent of the owner thereof and of the persons supplying the water :  
Provided, also, that where, from the nature of the soil or for other reasons, the undertakers can show to the satisfaction of an officer appointed under rule 2, that the earth connections herein specified cannot be constructed and maintained without undue expense, the provisions of this rule shall not apply.
- (2) The earth connections referred to in this rule shall be constructed, laid, and maintained so as to secure electrical contact with the general mass of earth and so that the resistance from one earth connection to the other through the earth shall not exceed 2 ohms, and a test shall be made at least once in every month to ascertain whether this requirement is complied with.
- (3) No portion of either earth connection shall be placed within six feet of any pipe, except a main for water-supply of not less than three inches internal diameter which is metallically connected to the earth connections with the consent of the persons hereinbefore specified.
58. (1) Where the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, the undertakers shall, in the construction and maintenance of a tramway,  
Earth return current.
- (a) so separate the uninsulated return from the general mass of earth and from any pipe, metallic structure or substance in the vicinity ;  
(b) so connect together the several lengths of the rail ;  
(c) adopt such means for reducing the difference produced by the current between the potential of the uninsulated return at any one point and the potential of the uninsulated return at any other point ; and  
(d) so maintain the efficiency of the earth connections specified in the preceeding rules ;  
as to fulfil the following conditions, namely ;  
(i) The current passing from the earth connections through the indicator to the generator shall not at any time exceed either two ampères per mile of single tramway line of 5 per cent. of the total current out-put of the station.  
(ii) If at any time and at any place a test is made by connecting a galvanometer or other current indicator to the uninsulated return and to any pipe, metallic structure or substance in the vicinity, it shall always be possible to reverse the direction of any current indicated by interposing a battery of three Leclanche cells connected in series if the direction of the current is from the return to the pipe, metallic structure or substance, or by interposing one Leclanche cell if the current is in the reverse direction.
- (2) In order to provide a continuous indication that the condition specified in clause (i) is complied with, the undertakers shall place in a conspicuous position a suitable, properly connected and correctly marked current indicator, and shall keep it connected during the whole time that the line is charged.
- (3) The owner of any pipe, metallic structure or substance in the vicinity of an uninsulated return may, in respect of the same, require the undertakers at reasonable times and intervals to ascertain by test in his presence or in that of his representatives that the conditions specified in clause (ii) are complied with.
59. Where the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, a continuous record shall be kept by the undertakers of the difference of potential during the working of the tramway between the points of the uninsulated return furthest from and nearest to the generating station. If at any time such difference of potential is found to exceed five volts, the undertakers shall thereafter make a daily report to such officer as the Commissioner may authorise in this behalf, of the result of the previous day's test, and if at any time it exceeds the limit of seven volts, the undertakers shall take immediate steps to reduce it below that limit :  
Difference of potential on return.  
Provided that the Commissioner may, in his discretion, modify the provisions of this rule in localities where it is unnecessary to enforce them :

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Provided, also, that the limit of seven volts shall in no case be considered a figure to be worked up to in calculating the fall of potential due to the full conductivity of the return.

60. Every electrical connection with any pipe, metallic structure or substance shall be so arranged as to admit of easy examination, and shall be tested by the undertakers at least once in every three months.

Connection with pipes.

61. The line wire shall be divided up into sections not exceeding (except with the written approval of the Sub-Commissioner) one-half of a mile in length, between every two of which shall be inserted an emergency switch, which apparatus shall be so enclosed as to be inaccessible to pedestrians.

Isolation of sections.

62. The insulation of the line and of the return when insulated, and of all feeders and other conductors, shall be so maintained that the leakage current shall not exceed one-hundredth of an ampère per mile of tramway. The leakage current shall be ascertained daily before or after the hours of running when the line is fully charged. If at any time it is found that the leakage current exceeds one-half of an ampère per mile of tramway, the leak shall be localised and removed as soon as practicable, and the running of the cars shall be stopped unless the leak is localised and removed within twenty-four hours :

Leakage.

Provided that this rule shall not apply where both line and return are placed within a conduit.

63. The insulation resistance of all continuously insulated cables used for lines, for insulated returns, for feeders, or for other purposes, and laid below the surface of the ground, shall not be permitted to fall below the equivalent of ten megohms for a length of one mile. A test of the insulation resistance of all such cables shall be made at least once in each month.

Insulation.

64. Every insulated return shall be placed parallel to and at a distance not exceeding three feet from the line when the line and return are both erected overhead, or eighteen inches when they are both laid underground :

Position return.

laid underground :

Provided that the Sub-Commissioner may permit any modification of this rule which he thinks fit.

65. In the disposition, connections, and working of feeders the undertakers shall take all reasonable precautions to avoid injurious interference with any existing telegraph line.

Feeders.

66. The undertakers shall so construct and maintain their system as to secure good contact between the motors carried on the cars and the line and return respectively.

Maintenance of good contact.

67. The undertakers shall adopt the best means available for preventing undue sparking at any rubbing or rolling contact.

Prevention of sparking.

68. In the working of the cars the current shall be varied as required by means of a rheostat containing at least twenty sections or by some other equally efficient method of gradually varying resistance.

Rheostat.

69. Where the line or return or both are laid in a conduit, the following conditions shall be complied with in the construction and maintenance of such conduit, namely :

Conduit.

- (a) The conduit shall be so constructed—
  - (1) as to admit of easy examination of, and access to, the conductors contained therein and their insulators and supports ;
  - (2) as to be readily cleared of accumulation of dust or other debris, and no such accumulation shall be permitted to remain.
- (b) The conduit shall be laid to such falls and so connected to sumps or other means of drainage as to automatically clear itself of water without danger of the water reaching the level of the conductors.
- (c) Where the conduit is formed of metal, all separate lengths shall be so jointed as to secure efficient metallic continuity for the passage of electric currents. Where the rails are used to form any part of the return, they shall be electrically connected to the conduit by means of copper strips having a sectional area of at least one-sixteenth of a square inch or other means of equal conductivity, at distances not exceeding 100 feet. Where the return is wholly insulated and contained within the conduit, the latter shall be connected to earth at the generating station through a high resistance galvanometer suitable for the indication of any contact or partial contact of either the line or the return with the conduit.

- (d) Where the conduit is formed of any non-metallic material, not being of high insulating quality and impervious to moisture throughout, and is placed within six feet of any pipe, metallic structure or substance, a non-conducting screen shall be interposed between the conduit and the pipe, metallic structure or substance, of such material and dimensions as shall provide that no current can pass between them without traversing at least six feet of earth, or the conduit itself shall in such case be lined with bitumen or other non-conducting, damp-resisting material in all cases where it is placed within six feet of any pipe, metallic structure or substance.
- (e) The leakage-current shall be ascertained daily, before or after the hours of running when the line is fully-charged, and, if at any time it shall be found to exceed half an ampère per mile of tramway, the leak shall be localised and removed as soon as practicable, and the running of the cars shall be stopped unless the leak is localised and removed within twenty-four hours.
70. The undertakers, shall, so far as may be applicable to their system of working, keep Records. records as specified below. These records, shall, if and when required, be forwarded for the information of any officer authorized by the Commissioner in this behalf.

*Daily Records.*

Number of cars running.  
 Maximum working current.  
 Maximum working pressure.  
 Maximum current from the earth connections [*vide* rule 58 (i).]  
 Leakage current [*vide* rule 62 and 69 (e).]  
 Fall of potential in return [*vide* rule 59.]

*Monthly Records.*

Condition of earth connections [*vide* rule 57.]  
 Insulation resistance of insulated cables [*vide* rule 63.]

*Quarterly Records.*

Electrical connection of joints with pipes [*vide* rule 60.]

*Occasional Records.*

Any tests made under provisions of rule 58 (ii.)  
 Localisation and removal of leakage, stating time occupied.  
 Particulars of any abnormal occurrence affecting the electric working of the tramway.

71. Passengers shall not have access to any portion of the electric circuit having a greater difference of potential to earth than 100 volts.

Circuit to be inaccessible to passengers.

72. All electric mains, leads and connections used in or upon any car shall be of ample size and thoroughly insulated and protected by safety fuses or other cut-outs which will operate to break the circuit before the current has risen to an amount which would cause any injurious heating of the conductors, and the length of every safety fuse in the clear shall not be less than two inches.

73. The electrical pressure or difference of potential between suspended conductors used in direct electrical connection with the working of the tramways by electrical power and the earth or between any two such suspended conductors, shall in no case exceed 500 volts continuous pressure.

74. The trolley wire shall be in no part at a less height from the surface of the street than 17 feet, and shall be securely attached to supports, the intervals between which shall not, unless the Sub-Commissioner otherwise directs, exceed 120 feet.

75. Where the feeders of any tramway are on the same supports as the trolley wire the provisions of rule 24 (1) shall not apply.

Height of feeders.

76. The sectional area of the conductor in any electric line laid or erected in any street after the commencement of these rules shall not be less than the area of a circle of one-tenth of an inch diameter, and, where the conductor is formed of a strand of wires, each separate wire shall be at least as large as No. 20 standard wire gauge :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to any electric line connected with the rails for the purpose of measuring the fall of potential in the return and not otherwise connected with the electric circuit.

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77. No part of any electric line shall be used for the transmission of more than 300,000 watts, except with the consent, in writing, of the Sub-Commissioner, and efficient means shall be provided to prevent this limit being at any time exceeded.  
Limit of power.
78. All electrical conductors fixed upon the carriages in connection with the trolley wheel shall be formed of flexible cables protected by durable insulation of the highest quality, and additionally protected wherever they are adjacent to any metal so as to avoid risk of the metal becoming charged.  
Conductors in connection with trolley wheel.
79. Every trolley standard shall be electrically connected with the wheels of the carriage in such manner as to prevent the possibility of this standard becoming electrically charged from any defect in the electrical conductors contained within it.  
Trolley standards.
80. An emergency cut-off switch shall be provided and fixed so as to be conveniently reached by the driver in case of any failure of action of the controller switch.  
Emergency switch.
81. Efficient guards shall be erected and maintained at all places where telegraph or telephone lines cross above the electric conductors of the tramways.  
Guards.
82. The undertakers shall give immediate notice to the nearest Police-station and also to the Sub-Commissioner of the occurrence of any accident by explosion or fire, or of any other accident causing or likely to cause loss of life or personal injury in connection with the electric working of the tramways.  
Accidents to be reported.

*Prevention of injury to telegraph and telephone lines.*

83. (1) The undertakers shall construct their electric supply-lines and other works of all descriptions, and shall work their undertaking in all respects with due regard to the telegraph and telephone lines established by, or by license from, the Commissioner and to the currents in such telegraph and telephone lines, and shall use every reasonable means in the construction of their electric supply-lines and other works of all descriptions and in the working of their undertaking to prevent injurious affection, whether by induction, or otherwise, to such telegraph or telephone lines or the currents therein.  
Undertaking to be worked with due regard to telegraph or telephone line.
- (2.) Where any question arises as to whether the undertakers have constructed their electric supply-lines or other works, or worked their undertaking in contravention of this rule, it shall be determined by the Commissioner, and the undertakers shall be bound to make any alterations in, or additions to, their system which may be directed by the Commissioner.
84. If any telegraph or telephone line referred to in rule 83 is injuriously affected by the construction by the undertakers of their electric supply-lines and works or by the working of the undertaking by the undertakers, the undertakers shall pay the expense of all such alterations in such telegraph or telephone lines as may be necessary to remedy such injurious affection.  
Undertakers to be liable for injury to telegraph or telephone lines.

*Explanation.*—A telegraph or telephone line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by an act or work, if telegraph or telephone communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, in any manner affected by such act or work or by any use made of such work.

85. Before any electric supply-line is laid down or any act or work in connection therewith is done within 10 yards of any part of a telegraph or telephone line (other than repairs or the laying of lines crossing such telegraph or telephone line at right-angles at the point of shortest distance and so continuing for a distance of six feet on each side of such point), the undertakers shall, not more than 28 nor less than 14 days before commencing the work, give notice in writing to the telegraph or telephone authority, specifying the course of the line and the nature of the work, including the gauge of any wire, and the undertakers shall conform with such reasonable requirements (either general or special) as may from time to time be made by the telegraph or telephone authority for the purpose of preventing any telegraph or telephone line from being injuriously affected by the said act or work.  
Notice to telegraph or telephone authority in certain cases and compliance with telegraph or telephone requirements.
86. Where any difference arises between the telegraph or telephone authority and the undertakers with respect to any requirements of the telegraph or telephone authority, it shall be referred to the Commissioner for decision, and the orders of the Commissioner thereon shall be final.  
Settlement of differences between telegraph or telephone authority and undertakers.

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87. Nothing in the four last foregoing rules shall apply to any case in which the undertakers can show that the immediate doing of the act or execution of the work was required to avoid an accident, or otherwise was a work of emergency, and that they forthwith served on the officer in charge of the Central Government Telegraph Office at the town or station where the act or work was done a notice in writing of the execution thereof, stating the reason for doing or executing the same without previous notice.

### AN ORDINANCE

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

C. ELIOT,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Mombasa, September 15th, 1903.

### No 20 of 1903.

### Regulation of Townships.

IT is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The East Africa Townships Ordinance 1903."
2. The Commissioner may, by Proclamation in the Gazette, declare any place in the Protectorate to be a township for the purposes of this Ordinance, and may define the limits thereof.
3. The Commissioner may make Rules, to be published in the Gazette, for the health, order, and good government of townships, and may apply all or any of such Rules to any township, or may make special Rules in regard to particular townships.
4. The power to make Rules shall include a power to fix and levy rates upon lands and buildings for municipal purposes.  
Provided that any Rules relating to the assessment and rating of property shall provide :—
  - (a.) That the rateable value of any property shall not exceed its gross annual value.
  - (b) that the total sum to be raised upon any property by rates shall not exceed 10 per cent. of its rateable value.
  - (c.) That any ratepayer shall be at liberty to object to the assessment of his own or any other property within the township, and that an ultimate appeal in all matters respecting assessment and rating shall be provided to the High Court.
5. The power to make Rules shall include a power to fix reasonable fees, charges, and tariffs.
6. The Commissioner may fix such penalties for the breach or non-observance of any Rule as he may think proper, not exceeding imprisonment of either kind for two months, or a fine of 200 rupees, or both, and where no penalty is imposed by the Rules the breach of non-observance of any rule shall be punishable to the extent aforesaid.  
Any penalty imposed by or under this Article shall be, in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other penalty to which an offender may have rendered himself liable.  
Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.
7. The following Regulations are hereby repealed :—
  - The Mombasa Streets and Roads Regulations, 1900 (No. 17 of 1900).
  - The Street Cleaning and Lighting Regulations, 1900 (No. 25 of 1900).
  - The Boat Regulations, 1901 (No. 1A of 1901).
  - The Building Regulations, 1901 (No. 5 of 1901).
  - The Tram Road Regulations, 1901 (No. 11 of 1901).
  - The Preservation of Order by Night Ordinance, 1903 (No. 5 of 1903).
  - The Nairobi Municipal Regulations, 1901 (No. 20 of 1901).

Provided that, until other provision is made on that behalf, the provisions of the said Regulations shall have the effect of Rules made under this Ordinance.

C. ELIOT,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Mombasa September 15th, 1903.

### PROCLAMATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by "The East Africa Townships Ordinance 1903" I hereby declare the following places within the limits hereinafter set forth to be townships for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance :—

KISMAYU.—The area comprised within a circle having a radius of 1 mile with the Sub-Commissioner's residence as centre.

September

KISUMU

LAMU.

MALINDI

MAMBA

MOMBASA

NAIROBI

RABAT

TAKAU

VANGA

WITUL

Mombasa, S.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the said Ordinance, I hereby declare the following places within the limits hereinafter set forth to be townships for the purposes of the said Ordinance, and may define the limits thereof.

Mombasa,

During the absence of the Vice-Commissioner, the powers conferred upon me by the said Ordinance shall be exercised by the Vice-Commissioner.

September 15, 1903.

Until the Court as constituted by the Vice-Commissioner shall have been constituted, the powers conferred upon me by the said Ordinance shall be exercised by the Vice-Commissioner.

Mombasa,

The following places within the limits hereinafter set forth to be townships for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

IT is hereby enacted as follows :—  
1. I hereby declare the following places within the limits hereinafter set forth to be townships for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

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KISUMU.—The area comprised within a circle having a radius of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles with the Collector's office as centre.

LAMU.—The area comprised within a circle having a radius of 2 miles with the Fort flagstaff as centre.

MALINDI.—The area comprised within a circle having a radius of 2 miles with the Government flagstaff as centre.

MAMBRUI.—The area comprised within a circle having a radius of 2 miles with the Government flagstaff as centre.

MOMBASA.—The Island of Mombasa, a circle of two miles round Frere Town and English Point and an area extending 1 mile inland between Ras Muaka Singe and Msunguni.

NAIROBI.—The area comprised within a circle having a radius of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles with the Sub-Commissioner's office as centre.

RABAL.—The area comprised within a circle having radius of 2 miles with the Market Place as centre.

TAKAUNGU.—The area comprised within a circle having a radius of 2 miles with the Fort as centre.

VANGA.—The area comprised within a circle having a radius of 2 miles with the Government flagstaff as centre.

WITU.—The area comprised within a circle having a radius of 2 miles with the Sultan's residence as centre.

C. ELIOT,

Mombasa, September 7th 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

### PROCLAMATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the East Africa Hut Tax Ordinance 1903, I hereby declare that Hut Tax is leviable in accordance with the terms of the aforesaid Ordinance in the Provinces of Jubaland, Kenya, Seyidie, Tanaland, and Ukamba at the rate of Rs. 2 per annum and in the Provinces of Kisumu and Naivasha at the rate of Rs. 3 per annum.

C. ELIOT,

Mombasa, August 31st, 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

### NOTICE.

During Mr. Marsden's absence on leave, Mr. Muir will act as Chief of Customs, British Vice-Consul and Protector of Immigrants and Captain Pidcock will superintend the S.S. "Juba."

C. ELIOT,

September 3rd. 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

### NOTICE.

Until further notice H. M. Judge will act as Chairman, and the Registrar of the High Court as Secretary, of the Board of Visiting Justices for the Mombasa Prison.

Questions relating to the treatment of Prisoners in any prison where there is no Board of Visiting Justices may be addressed to H. M. Judge.

C. ELIOT,

Mombasa, 2nd September, 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

## UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

### NOTICE.

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

(Sd.) J. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM,  
Secretary.

No. 9 of 1903.

### Game Amendment Ordinance.

IT is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Uganda Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance 1903."

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2. A fourteen day licence granted to a public officer who has previously held a public officer's licence, or a public officer's licence granted to a person who has previously held a public officer's fourteen day licence, shall, if taken out within six months of the expiry of the former licence, authorize the holder to kill or capture such number only of animals as with the number killed or captured under the former licence will make up the number fixed for a public officer's licence.

(Signed) J. HAYES SADLER,

Entebbe, 26th August, 1903.

H. M. Commissioner.

### PROCLAMATION

MADE, under the Uganda Road and Wharfage Dues Ordinance 1902, by His Majesty's Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate.

Road Dues upon the undermentioned goods imported into the Protectorate by road, and wharfage dues upon the undermentioned goods imported into the Protectorate by water, shall be levied at the rates specified below in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule to the Uganda Road and Wharfage Dues Ordinance 1902.

Wheeled Vehicles ..... 8 annas for 1 cwt. or less.

Potatoes ..... 4 annas for each load weighing 60 lbs. or less.

(Sd.) J. HAYES SADLER,

Entebbe, 28th August, 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

### NOTICE

(UNDER THE UGANDA ORDER IN COUNCIL 1902 AND THE SUBORDINATE COURTS ORDINANCE 1902.)

I hereby appoint the following officers to be Magistrates of the first and third class respectively, and declare that they shall exercise their powers within the local areas contemporaneous with the administrative districts to which they may be appointed.

To be Magistrates of the first class :—

H. Y. D. Prendergast.

F. H. Leakey.

To be Magistrates of the third class :—

A. G. Speke.

R. D. Anderson.

J. HAYES SADLER,

Entebbe, August 25th, 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all slabs of tin, copper, or other metals or goods, ex the s.s. "*Asturia*" wrecked off Ras Hafun and ex the s.s. *Aden* wrecked off the Island of Socotra wheresoever the same may be found are the property of the London Salvage Association and will be claimed and taken possession of by their Agents and warning is hereby given to all persons about to purchase the same.

The Agents of the said Association are prepared to pay Salvage on any such metal or goods which may be found and handed over to them to the extent of one-third of the market value thereof.

Zanzibar, 10th September, 1903.

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

Agents

LONDON SALVAGE ASSOCIATION.

## Reuter's Telegrams.

SEPTEMBER 1ST.—The greatest interest has been aroused in Vienna in connection with King Edward's visit there yesterday, the first visit any British Monarch has ever made. The City is lavishly decorated and the Austrian and English Press are publishing the most cordial articles.

The "*Times*" correspondent at Paris has been informed from St. Petersburg that Russia finding her interests prejudiced by the Brussels Convention specially regarding the export of Sugar to England and India intends to resort to retaliatory measures which measures will principally affect the Tea trade.

The Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied by a number of Archdukes received King Edward at the station yesterday afternoon. The route to the Hofburg was elaborately decorated and the crowds gathered gave His Majesty a most cordial welcome.



Lord Salisbury was buried yesterday at Hatfield. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Colchester and Rochester officiated. The service was strictly private and was attended only by relatives, personal friends and servants.

Simultaneous with the service at Hatfield a memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey. The Abbey was thronged with Peers, Commoners, Ambassadors and notables, Lord Clarendon represented King Edward.

The race for the American Cup has again been indecisive.

SEPTEMBER 2ND.—At a banquet held at the Hofburg on Monday evening the most cordial toasts were exchanged between the Emperor and King Edward in which the close and confidential relations between the two houses and the two countries were referred to. The King has appointed the Emperor a Field-Marshal of the British Army.

The Cape Government have decided on a dissolution. This entails the issue of warrants from the Governor to meet the necessary expenditure until the new Parliament assembles.

The American Cup race which should have been sailed to-day has been postponed owing to want of wind.

Sir Harry Johnston in a letter to the "Times" protests strongly against assigning to Russian and Roumanian Jews a considerable portion of the small extent of land in the British East Africa Protectorate suitable to Europeans which he considers should be reserved to British subjects of all creeds.

SEPTEMBER 3RD.—On Tuesday last several fresh Districts in Macedonia adjoining the Bulgarian Frontier have been declared as in insurrection.

The Race for the American Cup has again been postponed.

The Tsar is probably going to Vienna earlier than was at first anticipated, in order to confer with the Emperor Francis Joseph on affairs in Macedonia.

The enthusiasm in Vienna over King Edward's visit remains unabated.

The steamer "Vaskapu" on a voyage from Varna to Constantinople was blown up in the Black Sea. Three formidable explosions occurred apparently on deck. The Captain, all the officers and six of the crew and a number of passengers were killed. Altogether 29 lives were lost.

SEPTEMBER 4TH.—King Edward left Vienna yesterday. It is believed that his conferences with the Emperor Francis Joseph have exercised a potent pacifying influence on the Macedonian question.

The Race for the American Cup was a course of 15 miles to windward and then returning. The Reliance started with a slight lead which she steadily increased and led by half a mile at the turn. At first the breeze was slight, this freshened later blowing seven to nine knots. The Reliance won thus retaining the Cup.

SEPTEMBER 5TH.—Prince Ferdinand presided yesterday at an important Bulgarian Cabinet Council. The results of the deliberation are anxiously awaited in Sofia.

The English papers continue to publish extracts from the huge Blue Book issued in connection with the evidence taken by the War Commission. All these extracts point to the inefficiency, unpreparedness, and lack of organisation, and it is believed that the Report and the Evidence will influence considerably the coming elections.

The American Minister at Constantinople has cabled to Washington that the European Powers have landed Marines at Constantinople and asks if he may act in a similar manner should he deem it necessary.

King Edward has returned to London.

SEPTEMBER 7TH.—According to details received at Salonika four hundred Bulgarians have been killed in the fighting at Lake Rapcha.

The American Cruisers "Brooklyn" and "San Francisco" have arrived at Beirut.

Brigands attacked a French convoy escorted by a Company of the Foreign Legion in the vicinity of Elmunagar, in Algeria. Protracted fighting ensued and the Commander is among the killed. It is feared that many are wounded.

Armed sailors from the foreign guardships are guarding the interiors of several Embassies in Constantinople. This explains the American despatch published on 5th instant. It is understood that due warning of the projected outrages was given to the Embassies.

Although high Turkish circles in Constantinople are decidedly opposed to war the bellicose spirit of the military section of the Mussulman population has lately been strongly accentuated. The local press published highly coloured accounts of the doings of the Macedonian insurgents thereby tending to increase Mussulman excitement.

1,200 Moorish troops recently left Ujda against the Pretender, but returned in the utmost disorder having been defeated. They lost a field gun presented by the French Government and two machine guns.

In a recent Bulgarian Council Euxinograd stated that it was resolved that Bulgaria should continue to observe the strictest neutrality and the Minister of War is reported to be strongly opposed to a declaration of War against Turkey.

SEPTEMBER 8TH.—According to a Consular report from Salonika the insurrections in the vilayet of Monastir were practically suppressed by bloody ruthlessness aiming rather at the extermination of all Christians than Revolutionaries. The report has produced a great impression and advices from Constantinople and Sofia yesterday regarded war as inevitable and the outbreak would take probably about the end of the month.

SEPTEMBER 9TH.—The attack on the French convoy at Elmunagar in Algeria on the 2nd resulted in desperate fighting for seven hours. The French force consisting of 120 of the Foreign Legion and Spahis lost 37 killed and 47 wounded.

There is a suspicious absence of news from Macedonia.

In official quarters in Adrianople and Sofia it is feared that the conditions are steadily growing worse.

The Macedonian organisations are straining every nerve to force Bulgaria into war.

Russia and Austria have proposed to the Powers to make joint representations at Sofia urging Bulgaria to sever all connections with the Macedonian Committees and warn her to expect no protection should war with Turkey break out. Germany has assented, Britain and Italy are also willing, France remains doubtful.

It is estimated at Sofia that 150,000 women, children, and old men are hiding in the forests and mountains of Macedonia. The Turks it is stated are burning the forests and killing the fugitives whenever they attempt to escape from the flames.

According to Bulgarian accounts from 30 to 50 thousand Bulgarian inhabitants of Monastir are believed to have been massacred by the Turks.

The Cape Parliament has been dissolved.

SEPTEMBER 10TH.—The following is the result of St. Leger :—

- 1st Rock Sand. (Sir J. Miller's)  
2nd William Rufus. (Mr. J. Musker's)  
3rd Mead (His Majesty's)

Both the Cape Council and the Assembly have been dissolved involving a long delay but giving the Colony a new start.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.—Three deaths from plague are reported amongst the employees of a Card Board Factory in Marseilles due to a contaminated cargo.

The Vali of Beirut has been dismissed and the Vali of Damascus replaces him.

Though it was originally decided that Count Von Buelow would not accompany the Emperor William on his impending visit to Vienna, it is now announced that he will. The change is considered significant of the increasing gravity attributed to the situation in Turkey.

SEPTEMBER 12TH.—Turkish functionaries in Macedonia openly scoff at the idea of European intervention and declare that if Europe intervenes with armed force they will immediately burn, destroy, and massacre wholesale leaving only a bare field for the invaders.

Macedonian organisations have issued a Note holding the Powers responsible for the inevitable reprisals by the rebels for Turkish excesses.

Petroff the Bulgarian Premier has informed informally to the Powers that unless Turkish excesses in Macedonia are restrained Bulgaria must depart from her attitude of strict neutrality.

A Consular report from Solonika states that 300 Insurgents at Kastoria after having surrendered were massacred.

No further cases of Plague have occurred at Marseilles.

In a letter Lord Rosebery remarks, that with the report of the War Commission in their hands, there is a danger of foreign statesmen holding Great Britain cheap, meaning thereby an increased risk of war. No time must be lost in remedying this state of things and whatever responsibility there may be departmentally it diminishes the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. The nation itself is also responsible and must exert its constitutional power as regards the remedy. Fortunately it possesses a man fit to cope with the crisis and Lord Kitchener should be given the fullest authority to reorganise the War Office on a system if possible similar to the lines on which the Navy is run.

A Squadron of the Home Fleet proceeds shortly to United States on a visit of courtesy.

SEPTEMBER 14TH.—Reports have been received in Adrianople from Sofia indicating that the Turks are employing similar measures to those they took in Macedonia to suppress the outbreaks. It is stated that the Austrian Government has stopped ten million cartridges ordered by the Bulgarian Government. It is officially stated in Salonika that a fight occurred on Thursday at Kesna in which 103 Bulgarians were killed.

The Admiralty contradicts the report that a British Fleet will visit America.

A division of the French Mediterranean Squadron under Admiral Janregurbery has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the Levant to protect French subjects in Macedonia.

In a fight with Arabs at Elmungar on the 6th and 8th instant, they captured 50 camel loads of arms and ammunition, and 450 loads of provisions.

Nazim Pasha the New Commander-in-Chief of Macedonia was educated in Germany and is conducting drives of the Macedonians on the South African pattern with great success. Lines of Bashibozonks replace the blockhouse and barbed wire. It is feared that in the remoter districts the drives are conducted mercilessly and the bulk of the Christian inhabitants are slaughtered.

It is reported at Sofia that the Ministry has decided to mobilize the 1st and 2nd Division of the Army quartered at Sofia and Philippopolis respectively.

The Khedive has left Vienna for Constantinople.

The American Government is informed that Russia has requested permission of China to postpone the evacuation of the Kerin Province in Manchuria for several months after the 8th October the date fixed for a general evacuation of Manchuria. The United States is indifferent.

A crowd of Armenians assembled in the Armenian Church at Elisabethpol protesting against the transfer of the Armenian Church property to the Civil Authorities. The Priests and Troops endeavoured to disperse the crowd but were assailed with stones. The troops fired killing seven and wounding 27.

Through a controversy in the Italian press it has transpired that the Pope's disease is of a cancerous character. The Doctors say that they early recognised the real origin of the illness but Rampolla absolutely forbade publication of the truth.

## NOTICE.

Messrs. Joseph and Co., General Merchants of Nairobi hereby give notice to the public that their Firm will be known from date as Messrs. Joseph and Son and all documents, etc., business or otherwise will be signed by this name. Also notify that they are responsible for all dues and credits of the said Messrs. Joseph and Co.  
Nairobi, 7th September, 1903.

JOSEPH & SON,  
General Merchants, Nairobi.

A cricket m  
Carter and Mr.

MI  
Bell, c Carter, b Le  
Turnbull, b Long  
Holles, b Long  
Tanner, c Ross, b C  
Dinshaw, b Long  
Young, c Ross, b M  
Bodeker, b Long  
Burke, c Rajabu, b  
Barth, c Cator, b C  
Stewart, not out  
Ali, hit wicket, b C

A cricket m  
Carter and Mr I

Mu.  
Bell, c Turnbull, b  
Carter, run out...  
Warr, b Tanner  
Dinshaw, c Long  
Barth, not out...  
Ross, st Ingram, b  
Adams, c Rajabu,  
Carnow, b Walton

A match w  
and Mr. Croall.

Mr.  
Dixon, b Dinshaw  
Sim, c Armitstead  
Long c Armitstead  
Cator, c Bell, b I  
Carter, b Dinshaw  
Ross, b Dinshaw  
Barth b Dinshaw  
Sanderson, did not  
Rajabu, b Croall  
Juma, not out

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Owners of t  
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General Pos  
Mombasa, Septe

**MOMBASA SPORTS CLUB.**

A cricket match was played on Saturday 29th August between teams captained by Mr. Carter and Mr. Bell.

## Scores.

## MR. BELL'S SIDE.

Bell, c Carter, b Long	42
Turnbull, b Long	0
Hollis, b Long	0
Tanner, c Ross, b Cator	31
Dinshaw, b Long	23
Young, c Ross, b Murison	0
Bodeker, b Long	8
Burke, c Rajabu, b Long	7
Barth, c Cator, b Carter	1
Stewart, not out	2
Ali, hit wicket, b Carter	0
Extras	12

Total..... 126

## MR. CARTER'S SIDE.

Whelan, c Turnbull, b Dinshaw	2
Murison, b Dinshaw	14
Clarke, b Burke	0
Cator, c Bell, b Dinshaw	7
Carter, c Tanner, Dinshaw	4
Ross, c Tanner, b Dinshaw	21
Long, c Bodeker, b Dinshaw	0
Hoare, run out	0
Armitstead, b Dinshaw	1
Rajabu, b Dinshaw	8
Sadiki, not out	0
Extras	13

Total..... 70

A cricket match was played on Saturday 5th September between teams captained by Mr. Carter and Mr. Ingram.

## Score.

## MR. CARTER'S SIDE.

Bell, c Turnbull, b Tanner	17
Carter, run out	59
Ware, b Tanner	3
Dinshaw, c Long, b Tanner	17
Barth, not out	8
Ross, st Ingram, b Walton	4
Adams, c Rajabu, b Walton	2
Carnow, b Walton	3
Extras	6

Total..... 119

## MR. INGRAM'S SIDE.

Turnbull, st Ware, b Dinshaw	11
Tanner, not out	13
Jones, not out	6
Bodeker	17
Scott	8
Long	4
Walton	2
Armon	3
Ingram	3
Extras	3

Total..... 83

A match was played on Saturday 12th September between teams captained by Mr. Carter and Mr. Croall.

## Scores.

## MR. CARTER'S SIDE.

Dixon, b Dinshaw	12
Simi, c Armitstead, b Dinshaw	30
Long, c Armitstead, b Croall	55
Cator, c Bell, b Dinshaw	0
Carter, b Dinshaw	1
Ross, b Dinshaw	0
Barth, b Dinshaw	4
Sanderson, did not bat	...
Rajabu, b Croall	0
Juana, not out	2
Extras	4

Total... 108

## MR. CROALL'S SIDE.

Bell, b Long	5
Hickie, c Armitstead, b Carter	1
Virji, c Rajabu, b Carter	1
Armitstead, c Cator, b Carter	2
Croall, b Long	11
Bodeker, b Long	2
Tanner, not out	11
Dinshaw, b Long	1
Murison, c Carter, b Simi	4
Sadiki, b Simi	0
Extras	2

Total... 40

**NOTICE.**

A list of Newspapers, Magazines, &c., lying in the General Post Office, Mombasa, received without addresses by the Mail of the 12th September 1903.

No.	TITLE.	Dated 1903.
1	Le Cultivateur Savoyard	July 30th
1 Pamphlet	Pages Libres No. 126	May 30th
1 Pamphlet	Adkin Vitaspathic Treatment	
1 Book	Gulhasti Tunniz or Sansarik	
	Sadara, Published by Mewon	
	Ibrahim Dawood	
2 Samples	Walnuts	

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

(Sd.) THOS. E. C. REMINGTON,

Postmaster-General,

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

General Post Office,  
Mombasa, September 12th, 1903.

# EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF TRADE PACKAGES  
AND VALUE IN RUPEES OF VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED  
INTO MOMBASA DURING AUGUST 1903.

ITEMS.	NUMBER OF PACKAGES.	VALUE IN RUPEES.
Cotton, Piece Goods ...	844	1,47,028
Woolen do. ...	55	15,625
Iron and copperwire ...	125	6,332
Beads ...	103	7,316
Grain and Flour ...	1423	15,478
Hardware, Glassware, &c. ...	492	14,461
Arms and Ammunition ...	46	4,326
Building materials ...	798	8,894
Provisions ...	2040	42,262
Spirituous liquors, Wines, &c. ...	834	17,458
Lobacco ...	164	12,543
Live stock ...	73	1,250
Furniture ...	56	5,167
Sundries ...	2062	90,766
Rice ...	378	4,322
Kerosene oil ...	3116	6,234
Spices and Grocery ...	145	2,650
Fruits and Vegetables ...	240	1,298
Drugs and Chemicals ...	79	5,186
Coal ...	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL...</b>	<b>13,073</b>	<b>4,08,596</b>

Value of trade imports in August 1902...Rs. 3,57,007  
Total increase in value ... .. 51,589

STATEMENT SHOWING VALUE IN RUPEES OF IMPORTS  
MADE INTO MOMBASA FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES  
DURING AUGUST 1903.

COUNTRIES.	RUPEES.
<b>EUROPE—</b>	
United Kingdom ... ..	1,16,273
Germany ... ..	47,761
Holland ... ..	27,171
France ... ..	3,190
Italy ... ..	2,221
Miscellaneous Ports of Europe ... ..	37,092
<b>AMERICA—</b>	
United States of America ... ..	39,512
<b>ASIA—</b>	
India and Burmah ... ..	84,134
African and Arabian Ports ... ..	10,254
Goods in Transit ... ..	3,67,608
<b>TOTAL...</b>	<b>4,08,596</b>

Statement showing value in rupees of various articles  
exported from Mombasa during August 1903.

Items.	Value in Rupees.
Ivory ... ..	52,698
Rubber ... ..	6,875
Gum Copal ... ..	397
Hides, horns, teeth &c. ... ..	45,885
Borities ... ..	9
Fibre ... ..	93
Bark ... ..	18
Ghee ... ..	6,851
Grain ... ..	1,686
Live Stock... ..	96
Tobacco ... ..	53
Mats ... ..	100
Coffee ... ..	81
Beans ... ..	60
Copra ... ..	3,014
Potatoes ... ..	846
Hides (From German East Africa) ... ..	1,295
<b>Total Rupees ...</b>	<b>1,20,057</b>

Total value of exports in August 1902 ... ..Rs. 1,00,241  
Total increase in value ... .. 19,816

G. J. MUIR,  
for Chief of Customs.

Name of vessel.

S. S. Juba.  
„ Kaiser.  
„ Nevasa.  
„ Kanzler.  
„ Wensleydale.  
„ Patiala.  
„ Somali.  
„ Reichstag  
„ President.  
„ Juba.  
„ Kaiser.  
„ Nevasa.  
„ Safari.  
„ Juba.

H. M. S. Beagle.

„ Partridge.  
„ Blanche.  
„ Partridge.

S. S. Sh. Osborn.

„ Onipenta.  
„ Nerbudda.  
„ Cleopatra.  
„ Burgermeister.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

## MOMBASA HARBOUR.

## MONTH OF AUGUST 1903.

Name of vessel.	Captain.	Gross Tons.	Cargo.	Nationality.	To Whom consigned.	From	Date.		Bound to.
							Arr.	Dep.	
S. S. Juba.	May.	506	General.	British.	Protectorate.	Zanzibar.	July 30	Aug. 8	Kismayu
„ Kaiser.	Valkertsen.	2724	„	German.	Hansing & Co.	Bombay.	Aug. 5	„ 5	Zanzibar.
„ Nevasa.	Tyrrell.	2998	„	British.	S. M. & Co.	Zanzibar.	„ 8	„ 8	Aden.
„ Kanzler.	Tepe.	2926	„	German.	Hansing & Co.	„	„ 15	„ 15	Hamburg.
„ Wensleydale.	Sherp.	3918	„	British.	S. M. & Co.	London.	„ 16	„ 18	Zanzibar.
„ Putiala.	Hirst.	2998	„	„	Do.	Bombay.	„ 17	„ 18	„
„ Sonali.	Birch.	2125	„	German.	Hansing & Co.	Rangoon.	„ 18	„ 18	„
„ Reichstag	Oswald.	2085	„	„	Do.	Bombay.	„ 19	„ 19	„
„ President.	Fiedler.	3850	„	„	Do.	Hamburg.	„ 19	„ 20	„
„ Juba.	May.	506	„	British.	Protectorate.	Kismayu.	„ 19	„ 24	„
„ Kaiser.	Valkertsen.	2724	„	German.	Hansing & Co.	Zanzibar.	„ 27	„ 27	Hamburg.
„ Nevasa.	Tyrrell.	2998	„	British.	S. M. & Co.	Aden.	„ 28	„ 29	Zanzibar.
„ Safari.	Winiker.	1433	„	German.	Hansing & Co.	Zanzibar.	„ 28	„ 29	Bombay.
„ Juba.	May.	506	„	British.	Protectorate.	„	„ 30		Still in Harbour.

## MEN-OF-WAR.

H. M. S. Beagle.	Elliott.		Nil.	British.		Lamu.	Aug. 2	Aug. 12	Zanzibar.
„ Partridge.	Leatham.		„	„		Zanzibar.	„ 6	„ 11	Lamu.
„ Blanche.	Clarke.		„	„		Kismayu.	„ 7	„ 23	Zanzibar.
„ Partridge.	Leatham.		„	„		Lamu.	„ 21		Still in Harbour.

## KILINDINI HARBOUR.

S. S. Sh. Osborn.	Frnst.	1429	Nil.	British.	E. T. Co.	Zanzibar.	July 27	Aug. 8	Zanzibar.
„ Onipenta.	Watkeys.	5294	Coal.	„	S. M. & Co.	Calcutta via Z'bar.	Aug. 5	„ 13	Bombay.
„ Nerbudda.	Stunt.	3025	General.	„	„	Zanzibar.	„ 7	„ 8	„
„ Cleopatra.	Dabceovich.	4070	„	Austrian.	S. C. Italiana.	„	„ 16	„ 17	Trieste.
„ Burgermeister.	Zemlin.	5700	„	German.	Hansing & Co.	Hamburg.	„ 30	„ 30	Zanzibar.

H. PIDCOCK,  
Port Officer.

## NOTICE.

All Applications or Remittances should be sent to the Editor.

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" " six months old	...	...	...	0 12 0
" " one year old	...	...	...	1 8 0

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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, 15th to 30th September 1903.

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
A. M.	10 41	11 35	0 00	0 54	1 48	2 42	3 36	4 26	5 16	6 06	6 56	7 46	8 36	9 26	10 16	11 06	...
P. M.	11 05	11 59	0 28	1 21	2 14	3 07	4 00	4 50	5 40	6 30	7 20	8 10	9 00	9 50	10 40	11 30	...



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IN TINS WITH PATENT OPENERS.  
... LARGEST SALE IN AFRICA. ...  
TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL STORES.

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HIS HIGHNESS  
HIS GRACE  
H. E. THE  
BRANCHES  
London  
Lahore,  
Calcutta

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Shoes, Slipp

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Under the kind Patronage of H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

HIS HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF MECKLENBURG.  
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN.  
H. E. THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB.



PURVEYORS TO VARIOUS  
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Calcutta,

**LIVIERATO & Co.,**

Mombasa branch opposite the Mombasa Club.

Bombay,  
Colombo,  
Bangkok (Siam)  
Zanzibar.

Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers.

Largest importers of Best Genuine Mocha Coffee, fresh Manilla, Habana and Dutch and  
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Head Offices Cairo—(Egypt.) Aden—(Arabia.)

**GOLD MEDALS**—Ostend, 1888; Antwerp, 1886;  
Paris, 1885; and Calcutta, 1884.

And **THREE HIGHEST AWARDS**, World's Fair Chicago, 1893,  
WERE GIVEN TO SANITAS DISINFECTANTS.

**SANITAS FLUID.**  
(SOLUBLE DISINFECTANT FLUID.)

For Universal Use.

**CHEAP, HARMLESS, CONVENIENT, and EFFECTIVE.**

THIS DISINFECTANT possesses all the good properties of Carbolic Acid, but is immensely superior in being **NON-POISONOUS**—even in its concentrated form, thus avoiding risk of accident—and in the facility with which it mixes with **COLD WATER** in any proportion. In its diluted state it will not injure, stain, or corrode the person, metals, furniture, cotton, linen, or woollen fabrics.

Sold in 1, 2, and 6 gallon drums, and in casks of 9, 18 and 40 gallons.

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PROPRIETORS

*“East Africa & Uganda Mail.”*

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**ALL ENGLISH GOODS AT ENGLISH PRICES.**

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Provisions, Confectionery, Household requisites, Cigars (Havana and Continental), Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, &c., Double and Single Bedsteads, Hair and Wool Mattresses, &c., Guns and Ammunition, Tools and Ironmongery, Medicines, &c.

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

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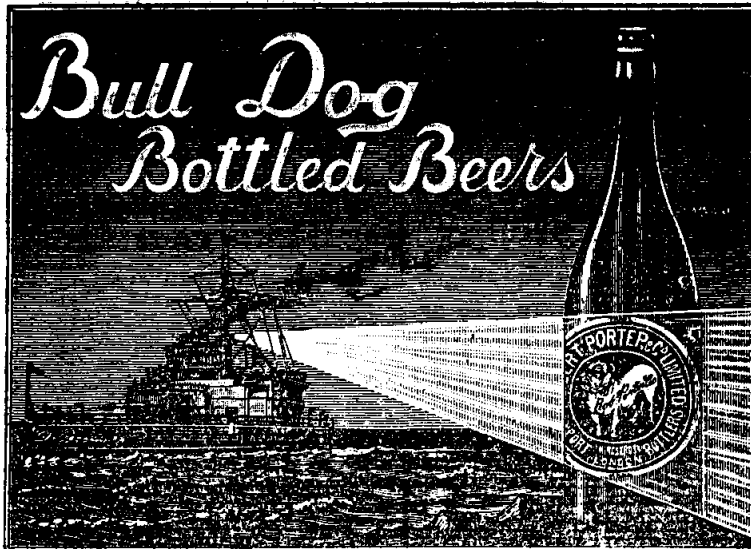


# BULL DOG BRAND.



## AWARDS

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



BASS' PALE ALE  
BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE  
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Guinness' Extra Stout.

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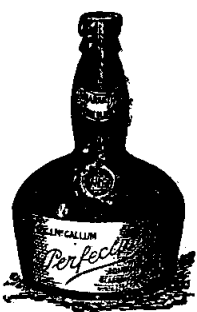


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